

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC,
ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS;

AT THE
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL, ON THE 25TH DAY OF JANUARY,
A. D. 1888, A. L. 5888.

Ordered to be read in all Lodges and preserved

H. L. ROBINSON, Waterloo, P.Q., Grand Master.
JOHN H. ISAACSON, Montreal, P.Q., Grand Secretary.

QUEBEC:
PRINTED AT THE "MORNING CHRONICLE" OFFICE
1888.

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

At the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1888—A. L. 5888, was held the Annual Communication of The Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. There were present thereat:—

| | | |
|--------------|------------------------|--|
| M. Wor. Bro. | J. FRED. WALKER..... | <i>Grand Master.</i> |
| R. " " " | H. L. ROBINSON..... | <i>Dep. Grand Master.</i> |
| " " " | L. A. FARMER..... | <i>Dis. Dep. Grand Master, Quebec and Three Rivers Dist.</i> |
| " " " | DICKSON ANDERSON..... | " " Montreal Dist. |
| " " " | JOHN H. WILFORD..... | " " St. Francis Dist. |
| " " " | A. M. STONE..... | " " Bedford Dist. |
| " " " | A. W. PETTES..... | " " Shefford & Brome Dist. |
| " " " | H. GRIFFITH..... | <i>Grand Senior Warden.</i> |
| " " " | REV. H. W. NYE..... | AS " <i>Junior</i> " |
| " " " | I. H. STEARNS..... | " <i>Treasurer.</i> |
| " " " | J. H. ISAACSON..... | " <i>Secretary.</i> |
| V. " " " | S. LEBOURVEAU..... | " <i>Registrar.</i> |
| " " " | WM. BOND FOSTER..... | " <i>Dir. of Ceremonies.</i> |
| " " " | G. COUTURE..... | " <i>Organist.</i> |
| " " " | WM. LANE..... | " <i>Senior Deacon.</i> |
| " " " | W. H. G. GARRIOCH..... | " <i>Junior</i> " |
| " " " | R. TYRE McDONALD, M.D. | " <i>Steward.</i> |
| " " " | H. DUNNE..... | " <i>Pursuivant.</i> |
| " " " | ISAAC RICHARDSON..... | " <i>Tyler.</i> |

Also were present the following named Past Grand Officers :—

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| M. Wor. Bro. J. H. GRAHAM..... | <i>Past Grand Master.</i> |
| “ “ “ GEO. O. TYLER..... | “ “ “ |
| R. “ “ T. P. BUTLER..... | <i>Past Dep. Grand Master.</i> |
| “ “ “ ARTHUR J. SIMPSON..... | “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ FRANK EDGAR..... | <i>Past Dis. Dep. Grand Master.</i> |
| “ “ “ S. J. FOSS..... | “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ W. M. LEMESURIER..... | “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ JOSEPH MITCHELL..... | “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ CHAS. KNOWLES..... | “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ H. E. CHANNELL..... | “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ WM. H. WHITE..... | “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ W. M. KEYES..... | “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ GUSTAVUS LUCKE..... | “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ R. W. WILLIAMS..... | “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ H. HORSKEN..... | “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ W. H. O'REGAN..... | “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ A. G. ADAMS..... | <i>Past Grand Senior Warden.</i> |
| “ “ “ H. S. COUPER..... | “ “ <i>Junior</i> “ |
| “ “ “ H. W. NYE..... | “ “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ JOHN RENSRAW..... | “ “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ A. E. MILLS..... | “ “ “ “ |
| “ “ “ W. T. RICKABY..... | “ “ <i>Senior Deacon.</i> |
| “ “ “ A. CHISHOLM..... | “ “ <i>Registrar.</i> |
| “ “ “ GEO. W. LOVEJOY..... | “ “ “ |

The Committee on Credentials reported that a constitutional number of Lodges were duly represented, at the present meeting, and Grand Lodge was then opened in ample form, and with prayer from the Grand Chaplain.

The following Lodges were represented :—

No. 1.—LODGE OF ANTIQUITY.

John Ion, W.M.
 Alexander Chisholm, P.G.R. & I.P.M.
 Chas. S. Aspinall, P.M.
 W. M. LeMesurier, P.D.D.G.M. & P.M.
 George C. Bown, P.G.S. & P.M.
 James Mitchell, P.M.
 Peter White, P.M.
 W. H. King, S.W.
 Geo. E. McGregor, J.W.

No. 2.—ALBION.

Andrew Sword, W.M.
 John Sears, I.P.M.
 H. Griffith, G.S.W. & P.M.
 Charles Knowles, P.M.
 J. H. Graham, P.G.M.

No. 3.—ST. JOHN.

H. J. LeMesurier, W.M.
 Walter J. Ray, I.P.M.
 W. J. Fraser, P.M.
 E. H. C. Harbeson, J. W.

No. 4.—DORCHESTER.

R. J. Hewton, S.W.

No. 5.—GOLDEN RULE.

C. R. Jones, W.M.
 H. E. Channell, P.D.D.G.M., P.M.

No. 6.—ST. ANDREW.

F. A. Falkenberg, W.M.

No. 7.—ELGIN.

Charles D. Hanson, W.M.
 H. S. Couper, P.M.
 James P. Griffin, I.P.M.
 Wm. M. Briggs, P.M.
 Jos. Briggs, P.M.
 John H. Isaacson, *Grand Secretary*, P.M.
 J. H. Graham, P.G.M.

No. 8.—PREVOST.

Robert Doherty, W.M.
 A. D. Stevens, M.D., P.M.
 Edwin Hall, P.M.
 B. A. Longeway, P.M.
 G. R. Longeway, P.M.

No. 9.—NELSON.

C. E. Tittlemore, W.M.
 P. B. Krans, S.W.

No. 10.—ST. GEORGE.

- Thos. Ryan, W.M.
- George Wait, P.M.
- M. Lesser, P.M.
- John Paxton, I.P.M.
- Henry Dunne, P.M.
- William Paxton, J.W.
- J. A. Richardson, P.M.

No. 11.—ST. GEORGE.

- J. R. Clendenning, W.M.
- John Wilson, P.M.
- James Fyfe, P.M.
- R. J. Latimer, P.M.
- Réyd. Lewis Evans, P.M.
- John A. Peard, P.M.
- G. E. Jaques, P.M.
- George Payne, S.W.
- W. Andrews, J.W.

No. 12.—ZETLAND.

- A. McRobie, W.M.
- Edmund E. Perry, I.P.M.
- Saml. S. Grant, P.M.
- Peter A. Crossby, P.M.
- E. Higginbotham, P.M.
- W. Brewster, P.M.
- Joseph Mitchell, P.D.D.G.M., P.M.
- Henry Dunne, P.M.
- J. H. Isaacson, P.M.
- J. Beckingham, P.M.
- T. Simpson, P.M.
- J. A. Richardson, P.M.

No. 15.—ST. FRANCIS.

- T. L. Brown, M.D., proxy and P.M.
- J. H. Graham, P.G.M., P.M.

No. 16.—VICTORIA.

- Hy. Davidson, W.M.
- S. J. Foss, P.M.
- Geo. H. Pressby, P.M.
- S. Lebourveau, P.M.
- Alex'r Ames, J.W.

No. 18.—SHEFFORD.

J. I. Wallace, W.M.
H. L. Robinson, P.D.G.M., P.M.
Jno. B. Noyes, P.M.
E. J. Raymond, P.M.

No. 19.—STANBRIDGE.

D. B. Knight, W.M.
A. M. Stone, D.D.G.M., P.M.
Horatio Horskin, P.M.
E. J. Scagel, P.M.
C. E. Blinn, P.M.
W. H. Briggs, P.M.
A. M. Gardner, S.W.

No. 20.—MONTREAL KILWINNING.

W. E. Cooper, W.M.
W. McLean, I.P.M.
I. H. Stearns, *Grand Treasurer*, P.M.
John Renshaw, P.G.J.W., P.M.
Wm. Greig, P.M.
J. Smillie, P.M.
J. H. Foster, P.M.
J. R. Morris, S.W.
B. Morris, J.W.

No. 21.—YAMASKA.

F. B. Farnworth, W.M.

No. 25.—ROYAL ALBERT.

G. A. Miller, W.M.
Geo. W. Lovejoy, M.D., P.M.
T. P. Butler, P.D.G.M., P.M.
F. Edgar, P.D.D.G.M., P.M.
J. L. Lamplough, S.W.
B. Tooke, J.W.

No. 28.—TUSCAN.

H. B. Sample, W.M.
L. A. Farmer, D.D.G.M., P.M.

No. 29.—ROYAL CANADIAN.

W. E. J. Goodman, W.M.

No. 30.—ASCOT.

Arthur J. Simpson, P.D.G.M., W.M.
I. H. Stearns, P.M.
J. H. Graham, P.M.

No. 31.—ASHLAR.

B. B. Baldwin, W.M.

No. 32.—MOUNT ROYAL.

W. T. Anderson, W.M.

Wm. Hill, P.M.

Jno. B. Tressider, P.M.

David Seath, P.M.

Geo. A. Stanton, P.M.

P. MacTavish, P.M.

W. Simpson Walker, P.M.

I. H. Stearns, P.M.

A. S. Campbell, J.W.

No. 33.—FRELIGSBURG.

H. T. Spencer, J.W.

No. 34.—DORIC.

E. R. Thurber, W.M.

A. E. Lee, P.M.

I. H. Stearns, P.M.

E. Routelle, S.W.

J. H. Graham, P.M.

No. 35.—BROME LAKE.

A. E. Cook, W.M.

A. E. Mills, P.G.J.W., P.M.

A. E. Kimball, P.M.

C. H. Tarbell, P.M.

A. W. Pettes, D.D.G.M., P.M.

Fred. England, P.M.

Geo. G. Foster, P.M.

No. 36.—CHATEAUGUAY.

C. H. Wells, W.M.

Peter McFarlane, P.M.

John Saunders, P.M.

J. Fred. Walker, G.M., P.M.

I. H. Stearns, P.M.

J. H. Isaacson, P.M.

James Millar, S.W.

Rev. I. B. Muir, Gr. Chap.

No. 38.—MOUNT MORIAH.

W. M. Campbell, W.M.
 T. S. Walker, P.M.
 Joseph Martin, P.M.
 G. R. Dewar, P.M.
 A. G. Adams, P.M.
 John S. Cluney, S.W.

No. 39.—SUTTON.

E. M. Pettes, W.M.
 R. Tyre McDonald, M.D., P.M.
 R. E. Dyer, P.M.
 W. H. O'Regan, P.D.D.G.M., P.M.
 Wm. MacFarlane, S.W.
 A. H. Holmes, J.W.

No. 41.—EDDY.

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

No. 44.—ST. CHARLES.

James Dougherty, W.M.
 M. Burnie, P.G.S.W., P.M.

No. 45.—CŒUR UNIS.

G. Couture, G.O., I.P.M.
 A. Meunier, P.M.
 Chas. de Maisonneuve, P.M.

No. 48.—MOUNT OXFORD.

W. M. Keyes, P.D.D.G.M., P.M.

No. 49.—SHAWENEGAN.

P. M. Conner, W.M.
 W. Bickerton Smith, P.M.
 R. W. Williams, P.D.D.G.M., P.M.
 H. J. Cooper, P.M.
 R. S. Scott, P.M.
 W. T. Rickaby, P.G.S.D., P.M.
 Geo. O. Tyler, P.G.M., P.M.
 John H. Graham, P.G.M., P.M.

No. 52.—PRINCE CONSORT.

John Laing, W.M.
 David Tuff, I.P.M.
 J. T. Gladstone, P.M.
 Thos. Sonne, P.M.
 W. H. Whyte, P.D.D.G.M., P.M.
 Wm. Bowden, P.M.
 H. Goodrich, P.M.
 James Patterson, P.M.
 C. R. Cornell, S.W.
 S. Fisher, J.W.

No. 53.—ST. ANDREW.

C. Wellstead, W.M.
 Geo. R. Cocker, P.M.
 Wm. S. Evans, P.M.
 Jas. W. Hannah, P.M.
 Jas. McCrudden, S.W.

No. 54.—IONIC.

G. E. McDiarmid, W.M.
 J. Luttrell, P.M.
 C. A. Humphrey, P.M.
 J. E. Hersey, P.M.
 Revd. Wm. J. Smith, *Grand Chaplain*, P.M.
 Jas. Walker, P.M.
 J. Stewart, P.M.
 T. G. Leders, S.W.
 Wm. Connell, J.W.

No. 57.—HOCHELAGA.

J. W. Anderson, W.M.
 F. H. Ranson, P.M.
 Geo. Browne, P.M.
 Dickson Anderson, D.D.G.M., P.M.
 D. Stevenson, S.W.

No. 58.—MONTARVILLE.

A. McKeand, Jr., W.M.
 John Walker, P.M.
 T. A. Adkins, P.M.
 C. P. O'Connor, P.M.
 E. Lusher, P.M.
 W. B. Foster, G.D. of C.
 Edward C. Bentley, S.W.
 Herbert Walker, J.W.

No. 59.—BEDFORD.

E. J. Taylor, proxy, P.M.
 M. T. Rice, P.M.
 Revd. Hy. W. Nye, P.G. Chap., P.M.
 W. A. Shelters, P.M.

No. 62.—CORINTHIAN.

John R. Terry, W.M.
 C. B. Greaves, I.P.M.
 George Weldon, P.M.
 Thos. J. Howard, P.M.
 J. A. Richardson, P.M.
 H. Dunne, P.M.
 John H. Graham, P.G.M., P.M.
 Thos. Dymont, S.W.
 F. Keller, J.W.

No. 63.—PRINCE OF WALES.

J. Fales, W.M.
 A. F. Simpson, P.D.G.M., P.M.
 Gustavus Lucke, P.D.D.G.M., P.M.

No. 64.—KING SOLOMON.

W. J. Leslie, P.M.
 Charles Byrd, P.M.
 Geo. S. Wheatley, P.M.

No. 65.—ARGYLE.

A. Corner, W.M.
 Thos. Cocker, P.M.
 C. J. Williams, P.M.

No. 66.—FRIENDSHIP.

A. F. Simpson, P.D.G.M., P.M.
 J. L. Wilford, (Proxy) D.D.G.M., P.M.

No. 67.—ARGENTEUIL.

John Hope, (Proxy) I.P.M.

No. 68.—GOOD SAMARITAN.

L. A. Farmer, (Proxy.)

No. 69.—KING SOLOMON.

Remi Boyer, W.M.

No. 70.—PORTAGE-DU-FORT.

G. E. Reed, S.W.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The following order of business was adopted :

1. Grand Lodge will be opened at 10 A.M.
2. Minutes of last Annual Meeting will be read.
3. Representatives from Sister Grand Lodges will be received.
4. Grand Master will deliver his address.
5. Grand Secretary will present his report.
6. Grand Treasurer will present his report.
7. District Deputy Grand Masters will present their several reports.
8. Grand Chaplain will deliver his discourse.
9. Reports from different Standing Committees will be received.
10. Election and appointment of Grand Officers for the ensuing year at 8 P.M.
11. Reports from Special Committees will be received.
12. Installation of Grand Officers-elect.
13. Unfinished business.
14. Grand Lodge will be closed.

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

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

Moved by R. Wor. Bro. S. J. Foss, seconded by Wor. Bro. Geo. H. Pressby,

That the minutes of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, at its 17th Annual Communication, having been printed and distributed amongst the several subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction, the same shall be considered as having been read, and they are hereby confirmed.

The motion was carried.

Letters from following members of Grand Lodge tendering their excuses for non-attendance were read, and ordered to be placed on file :— R. Wor. Bro. Edson Fitch, P.D.G.M. ; R. Wor. Bro. John Shaw, R. Wor. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, and V. Wor. Bro. J. Langlois Bell.

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

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

Arka
British
Colore
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Idaho
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Iowa.
Irelan
Kentu
Maine
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Maryl
Minne
Missis
Missou
New F
New F
New S
Nova
Oregon
Peru
South
Spain.
Texas.
Virgin
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duly accredit-

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| Arkansas | By V. W. Bro. P. McTavish. |
| British Columbia | R. " " D. Anderson. |
| Colorado | " " " D. Seath. |
| Delaware | " " " W. B. Smith. |
| Idaho | " " " J. Renshaw. |
| Illinois | " " " Alex. Chisholm. |
| Indian Territory | " " " P. A. Crossby. |
| Iowa | " " " H. E. Channell. |
| Ireland | " " " Benj. Burland. |
| Kentucky | " " " Joseph Mitchell. |
| Maine | " " " J. H. Isaacson. |
| Manitoba | " " " W. H. Whyte. |
| Maryland | " " " J. F. Walker. |
| Minnesota | " " " J. P. Noyes. |
| Mississippi | " " " S. J. Foss. |
| Missouri | " " " H. L. Robinson. |
| New Brunswick | " " " T. P. Butler. |
| New Hampshire | " " " I. H. Stearns. |
| New Mexico | " " " Jas. Fyfe. |
| New South Wales | " " " Gustavus Lucke. |
| Nova Scotia | " " " W. Bond Foster. |
| Oregon | V. " " W. S. Evans. |
| Peru | R. " " Revd. H. W. Nye. |
| South Carolina | " " " C. Knowles. |
| Spain | " " " A. G. Adams. |
| Texas | " " " C. D. Hanson. |
| Virginia | " " " W. Simpson Walker. |
| Wisconsin | " " " A. F. Simpson. |

The M. Wor. Grand Master delivered the following address :

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC :

The Great Architect of the Universe has permitted us once more to assemble, that we may deliberate how best to advance the interests of Freemasonry in this Province.

My message to you on this occasion will be very brief.

My business engagements have been such during the latter half of this year that I could not spare even my evenings to the interests of the craft.

The energy displayed by the several District Deputy Grand Masters has, however, I hope, atoned for my deficiencies.

At the February meeting of King Solomon Lodge I installed R. W. Bro. H. L. Robinson as Deputy Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Rev. J. Smyth as one of the Grand Chaplains. The other elected Grand Lodge Officers who were not installed at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, in January last, received that ceremony from the hands of either R. W. Bro. A. F. Simpson, R. W. Bro. John Shaw, or R. W. Bro. L. A. Farmer, whom I had deputed to act for me in their several localities.

I have paid very few visits to subordinate lodges during the year just closed; this is a source of great regret to me.

In May last I had the honor of being present at the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, which took place in the City of Baltimore. Representatives of a large number of Grand Lodges had assembled to join with the Maryland brethren in their rejoicing. The imposing ceremonies, the hospitable reception and general character of the Commemoration, are things never to be forgotten.

I had arranged to be present with our staunch friends of Vermont at their Annual Communication in June last, but pressing business engagements prevented me; and from the same cause I was compelled to forego a proposed visit to the Grand Lodge of Canada in July.

On May 3rd I deputed R. W. Bro. Arthur Lyon to constitute Portage-du-Fort Lodge, and subsequently received a report from him that he had done so.

A petition from Manchester, Eng., for a warrant to open a lodge in that City, was forwarded to me through the Grand Secretary in April. I directed the Grand Secretary to reply as follows:

"The Grand Lodge of Quebec at her formation, distinctly and emphatically declared 'that more than one Grand Lodge cannot exist, either by themselves or by representative organizations, or otherwise exercise authority and jurisdiction *suo jure* within the same geographical and political boundaries, whether Kingdom, State or other legislatively District, Territory or Province.' She has ever since adhered, and will continue to do so, to that doctrine, and without waver or hesitation. In view of this she cannot accede to your request to grant a warrant to authorize a lodge to work in England, where a regularly organized Grand Lodge now exists."

Notwithstanding the fact that England, so far as Quebec is concerned, has ignored this doctrine and principle, yet England's persistency in wrong-doing would be no justification for Quebec to follow the bad example.

I do not doubt your endorsement of my refusal to create discord in England; neither do I anticipate that you will for an instant entertain any suggestion to tolerate an aggression on the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Quebec,

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To the M.

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The Grand Master of Louisiana offered to mediate between England and Quebec. The following is England's reply :

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND,

FREEMASONS' HALL,

Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

18th November, 1887.

*To the M. W. Grand Master,
Grand Lodge of Louisiana.*

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER :—

I have received and duly laid before the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, your letter of the 18th July last, in which you transmit a copy of a resolution passed by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana last February, authorizing you to offer your mediation in the matter at issue between the Grand Lodge of England and that of Quebec.

In reply, I am commanded to refer you to the correspondence which has taken place between the two bodies, (which is given in full with the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec) for some years past. And I am to explain, that as the situation still remains the same, the Grand Lodge of England cannot possibly change its attitude or alter its decision in the matter.

I am also directed to transmit to you copy of a report made to and unan- imously adopted by the Grand Lodge of England on the 3rd March, 1886, rela- tive to certain actions taken by the Grand Lodge of Illinois on the matter in question, which will further show you that the views of the Grand Lodge of England are, and that they still continue to be the same as heretofore.

I have the honor to remain,

M. W. Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

SHADWELL H. CLERK, Colonel,

G. S. of England.

Thus England resents any interference ; she declines friendly mediation ; she says that she, and she alone, is the Masonic authority that cannot err. Serene in her adherence to a position manifestly injurious to Masonry in this Province, and totally opposed to Grand Lodge jurisdiction as understood on this continent, and so understood because harmonious intercourse between sister jurisdictions require it, the Grand Lodge of England spurns all offers of Ma- sonic settlement by way of mediation. She says in substance we must submit like cravens to her will, and consent to share our habitation with her. There can be no question as to the propriety of the course to be pursued by this Grand Lodge. Whatever differences of opinion there may have been as to the advis-

ability of issue of the edict of non-intercourse previous to its issue, and it must be admitted there were differences, not as to the principles involved, but rather as to time of enforcement, there can be none now. The step has been taken, and to recede now would be to admit that we were wrong when we were right, that our rights and title were not those which appertain to a Sovereign Grand Lodge, and that having dared to take a stand for the right we have not the manhood to defend that right. The Grand Lodge of Quebec would justly expose itself to the scorn and contempt of Masons throughout the world if it weakened, now that the Grand Lodge of England refuses mediation or anything short of absolute unconditional surrender on our part. Believing ourselves to be in the right we can afford to wait. Struggles for truth and right are never finished in a day. If right, we must gain in the end ; if wrong, time will show it, and I am confident that the opinions of sister jurisdictions, if offered, will not be treated by the Grand Lodge of Quebec with contumely.

Brethren, I trust to your kindness to overlook my many short-comings during the present year. This is the last occasion on which I shall address you in my present capacity, for even should your inclination have suggested a third term, my filling it would have been an absolute impossibility, every moment of time being required by my business ; and in saying farewell I would earnestly entreat you to allow no one to introduce any political, religious or class legislation into our Order, and thus entirely alter the very spirit of Masonry. The proper place to protect intrusion of undesirable people is at the ballot for initiation or affiliation. It has been the Mason's boast that we invite men of the most diverse thoughts, opinions, creeds and classes into a great brotherhood, but they must be men of good report, who believe in the God who created heaven and earth, and who will reward virtue and punish vice. When the Grand Orient of France wished to eliminate this, the whole Masonic world sprang to arms and declared such action unmasonic. Any attempt to narrow our platform should be equally objected to. There are some reforms which many of us consider of vital importance ; let us in such cases fight for our honest convictions in the field of politics, and if we can make our ideas the law of the country they will then become laws of Freemasonry.

J. FRED. WALKER,
Grand Master.

The address of the Grand Master was listened to with great interest and marked attention, and elicited great applause.

M. Wor. Bro. Geo. O. Tyler moved, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. Renshaw,

That the address of the Grand Master just delivered be referred to the Committee on "The State of Masonry," with instruction to report thereon during the present session of Grand Lodge.

The motion was carried.

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GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Grand Secretary presented the following report :—

To the M. Wor. The Grand Lodge of Quebec,

A. F. & A. M.

I have the honor to submit this my report.

During the past year but little has transpired in my office beyond its ordinary business of sufficient importance to be especially reported to Grand Lodge.

During the year I have received on account of Grand Lodge, and paid over to the Grand Treasurer, on his receipt, the sum of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-five cents, (\$1,774.75) being an amount of two hundred and forty-four dollars less than what was paid last year. The various sources from which the amount received has been derived will be seen in the annexed statement.

The following named Lodges are in arrears, for one year and upwards :—
Corner Stone, Excelsior.

From a letter recently addressed to me by the Secretary of St. John's Lodge No. 29, I learn that Lodge has held no meeting since the 16th day of January, 1886. I have submitted, by direction of the M. Wor. Grand Master, that letter to the Committee on the State of Masonry.

I am pleased to report that V. Wor. Bro. P. A. Crossby has recently presented to the Library of this Grand Lodge the following volumes :—

- The Freemasons Monitor. 1 vol. By Thomas Smith Webb.
- Masonic Minstrel. vol., 1816.
- Mones' Code of Masonic Law. 1 vol.
- Odd Fellows Monitor and Guide. 1 vol.
- Mackay's Principles of Masonic Law. 1 vol.
- Mackay's Principles of Freemasonry. 1 vol.
- Constitution of Grand Lodge of Canada. 1 vol.
- Constitution of Grand Chapter of Quebec. 1 vol.
- Mackay's "Book of the Chapter." 1 vol.
- Constitution of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada.
- Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Canada. 4 vols.
- The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1792.

In all fifteen books.

Inasmuch as this is the first donation made to our Grand Lodge Library I advise that it may be given prominence in our proceedings, in the hope that

Bro. Crosby's generous act may speedily induce others to follow the good example he has set. I suggest therefore, that Grand Lodge by its vote will mark its recognition of the gift.

Last year I solicited a grant for the purposes of the Grand Lodge Library, but unfortunately did not succeed in obtaining it; I venture now to repeat the request, as I have on the shelves of the Library a large quantity of unbound literary matter of considerable interest to the Craft. I trust Grand Lodge will, in the interest of the Library, see the necessity of complying with my suggestion.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary.

SYNO

| No. | |
|-----|-----------|
| 1 | Antiqu |
| 2 | Albion |
| 3 | St. Joh |
| 4 | Dorch |
| 5 | Golden |
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| 7 | Elgin. |
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| 9 | Nelson |
| 10 | St. Gec |
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| 12 | Zetlan |
| 13 | St. Fra |
| 14 | Victori |
| 15 | Sheffor |
| 16 | Stanbr |
| 17 | Montre |
| 18 | Yamas |
| 19 | Brown |
| 20 | Royal J |
| 21 | Tuscan |
| 22 | Royal C |
| 23 | Ascot.. |
| 24 | Ashlar. |
| 25 | Mount. |
| 26 | Freligh |
| 27 | Doric.. |
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| 29 | Chateau |
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| 33 | Pontiac |
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SYNOPSIS OF THE RETURNS OF LODGES FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING
JANUARY, 1887.

| No. | LODGES. | Initia- tion. | Affilia- tions. | Annual Dues. | G. L. Certifi- cates. | Dis- pens- ation. | Life Mem- bers. | Ar- rears. | TOTAL |
|-----|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | Antiquity | \$ 3 00 | | 24 50 | | | | | 27 50 |
| 2 | Albion | 6 00 | | 26 00 | | | | | 32 00 |
| 3 | St. John | 7 00 | | 18 00 | 6 00 | | | | 31 00 |
| 4 | Dorchester | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Golden Rule | | | 61 75 | | | | | 61 75 |
| 6 | St. Andrew | | | 22 00 | 4 00 | | | | 14 00 |
| 7 | Elgin | 2 00 | | 22 00 | 4 00 | | | | 28 00 |
| 8 | Prevost | | | 21 50 | 2 00 | | | | 23 50 |
| 9 | Nelson | | | | 21 50 | | | | 21 50 |
| 10 | St. George | 4 00 | | 10 50 | 10 00 | | | | 24 50 |
| 11 | St. George | 4 00 | | 30 00 | 8 00 | | | | 42 00 |
| 12 | Zetland | | | 33 00 | | | | | 33 00 |
| 15 | St. Francis | 6 00 | | 57 50 | | | | 24 00 | 87 50 |
| 16 | Victoria | 2 00 | 1 00 | 57 50 | 4 00 | | | | 64 50 |
| 18 | Shefford | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Stanbridge | 2 00 | 1 50 | 55 00 | 4 00 | | | | 62 50 |
| 20 | Montreal, Killwinning | 6 00 | 0 50 | 53 75 | 12 00 | | | 4 75 | 77 00 |
| 21 | Yamaska | | | 25 25 | 2 00 | | | | 27 25 |
| 24 | Browne | 8 00 | | 26 50 | 16 00 | | | | 50 50 |
| 25 | Royal Albert | | 1 50 | 35 50 | | | | | 37 00 |
| 28 | Tuscan | 3 00 | 0 50 | 17 25 | | | | | 20 75 |
| 29 | Royal Canadian | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Ascot | 6 00 | | 31 50 | 12 00 | | | | 49 50 |
| 31 | Ashlar | | 0 50 | 31 50 | 12 00 | | | | 44 00 |
| 32 | Mount Royal | 3 00 | 1 00 | 25 50 | 10 00 | | | | 39 50 |
| 33 | Freligsburg | 3 00 | | 10 50 | | | 8 50 | | 22 00 |
| 34 | Doric | 1 00 | | 36 50 | | | | | 37 50 |
| 35 | Brome Lake | 5 00 | | 23 25 | 6 00 | | | | 34 25 |
| 36 | Chateauguay | 2 00 | 0 50 | 21 00 | 2 00 | | | | 25 50 |
| 37 | Corner Stone | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Mount Moriah | 3 00 | | 23 00 | 6 00 | | 15 00 | | 47 00 |
| 39 | Sutton | 5 00 | 1 50 | 29 00 | 12 00 | | | | 47 50 |
| 40 | Pontine | 2 00 | | 13 50 | 6 00 | | | | 21 50 |
| 41 | Eddy | 6 00 | | 28 50 | 6 00 | | | | 40 50 |
| 44 | St. Charles | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Cœur Unis | 1 00 | | 12 50 | 4 00 | | | | 17 50 |
| 46 | Excelsior | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Graham | 2 00 | | 40 50 | 4 00 | | | | 46 50 |
| 48 | Mount Oxford | 2 00 | 1 00 | 25 00 | 2 00 | | | | 31 00 |
| 49 | Shawenegan | | | 19 00 | 2 00 | | | | 21 00 |
| 50 | Olive Branch | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Prince Consort | 8 00 | 2 00 | 37 00 | 17 00 | | | | 64 00 |
| 53 | St. Andrew | 4 00 | 0 50 | 20 75 | 6 00 | | 5 00 | | 36 25 |
| 54 | Ionic | 5 00 | 1 00 | 28 00 | | | | | 34 00 |
| 55 | Lake Magog | 16 00 | | 35 00 | 34 00 | | | | 85 00 |
| 57 | Hochelega | | 0 50 | 25 00 | | | | | 25 50 |
| 58 | Montarville | | | | | | | 16 00 | 16 00 |
| 59 | Bedford | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Richelieu | | 1 00 | 3 75 | | | | | 4 75 |
| 62 | Corinthian | | | 24 00 | 6 00 | | 20 00 | | 50 00 |
| 63 | Prince of Wales | | | 9 25 | | | | 9 50 | 18 75 |
| 64 | King Solomon | | | 11 50 | 12 00 | | | | 23 50 |
| 65 | Argyle | 3 00 | | 22 00 | 4 00 | | | | 29 00 |
| 66 | Friendship | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | Argentauil | 3 00 | 0 50 | 20 50 | 4 00 | | | | 28 00 |
| 68 | Good Samaritan | | | 7 25 | 2 00 | | | | 9 25 |
| 69 | King Solomon | 7 00 | 0 50 | 11 00 | 14 00 | | | | 32 50 |
| 70 | Portage-du-Fort | 3 00 | | 10 75 | 26 00 | | | | 39 75 |
| | TOTAL | | | | | | | | \$1774 75 |
| | Error in last year's acct. | | | | | | | | \$ 26 00 |
| | | | | | | | | | \$1748 75 |

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The report of the Grand Secretary was referred to "The Committee on the State of Masonry."

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Grand Treasurer presented the following report, which was referred to "The Committee on Finance":—

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

GENERAL FUND.

Dr.

| | | |
|-----------|--|------------------|
| 1887. | | |
| Jany. 25— | To Balance on hand..... | \$1,046 46 |
| Decr. 31— | " Molson's Bank—interest on deposit to 31st December, 1887..... | 20 40 |
| 1888. | | |
| Jany. 23— | " Cash from Grand Secretary..... | 1,748 75 |
| | | —————\$2,815 61. |

Cr.

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|-----------|---|----------|
| 1887. | | |
| Jany. 31— | By <i>Masonic News</i> , advertising acct..... | \$ 11 00 |
| Feby. 7— | " I. A. Richardson, Grand Tyler and As- sistant..... | 8 00 |
| 7— | " The Guarantee Co., premium on Grand Treasurer's bond, \$500..... | 6 25 |
| 28— | " <i>The Masonic News</i> , advertising, &c., vote of Grand Lodge..... | 100 00 |
| May 12— | " <i>The Freemason</i> , advertising and printing. | 30 00 |
| 14— | " <i>The Chronicle</i> , J. J. Foote, printing Pro- ceedings..... | 160 00 |
| 14— | " Grand Master, expenses for year..... | 75 00 |
| Augt. 18— | " Geo. J. Gebhardt, 300 parchment cer- tificates..... | 150 00 |
| 22— | " Edwin Cox & Co., warrant, Portage-du- Fort Lodge..... | 15 00 |
| 23— | " St. George's Lodge, use of Lodge Room. | 20 00 |
| Octr. 11— | " J. H. Graham, postage..... | 10 00 |

Octr.

1888

Jany.

1887.

Jany. 2

May 30

Novr. 30

30

Decr. 31

1888.

Jany. 23

Oct. 11—By Transferred to Benevolent Fund Investment Account, as per vote of Grand Lodge, 26th January, 1887.....\$ 700 00

1888.

Jany. 23— " I. A. Richardson, acct. cartage, &c. 2 00
 23— " Advertising—*Star*, \$1.35; *Witness*, \$1.75; *Gazette*, \$2.00 5 10
 23— " H. Nightingale, acct. shelving Grand Secretary's office. 25 00
 23— " Grand Secretary, salary, 1 year to date. 600 00
 23— " " Office rent to date. 120 00
 23— " " Postage, telegrams, duties, &c. 30 00
 24— " George Horne, stationery 12 25
 24— " *Gazette* Printing Co. 17 50
 24— " John Wilson, printing acct. 40 75
 24— " John Martin, regalia for Grand Registrar. 75 00
 24— " Balance on hand. 602 76

 \$2,815 61

BENEVOLENT FUND.

Dr.

1887.

Jany. 26—To Balance on hand \$318 95
 May 30— " Six months' interest on 40 shares of the City of Montreal 6 per cent. Consolidated Fund, to 1st May, 1887. 120 00
 30— " Six months' interest on 10 shares of the City of Montreal 4 per cent. Consolidated Fund, to 1st May, 1887. 20 00
 Novr. 30— " Six months' interest on 40 shares of the City of Montreal 6 per cent. Consolidated Fund, to 1st November, 1887. 120 00
 30— " Six months' interest on 10 shares of the City of Montreal 4 per cent. Consolidated Fund, to 1st November, 1887. 20 00
 Decr. 31— " Quebec Bank, interest on deposit. 8 69

1888.

Jany. 23— " Balance transferred from Investment Fund acct. 20 50

 \$ 628 14

Committee

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\$2,815 61.

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| 1887. | | | |
| March 29 | By Relief to Mrs. W., per R. W. Bro. Stearns. | \$ 25 00 | |
| April 7 | “ “ To Mrs. W., per W. Bro. Fyfe | 25 00 | |
| 7 | “ “ To Noxon Fund, per W. Bro. Fyfe | 75 00 | |
| May 26 | “ “ To Bro. J. B. R., per R. W. Bro. Fitch | 15 00 | |
| 1888. | | | |
| Jan. 24 | “ Balance on hand | 488 14 | |
| | | <u> </u> | \$ 628 14 |

BENEVOLENT FUND—INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Dr.

| | | | |
|---------|---|-------------------|------------|
| 1887. | | | |
| Jan. 26 | To Special deposit, Molson's Bank | \$800 00 | |
| 1888. | | | |
| Jan. 17 | “ Interest on above to date | 25 82 | |
| 17 | “ Amount transferred from General Fund Account by vote of Grand Lodge, 26th January, 1887 | 700 00 | |
| | | <u> </u> | \$1,525 82 |

Cr.

| | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------|------------|
| 1888. | | | |
| Jan. 17 | By Cash paid for 15 shares of the Consolidated Fund of the City of Montreal (4 per cent.) at \$99.50 | \$1,492 50 | |
| 17 | “ Accrued interest on the above from 1st November, 1887—78 days | 12 82 | |
| 23 | “ Balance transferred to Benevolent Fund, Current Account | 20 50 | |
| | | <u> </u> | \$1,525 82 |

MASONIC HOME FUND.

| | | | |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| 1887. | | | |
| Jan. 26 | To Balance on hand as per statement this date (Proceedings of 1887, p. 33) | \$460 00 | |
| Feb. 7 | “ Montarville Lodge | 20 00 | |
| Decr. 21 | “ Corinthian Lodge | 7 00 | |
| 31 | “ Interest from Molson's Bank to 31st Dec., 1887 | 14 98 | |
| 1888. | | | |
| Jan. 6 | “ Albion Lodge | 6 00 | |
| | Total amount of Home Fund is | \$507 98 | |
| | which is deposited in the Molson's Bank. | | |

ASSETS OF GRAND LODGE, 24TH JANUARY, 1888.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

Forty shares of the Consolidated Fund of the City of Montreal,
6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.....\$4,000 00
Twenty-five shares of the Consolidated Fund of the City of Mont-
real, 4 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually..... 2,500 00
Cash deposited in Quebec Bank..... 488 14

628 14

MASONIC HOME FUND.

Cash deposited in Molson's Bank.....\$ 507 98

GENERAL FUND.

Deposited in Molson's Bank.....\$546 11
On hand..... 56 65

\$ 602 76

Respectfully submitted.

I. H. STEARNS,
Grand Treasurer.

Montreal, 24th January, 1888.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns, and seconded by R. W.
Bro. S. Lebourveau,

That the report of the Grand Treasurer be referred to the Finance Committee,
to report thereon during the present session.

The motion was carried.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns, and seconded by R. W.
Bro. Isaacson,

That the amount of \$10.00, in the hands of the Treasurer of Ritual Committee,
be paid over to the Benevolent Fund.

Carried.

Pro-
....\$460 00
.... 20 00
.... 7 00
.... 14 98
.... 6 00

....\$507 98

0
\$1,525 82

0

2

0

-\$1,525 82

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS' REPORTS.

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

- R. Wor. Bro. L. A. FARMER.....*Quebec and Three Rivers District.*
- “ “ “ DICKSON ANDERSON.....*Montreal District.*
- “ “ “ A. M. STONE.....*Bedford District.*
- “ “ “ JOHN H. WILFORD.....*St. Francis District.*
- “ “ “ A. W. PETTES.....*Shefford and Brome District.*
- “ “ “ ARTHUR LYON, M.D.....*Ottawa District.*

It was moved by R. Wor. Bro. H. Griffith, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. C. Knowles :—

“That the reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters now presented be referred to the Committee on “The State of Masonry,” to report thereon to Grand Lodge during this present session.”

It was moved in amendment by R. Wor. Bro. Dickson Anderson, seconded by Wor. Bro. W. Simpson Walker :—

“That the motion of Wor. Bro. Griffith be amended by adding thereto the following words: ‘And that the said reports be embodied and printed with the proceedings of Grand Lodge.’ ”

The motion, as amended, was carried.

A letter from M. Wor. Bro. Hall, Grand Master of Masons in the State of Vermont, was read, received, and ordered to be placed on file, and a copy thereof was ordered to be printed *in extenso* with the proceedings of the present meeting.

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

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

ST. ALBANS, Jan. 24, A. L. 5888.

J. H. ISAACSON, Esq.,

*Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Quebec, F. & A. M.,
Montreal, P. Q.*

R. W. AND DEAR BROTHER :

I am reminded that your annual communication opens to-morrow, and very pleasant recollections of the meeting one year ago are suggested. I regret that a round of official visits, planned some months ago without thought of its interfering with the pleasure of attending the session of your Grand Lodge, makes it impossible for me to be with you except in fraternal spirit.

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I understand there is to be presented a proposition to suspend the Edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England.

I think Vermont has a special interest in this matter, and that you will pardon me for saying that we expect Quebec will make no mistake at this time.

England has made no overtures, she still adheres to the rightfulness of her position; she still ignores your claim, and fails to answer your arguments.

Now, if your position has been wrong, if dual occupancy of territory is even tolerable, if Grand Lodge sovereignty is a myth, then undo what you have done as speedily as possible; but, if the course you have pursued is right, is in accordance with masonic law and usage: if it commends itself to the best masonic jurists in our land, then, dearly as we love peace, and willing as we would be to make sacrifices, for the sake of accomplishing it, *do not seek it at the expense of principle.*

With fraternal regards for the Grand Master and all the brethren,

I have the honor to remain,

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

ALFRED A. HALL,

Grand Master of Vermont.

GRAND CHAPLAIN'S ADDRESS.

R. Wor. Bro. Dr. Smyth then delivered the following discourse :

THE TWO BOOKS OF THE DEITY :

The Book of Nature—The Book of Inspired Truth.

By REV. W. J. SMYTH, M.A., B.Sc., Ph. D., MONTREAL.

As we are all professed admirers of all that God has revealed, both in *Nature* and in *Inspiration*, I have concluded that the greatest tribute I can pay to this august assembly of A. F. & A. M., convened in Grand Lodge, is to speak upon the majesty and grace of these two books of God.

The sublimity of my theme shall, I am sure, be of interest to many good men who look upon our mysteries and aims with some suspicion, and shall not fail to commend itself to the brethren who, ere they were received into the full fellowship of the Craft, were instructed to study nature and revelation, that they might love and adore their Divine Author.

In the brief time allotted me it is not to be expected that I will give an exhaustive review of these two books. Nature has been perused by men of science for many generations, and so has Revelation. But their stores of mystery and beauty, and grace, have never been depleted.

Nature is only one expression of the Deity, and this volume of the sacred law is the other. The one is but the star-light to guide the tottering feet of man to the temple of God's majesty. The other is the searching beams of a meridian sun, to flood the world with clearer evidences of His goodness and character, and love.

Nature and Revelation are not in opposition, having the same author. He who put inspiration into the song of David, "Day unto day uttereth speech, etc.," has put a living voice into every created thing.

Voices silently speak in the golden sunbeam that clothes the earth with gladness. They speak in the pearly dew drop which was distilled in darkness to glitter like the diamond in the morning light. They speak in the lightening glare, that in the midnight storm leaped from its cloudy home. They speak in the muffled thunders of the tossing ocean, and in the mirrored surface of the placid stream. They speak in the myriads of stars that spangle the heavens, and in the martial discipline with which they keep their orbit. They speak in the lofty peaks of colossal ranges, and in the green pastures of the fertile valley. They speak in the fervid flow of volcanic lava, and in the glacier's crush through the mountain gorge.

Heaven is God's throne and the earth is his foot-stool, and many good people think we should be incessantly admiring the throne and ignore the foot-stool.

Nothing that God has made should be overlooked, and I hold that in studying the book of Nature we are praising God as well as when we study the book of Revelation.

The holy scriptures give us one chapter in which are portrayed the works of creation. In that chapter the great cycles or periods which are called days, are written by the inspired Moses, who saw these æons of time move before him like the moving scenes in a panorama.

All these periods are in exact harmony with geology, which can find the remains of grasses, and herbs, and trees, and creeping things, and birds, and huge beasts, in the very order described in the volume of the sacred law.

When the Bible says "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," true science agrees, but does not essay to tell when that was. Millions upon millions of years must have come and gone ere man was created. The bible teaches that man was created about 6,000 years ago, and every honest scientist has testified to the truth of this from the fact that no human remains were ever found in rock matter of older date. The few cases which Atheist scientists have adduced in contradiction have been proven false. These remains were doubtless carried by some flood into rock fissures, or when living had taken refuge in some lonely cave, which consisted of older material. The fact that ancient coins bearing historic inscriptions were found with the remains was a triumph on the part of God's truth.

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Though nature is old, science is but a child, and cannot read this first great book that God has given with infallible accuracy. We dare not yet give to science, which is always changing, the high post of arbiter, to criticizing or deciding divine truth. If these two books seem to differ the fault is with the reader, and not with the Author, Who cannot contradict Himself in His word and works.

The music of nature and inspiration blend in the most perfect harmony, for they are touched by the same Divine hand, and are made to cause the soul to reach out after God, who is in them both.

I admire the words of Moore, who loved to study nature :

“Thou art the life and light
Of all this wondrous world we see,
Its glow by day, its gleam by night,
Are but reflections, Lord, from thee,
Where'er we gaze thy glories shine,
And all that's bright and fair are thine.”

The volume of the sacred law records no vague sentiment when it declares that “*the earth is full of God's riches.*” Below the surface, the Great Architect of the Universe, for many ages, was storing up broad areas of ancient forests and marshes, which He kept covered until needed, when the hands of labor and science removed the cover and exposed those forests and marshes in the form of coal. Below the surface also, are the riches that have been belched forth from the earth's bowels. They were melted in subterranean furnaces, and deposited in vein and stratum, for the good of God's creatures. Below also are the great tanks in which are treasured the essential oils that exude from surrounding rock, and which, though manufactured in darkness, yet are intended to light up the world.

There too are the fountains from which ramify a thousand arteries, that carry blessing in countless measure to the human race, and furnish the source of all our streams and mighty rivers, which in their seaward course reflect the heavens and fructify the earth.

Nature is full of power and blessing because it is full of God, who has given us all things richly to enjoy. To-day the hand of science has turned these forces of nature to good account, and the east and the west, so far removed, greet each other as if they were near. The old and new worlds grasp each other with electric arms, and kiss each other with electric lips. Voices once circumscribed by yards can be heard as many leagues, and the world, through the manipulation of nature by the means of science, is fast becoming the field of a larger brotherhood. Thus the voice of nature blends with inspiration in the declaration that God “hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth.” God does in very deed sit enthroned of the riches of His universe.

Such contemplations, brethren, of God's first book, draw out our adoration to say "Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honor, and power, for Thou hast created all things, and for Thy pleasure they are and were created." Or in the words of David, "O Lord, how manifold are Thy works, in wisdom hast Thou made them all."

But as the families of the earth increased, and the traditions of creation and Providence were becoming too burdensome for the memory, God inspired men to record these things from age to age, for the benefit of the future generations of the world. The book of nature revealed very dimly, only the "eternal power and God-head of the Deity;" but the inspired word, which was being constantly augmented according to the needs of humanity, was to be a light that would reveal God's character and man's condition, and point the way to that world beyond, where all is light and all is love.

Of where the voice of nature is silent the voice of revelation speaks.

To the question: "If a man die shall he live again?" there comes no answer from nature, other than the death of grain before growth. But this volume of the sacred law gives a clear and emphatic reply. Brethren, in this book are reflections which shall cheer the lonely house of virtuous poverty, and carry rays of holy light where clouds of adversity have darkened the windows of the soul. This volume is the key to God's pavillion in the day of deep distress, and can impart a softening balm to the wounded spirit.

At this blessed fountain the rich and the poor may meet together, for its Author, the Lord, is the Maker of them all.

In the day of temptation we may learn here of safety, and in time of need we may obtain support. And in the gathering shadows of dissolution, which we shall all experience, the truths of this blessed book shall light up the valley and clear the way for an abundant entrance into life and peace.

Ages have swept over this sacred volume, but unlike earthly fabrics it has never crumbled. The combined artillery of infidelity has for centuries confronted the truths of this book, yet they still remain unharmed by the affray. It still stands in its own colossal strength, defying every assailant, and in its own tenderness invites a faithful perusal.

Brethren, you do well to preserve this foundation stone in the fabric of Masonry. Without it the highest band of brotherhood would be broken, and your purest motive force destroyed.

Take away the sacred volume from its holy place, and on your portals might be written "Icabod," the glory has departed. Your system of morality, illustrated by symbols, and veiled in allegory, would be robbed of all its beau-

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ty; and your assembly rooms would be moral sepulchres, whose unwholesome vapors would not remain within, but spread their poison through society, to the blasting of many a hopeful life.

When we read of the majesty and glory of the Temple of Jerusalem, we are filled with wonder and admiration, not only at the faithful zeal on the part of Israel's wisest king, but because of Him who gave the infallible directions for so stupendous a work.

And shall we be less appreciative of the wisdom and goodness of God for this marvellous compilation, not of inert stones, but of living doctrines that have cheered the heart, and transformed the life of many millions of the human race, and shall continue to bless the world with the richest gifts until time shall be no more.

In all our Convocations we have many symbols and emblems that serve as milestones in considering the history of God's ancient people, but this opened bible is the acknowledged infallible rule of faith and practice. He who believes not in this holy book has no lot or portion with us. Against such, our doors, of necessity, must be closed, with a firmness that dares not yield. Mental reservation or equivocation must not share in the reception of the pure and hallowing doctrines contained in this inspired *volume*.

It was moved by M. Wor. Bro. J. H. Graham, P.G.M., seconded by R. Wor. Bro. Revd. H. Nye,

That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to R. Wor. Bro. the Grand Chaplain for the eloquent and instructive address he has just delivered.

The motion was passed.

R. Wor. Bro. Charles Knowles was appointed by the Grand Master, with the concurrence of Grand Lodge, to act on the "Committee of Benevolence and Charity," in the place of R. Wor. Bro. Edson Fitch, who was absent from Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary, for R. Wor. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings of Grand Lodge.

W. Bro. John P. Noyes, chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, presented the following report, which was received and adopted :—

*To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Quebec
of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons :*

The Committee on Jurisprudence beg to report as follows upon the conviction and suspension of W. Bro. N. A. Smith by Freligsburg Lodge, No. 33 :

The reference purports to forward complaint and evidence, upon which accused was convicted of unmaasonic conduct, and for which expulsion is asked ; and a *proces verbal* of proceedings of Lodge are furnished.

The constitution requires a complaint in writing with specific charges, alleging with reasonable certainty the offence, signed by the accuser ; and that a notice shall be served on accused at least ten days before presentation, and a certificate of service shall be fyled with original complaint.

There is nothing before your Committee to show that this has been done. There is no written complaint signed by the accuser or a certificate of service required by the constitution, or the granting of necessary delay.

In Tyler's certificate it is said that a copy of charges and specifications, which had been preferred on 31st October, 1887, by Bro. H. Holden, had been served on accused, together with a copy of summons of said Lodge, requiring attendance of accused at Lodge Rooms, to answer complaint. This service was made on 2nd November, 1887, and the Committee met on 5th November, 1887, to try accused. In its minutes it is said that by return of Tyler it appeared that accused was summoned to appear at Lodge Rooms on 5th November, 1887, at 7 o'clock P.M. But the certificate does not show that he was summoned to appear on a definite day or at a definite hour ; and no copy of summons is furnished.

It is claimed in the minutes that accused was charged with receiveing money from Treasurer of Lodge to pay G. L. dues, which he had not paid. It is proved that he received the money, but there is no proof satisfactory to your Committee that he appropriated it as indirectly alleged.

The proceedings are irregular in that—1st. There is no complaint in writing specifying charges, signed or unsigned. 2nd. No notice of ten days to accused. 3rd. No certificate of service with original complaint. 4th. No original complaint. 5th. No time specified for trial, and 6th. No satisfactory or conclusive proof of unmaasonic conduct.

The accused does not appear to have answered the summons or attended the meeting of Committee, probably because he did not know where to do so.

Your Committee would recommend that the papers be returned to Freligsburg Lodge for further action by them, if thought advisable.

The whole respectfully submitted.

JNO. P. NOYES, Chairman.
W. SIMPSON WALKER.

Montreal, 25th January, 1888.

Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshments at 1 P.M.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary.

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AFTERNOON SESSION.

Grand Lodge resumed labor at 2.30 P.M.

R. Wor. Bro. H. L. Robinson, D.G.M., Chairman for the Committee on the State of Masonry, presented the following reports, which were received and adopted :

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

The Committee on The State of Masonry have considered the address of the M. W. the Grand Master.

Your Committee but voice the sentiments of the Craft in joining in the regrets of M. W. the G. M. as to his inability to continue during the past year the Lodge visitations, which he performed so faithfully and beneficially during the previous year. Creditable as the work of the several D.D.G.M.'s in supplying his place undoubtedly is, yet no substitute could bring that untiring energy and personal magnetism, which the G. M. unquestionably possesses, to a work in which these qualities are particularly effective.

The official visits of the G. M. to sister Grand Lodges are commended. Through them allies are made, old ties strengthened and Masonic knowledge increased. Your Committee endorse the actions of the G. M. in all his official acts, and particularly in refusing a warrant for a subordinate Lodge at Manchester, England. The stand taken by him is in pursuance of the policy of G. L., and in accordance with its record in the past. It is the manifest and consistent duty of G. L. to adhere rigidly to the doctrine that every G. L. is supreme in its own territory; and while contending for that for itself, to permit neither aggression nor reprisal on others, however great the provocation, or possible the advantages.

Your Committee re-echo the regret of the G. M. at the refusal of G. L. of England to accept the offer of fraternal mediation so cordially made by the M. W. the G. M. of Louisiana, and commend and adopt his language therein. That offer to mediate on our differences was made without our knowledge, and is fully appreciated by us as the spontaneous act of a sister Grand Lodge, actuated by the highest motives in essaying to settle the unfortunate differences which disturb us.

The somewhat cavalier rejection of the offer of G. M. of Louisiana gave the opportunity for further contemptuous reference to this G. L. It rejects the olive branch of peace, and insists on our submission to its own sweet will and pleasure.

Your Committee coincide with the views of the G. M. therein, and believe that this G. L. would be justly held up to public scorn and contempt if it receded a hair's breadth from a position in which it has right on its side, and submitted to wrong because opposed by a powerful and arrogant G. L. Nor is it possible that any considerable portion of the members of G. L. instructed as to the matters at issue, or careful of maintaining the dignity of G. L., will venture to expose us to further humiliation, or to urge us to abandon our self-respect by proposing any retrograde step. In a matter which affects our title as a Grand Lodge there should be no admission that our title is not respected by ourselves if we desire that it be respected by others. There should be no dalliance with expediency where a vital principle is at stake. If, being right, we have not the manly patience to wait for its triumph, we do not deserve and will not have the respect of good and true men anywhere.

The determination of M. W. the G. M. to retire from a position so creditably filled by him during the past two years, is to be deplored. In his retirement from official life he can be consoled by the thought that he will carry with him the fraternal esteem and confidence of the Craft. During a somewhat troubled period of official life he has guided G. L. safely and well.

Your Committee join with him in the hope that no attempt will be made to introduce special or class legislation, and that the majesty of the ballot will be respected as the Masonic tribunal to decide upon the acceptance or exclusion of those desiring to enter the Order.

The whole respectfully submitted.

H. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.
ALEX. CHISHOLM,
WM. LEMESURIER,
H. E. CHANNELL,
CHS. KNOWLES.

Montreal, 26th January, 1888.

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

In my last report to Grand Lodge I gave a full statement of my official duties, and of the prosperous condition of the Craft generally, but owing to the unusually lengthy reports of a number of the D. D. G. M.'s, and other reasons, it was deemed advisable by Grand Lodge not to have them printed in the proceedings. I will, therefore, in submitting my report for 1887-88, curtail the same as much as possible.

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Masonry, in the District of Montreal during the Masonic year just closed, in many respects has been prosperous, and while, as is natural in so large a district, differences are apt to occur, I am pleased to report that none of them have been of so serious a nature to prevent an amicable solution; so that I can safely say that peace, love and harmony prevail throughout the length and breadth of Montreal District.

VISITATIONS.

I have made it my duty to visit one and all of the City Lodges officially—the majority of them several times—during my second term of office. I also visited officially Dorchester No. 4, St. Johns, P.Q.; and Argenteuil No. 67, Lachute; but regret it was impossible for me to visit Richelieu Lodge No. 60, Sorel; and Chateauguay No. 36, Huntingdon. The majority of the Lodges are in a very healthy and prosperous condition; while the Ritual adopted by this Grand Lodge is being worked by all, with the exception of King Solomon, Elgin, St. Andrew, and Argyle, and in many instances in its perfection. I am sorry, however, to report that we have about half a dozen Lodges which are weak in membership and financially; but at the same time they are well up in the working of the Ritual.

The number of Lodges holden in the City of Montreal I am fully convinced are far in excess of the requirements of the fraternity, and I would heartily endorse any proposition favorable to an amalgamation of two or three of the weaker Lodges into one, feeling that the result of such action would prove beneficial to the Craft in Montreal District, and to this Grand Lodge.

It has been my pleasing duty on St. John's Day, or at the regular meeting following St. John's Day, to install the officers-elect of the majority of the Lodges under my jurisdiction.

PIC-NIC.

I am sorry to have to report that this undertaking, owing in all probability to the lateness of the season at which it was held, proved a failure, both numerically and financially.

BALL.

The ball under the auspices of the brethren of Montreal District, held at the Windsor Hotel, on the evening of St. John the Evangelist's Day, December 27th, 1887, surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine: the attendance was larger, the financial result satisfactory; and the Brethren had the satisfaction of having a delightful evening with their lady friends. M. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson honored the Brethren with his presence. Fraternal greetings were exchanged between the Brethren of Quebec and Three Rivers District, and Montreal District by telegraph.

MONTARVILLE LODGE, No. 58, Q.R.

Granted dispensation for the members of this Lodge to remove their place of meeting from the Masonic Hall, Longueuil, to the Masonic Hall, St. Catherine street, City. As this Lodge had concurrent jurisdiction with all the City Lodges, it naturally drew its material from the City, and owing to the many obstacles to be contended with, more especially in the Spring, Fall, and during the winter months, by members wishing to attend the regular meetings, it was deemed advisable to move to the City.

ARGYLE LODGE No. 65, Q. R.

Owing to the purchase of the Odd Fellows' Hall, Point St. Charles (where this Lodge held its monthly meetings) by the Mechanics' Institute, at the request of the Brethren, I inspected the Masonic Hall at the St. Charles Club House, and found the apartments suitably laid out and handsomely furnished; and on signifying my approval of the accommodations these quarters afforded, the Brethren decided to hold their future meetings at the St. Charles Masonic Hall.

The M. W. the Grand Master, on my recommendation, was pleased to grant dispensations for various objects, such as wearing regalia at Masonic Socials and Ball, and for election of Officers of subordinate Lodges at other meetings than that specified in their by-laws.

I deem it unnecessary for me to recapitulate the information that will be found in the report of the R. W. Grand Secretary, respecting Initiations, Affiliations, Demits, and Deaths, to and from our ranks, but will content myself by expressing to the Brethren my heartfelt thanks for the confidence they have reposed in me as their District Deputy Grand Master for the two past years; and also to the many Masters, Past Masters and Brethren, who have, on all and every occasion when called upon, lent me their valuable assistance and support both while making my official visits to the various Lodges, and in any undertaking calculated to promote the good and welfare of the Craft in Montreal District. My great regret in returning to the Brethren the Gavel of power, placed in my hands two years ago, is that I feel my stewardship has not proved, I fear, as satisfactory to the Brethren as I should have liked. I however, have the satisfaction of feeling that when my business permitted the time, the Masonic duties incumbent upon me were not neglected.

Fraternally submitted.

DICKSON ANDERSON,

District Deputy Grand Master of Masons,
Montreal District, G.L.Q., A.F. & A.M.

Montreal, January 25th, 1888.

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REPORT OF DIS. DEP. GRAND MASTER—ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

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

According to the requirements of the Constitution, I beg to submit my report on The State of Masonry in the District of St. Francis.

I regret that I have been unable to visit all the Lodges in the District, but found those visited presided over by officers well qualified to fulfill their duties, and that their efforts have been successful during the past year. Those not visited I have communicated with, and am pleased to state that, with the exception of one or two Lodges, I have received very favorable reports.

I am glad to report applications for dispensations during the year have been few. Those applications were duly granted by the M. W. the Grand Master. Ashlar Lodge No. 31, applied for a dispensation for the purpose of changing by-laws. Mount Orford Lodge No. 48, also applied for dispensation for the purpose of changing the time of the election of officers, both of which were kindly granted.

While I am pleased to report progress and prosperity, it is my painful duty to allude to the deaths which have occurred in this District during the year. I have received notice of the following :—Bros. O. C. Phelps, Oscar Aldrich and H. M. Rider.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Brethren for the kindness and courtesy extended to me while I have had the honor to preside over them ; and also to state that the utmost harmony and good will prevail among the Craft in this District.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

J. L. WILFORD,

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

Cookshire, January 2nd, 1888.

REPORT OF DIS. DEP. GRAND MASTER—BEDFORD DISTRICT.

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

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN :

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, I have the honor to submit my report on The State of Free Masonry in Bedford District.

During my term of office, I have visited all the Lodges in my District. All are taking in new members, and are in a prosperous condition, peace and harmony prevailing throughout.

One dispensation was granted by the M. W. Grand Master to Royal Canadian Lodge, No. 59, to appear in regalia at a festival, held at Bro. C. H. Getty's Hotel, Sweetsburg, on 3rd day of February, 1887. All passed off in peace and harmony.

On the 5th December last, I received a communication from Grand Secretary, in regard to the warrant of Prevoist Lodge (late No. 7 of Dunham.) In reference thereto, would say I called on one of the members of the late Lodge No. 7, who has the warrant in his possession. He informed me that the warrant would not be given up under present conditions.

With feelings of sorrow, I have to report the death of Bro. John Odell, a member of Stanbridge Lodge No. 19, A.F. & A.M. He was buried with Masonic honors on the 3rd day of January instant, at Stanbridge East.

On St. John's Day, 27th December, 1887, I had the pleasure of being present at the installing of the officers of Stanbridge, Prevoist No. 8, and Dunham Lodges, at Stanbridge, assisted by R. W. Bro. H. C. Blinn, R. W. Bro. H. Horskin, P.D. D.G. Masters, 14 Past Masters, and Masters of different Lodges.

On the 4th day of January, 1888, I had the pleasure of installing the officers of Brown Lodge No. 24, at West Farnham; and I have an invitation to install the officers of two more Lodges, on the 23rd instant.

It is with pleasure that I am able to report that there has not been a single Masonic complaint made to me during the past year.

In conclusion, permit me to express my gratitude to the Brethren of my District for the many acts of kindness extended to me during my term of office, sensible as I am, on my own part, of many shortcomings.

The whole most respectfully submitted.

A. M. STONE,

D.D.G.M. Bedford District.

Stanbridge, 12th January, 1888.

REPORT OF DIS. DEP. GRAND MASTER—OTTAWA DISTRICT.

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

A.F. & A.M. :

According to the requirements of the Constitution, I have the honor to submit the following report on the State of Masonry in the District of Ottawa:—

I have visited all the Lodges in the District, and find them working creditably.

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Pontiac Lodge is not doing as well as the others in this respect ; and I am sorry to say failed to meet on St. John's Day, and confirm the election of their Master, which was due to the M. W. not being present to open his Lodge, and necessitates their having to elect one at their next meeting.

I visited Eddy Lodge, and it always gives me great pleasure to do so, as they take a great interest in the work, and exemplify the degrees so fully. I had the pleasure of installing their officers on the 27th, after which we spent a pleasant evening.

I visited King Solomon Lodge, Aylmer, at their regular meeting in December last, and was very much pleased with the work, as well as to see a large number of members present from Ottawa, including their D.D.G.M., R. W. Bro. Taylor, and also a number of members from Eddy Lodge. I cannot give W. Bro. Wright too much credit for the perseverance he has shown with regard to his Lodge, as he seldom fails to be present, although losing one or two days from his other duties to do so. He has kindly assisted the W. M. of Pontiac Lodge when present with us.

Portage-du-Fort I have visited a short time ago, and find they are working very well for a new Lodge. I had the pleasure of installing their officers on the 24th of June last, and have no doubt that W. Bro. Thomson will work the Lodge so that they will be second to none in the District.

I should like if the members of the different Lodges would make a point to visit oftener, as it would stimulate them in their work.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR LYON, M.D.,
D. D. G. M.

REPORT OF DIS. DEP. GRAND MASTER—SHEFFORD & BROME
DISTRICT.

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

A. F. & A. M. :

It gives me much pleasure to report Masonry in the District of Shefford and Brome in a bright and prosperous condition.

I regret that unforeseen circumstances have prevented me from visiting all the Lodges in the District ; but I have favorable reports from those that I have been unable to visit, while those that I have visited I have found presided over by well qualified officers.

Dispensations were asked for by several of the Lodges during the year, which, on being referred to the M. W. the Grand Master, were always cheerfully granted,

It is with feelings of sorrow I have to report the death of our esteemed Brother Edwin Taylor, of Shefford Lodge No. 18, who was buried with Masonic honors, at Waterloo, on the 27th day of August last.

Yamaska Lodge, No. 21, has moved into its new hall, which has been neatly and tastefully fitted up.

It is very pleasing to report that no complaint has been laid before me during the year, which shows the true and brotherly feeling existing among the Brethren in this District.

In conclusion, let me extend my sincere thanks to the Brethren of this District for their kindness and courtesy during my term of office.

Faternally submitted.

A. W. PETTES,
D.D.G.M. Shefford and Brome.

REPORT OF DIS. DEP. GRAND MASTER—QUEBEC & THREE RIVERS
DISTRICT.

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

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN,—

In compliance with the Constitution, I beg to submit the following report on the State of Masonry in the District over which I have the honor to preside :—

The number of Lodges in this District remains unchanged, viz. : 6.

During the year I have visited Albion, St. John's, St. Andrew's and Tuscan, and am pleased to report these Lodges increasing in membership. I had arranged to visit Shawenegan, but received a telegram informing me the Lodge had called off for a few months.

The District has to deplore the removal by death of R. W. Bro. John Godwin, P.G.J.W. of this Grand Lodge, and a member of Shawenegan Lodge No. 49, Three Rivers. He was a zealous Brother, and one who was indefatigable in promoting the welfare of the Craft. I would respectfully request that a page be set apart in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge to his memory.

At a meeting of Albion Lodge, I had the pleasure of investing the Grand Senior Warden and Grand Steward of this Grand Lodge.

A complaint has been made by Tuscan Lodge No. 28, against St. Andrew, No. 6, for infringement of jurisdiction. The papers will be laid before this Grand Lodge bearing on the question at issue.

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On the 24th June I installed and invested the officers of Tuscan Lodge; after which, the Lodge entertained its visitors to a repast at the Canada Hotel, where a very pleasant evening was spent.

On St. John the Evangelist's Anniversary, 27th December, 1887, I had the pleasure of installing the officers of Albion, St. John and St. Andrew Lodges, after which the Brethren assembled in an adjacent room and joined in a banquet, tendered by the several Lodges to its members and visitors; a very pleasant evening was spent—R. W. Bro. Knowles being the presiding officer, having on his left M. W. Bro. Dunbar, P.G.M., and your obedient servant on his right. A pleasant feature of the evening was the sending and receiving of fraternal greetings by wire between the Montreal and Quebec Brethren, assembled for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of our patron saint.

I have granted dispensations to pass and raise candidates (seafaring men) in less time than required as per Constitution. Also granted dispensation to St. Andrew Lodge to hold a Lodge of Instruction at Lake Edward, on the line of Lake St. John Railway; and to Good Samaritan to attend divine service with regalia.

I wrote to the W. M. of Good Samaritan asking how they were prospering; and not having received an answer cannot report.

In the proceedings of this Grand Lodge of 1887, I find the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, near Quebec, represented by R. W. Bro. J. B. Charleson, who is not, I am informed, an affiliated Mason in any Lodge in this jurisdiction.

In conclusion, I must acknowledge many acts of courtesy from the Brethren in this District, which have made the labors of the office light and agreeable.

The whole respectfully submitted.

L. A. FARMER,

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

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON STATE OF MASONRY.

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

The Committee on the State of Masonry beg to report:—

The reports of the D.D.G.M.'s for the several Districts have been submitted, and therefrom it is learned that Masonry continues to prosper, and harmony to prevail in this jurisdiction.

It is apparent that the several D.D.G.M.'s have been faithful and zealous, and their functions performed for the benefit of the Craft.

The suggestion of the D.D.G.M. of Montreal District as to reduction of number of Lodges in the City of Montreal, by process of amalgamation, is a wise one; but your Committee cannot do otherwise than reiterate the language of a previous report, to the effect that "the solution of the question must be left to the good sense of the subordinate Lodges of the City."

The information of the D.D.G.M. of Bedford District as to refusal to give up warrant of Prevost Lodge No. 7, is incomplete, in that it does not appear what authority the refusing party had to speak for that Lodge. Your Committee would recommend that a peremptory summons be issued to holder and holders of warrant to surrender same; and on refusal that he or they be suspended.

Most of the subjects referred to by the D.D.G.M.'s will come up with the official reports of the Executive Officers, and will be treated of upon the usual reference.

It is gratifying to note that the check applied by G. L. last year has led to a curtailment of the reports of D.D.G.M.'s, without sacrificing anything useful to G. L. in the way of information. The details given, however, are not without benefit to Executive Officers, whilst not specially of value to members.

The hearty expressions of gratitude to Brethren for kind and gentlemanly treatment towards these D.D.G.M.'s, are indications that the well known hospitality of the people of this Province to well-behaved people is not ignored by that portion which belong to the fraternity.

The several suggestions as to memorial pages are not within the power of these officials.

The same reason which actuated G. L. last year to refrain from publishing these reports induces your Committee to recommend the continuance of the same practice this year, viz.: that the report be filed and not printed.

Your Committee have taken notice of the report of the Secretary of St. John's Lodge No. 27, Mansonville, asking to be allowed to retain their charter until next autumn, when they hope to resume work; and we recommend that this permission be granted.

The whole respectfully submitted.

H. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.
ALEX. CHISHOLM,
WM. LEMESURIER,
H. E. CHANNELL,
CHAS. KNOWLES.

Montreal, 26th January, 1888.

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It was moved by R. W. Bro. H. L. Robinson, seconded by R. W. Bro. Griffith,

That the report just read be received and adopted.

R. W. Bro. D. Anderson moved in amendment, seconded by Bro. J. S. Walker,

That the motion R. W. Bro. Robinson be amended by adding thereto the following words: "And the several reports of the D.D.G.M.'s be printed in full with the proceedings of the present meeting."

The motion, as amended, was carried.

ON REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

Your Committee note from report of Grand Secretary a falling off in the receipts on those of last year, a large proportion of which is accounted for on examination of the tabular statement annexed to report, as occurring on receipts from Initiations, Affiliations, G. L. Certificates—1886 having been especially marked by a larger addition than usual of new members.

We concur in the remarks of Grand Secretary that the thanks of Grand Lodge are due to R. W. Bro. P. Crossby for his donation to our Grand Lodge Library of 15 Masonic books; and suggest that Grand Lodge mark its recognition of the gift by a vote of thanks for this generous and public spirited act, which we hope others of our Brethren may follow.

In regard to grant solicited by Grand Secretary to bind a lot of unbound literary matter, the property of Grand Lodge, we would recommend that the Finance Committee take the matter into consideration, and make grant if funds of Grand Lodge will permit.

(Signed,)

H. L. ROBINSON,
WM. LEMESURIER,
A. CHISHOLM,
H. E. CHANNELL,
CHAS. KNOWLES,

Committee on the State of Masonry.

The report was received and adopted.

On motion of R. W. Bro. Dickson Anderson, seconded by R. W. Bro. Smyth, Grand Chaplain,

The Grand Secretary was desired to convey to V. W. Bro. P. A. Crossby, the thanks of this Grand Lodge for the very acceptable gift made by that Brother to the Library.

W. Bro. John P. Noyes, Chairman for the Committee on Jurisprudence, made the following report :

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

The Committee on Jurisprudence beg to report on the matter of complaint of Tuscan Lodge, No. 28, as to violation of its jurisdiction by St. Andrew Lodge, No. 6, Quebec.

It appears, from papers submitted, that Mr. Herbert G. Ross, a resident of St. Nicholas, some 15 miles on south shore of St. Lawrence, was balloted for, accepted and initiated in said St. Andrew Lodge, without the constitutional assent of Tuscan Lodge. St. Andrew Lodge claims concurrent jurisdiction with Tuscan Lodge in the premises.

Your Committee find this position untenable. St. Andrew has previously asked the consent of Tuscan Lodge under similar circumstances, and thereby acknowledged the jurisdiction of the latter Lodge; and the reasons given by Tuscan Lodge are so clearly correct, that your Committee coincide therewith, holding that Levis is not a suburb of Quebec; and that the Quebec Lodges have no concurrent jurisdiction with Tuscan Lodge south of the St. Lawrence.

Your Committee approves the position taken by Tuscan Lodge, and while not disposed to suggest any particular punishment against St. Andrew Lodge under the circumstances, yet would recommend that St. Andrew Lodge be requested to hand over the initiation fee of Bro. Ross to Tuscan Lodge, or make such settlement as they can fraternally agree upon; and that Bro. Ross be allowed to remain a member of St. Andrew Lodge.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. NOYES, Chairman.
W. SIMPSON WALKER.

Montreal, 26th January, 1888.

On motion of W. Bro. Nye, seconded by V. W. Bro. W. Simpson Walker, the report was received and adopted.

W. Bro. Joseph Martin moved, seconded by W. Bro. Greig :

“That the following amendment or addition be made to the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, viz. : “No Saloon-keeper, Restaurant-keeper, who sells spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or Tavern-keeper, or Bartender, shall be eligible to be made or become a member of the Fraternity of Free Masons in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"That any member of the Fraternity of Free Masons in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, becoming a Saloon-keeper, Restaurant-keeper, selling spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or Tavern-keeper, or Bartender, shall hereafter be deemed, on proof thereof, to be guilty of a Masonic offence, the punishment of which shall be suspension or expulsion from the Fraternity, and erasure of his name from the roll of his own Lodge and Grand Lodge."

It was moved in amendment by W. Bro. Noyes, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. M. LeMesurier,

That inasmuch as there are differences of opinion among Masons as to the authority of a Grand Lodge to interfere in matters referred to in the motion offered by W. Bro. Joseph Martin to amend the Constitution relating to dealers in spirituous liquors, and, if having authority, it is expedient for Grand Lodge to do so.

And whereas it is difficult for Grand Lodge to inform itself properly upon this matter in the hurry of the business of this Annual Communication; and hasty and inconsiderate action might be prejudicial to our Order,

Therefore, be it resolved that the said motion in amendment in addition to the Constitution of W. Bro. J. Martin, be referred to a Special Committee to be appointed by the Grand Master, with instructions to report at the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

The amendment was declared carried on a *viva voce* vote.

A ballot was demanded, which resulted as follows :

For the amendment—125.

Against the amendment—94.

The Grand Master then declared the amendment as carried.

Wor. Bro. Fyfe then moved, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. Arthur J. Simpson :—

"Whereas the relationship existing between the Grand Lodge of England and this Grand Lodge is still of an unfraternal character, greatly to the regret of all true lovers of Masonic principles, our chief tenet being 'a universal brotherhood,' and

"Whereas prominent American Brethren have, by official communication, volunteered to use their influence to effect a friendly settlement of the difficulties existing between the said Grand Lodge, and

"Whereas we reside in a Province where there is a strong Church and State influence opposed to the progress of our Order, it is therefore expedient that every

effort consistent with the honor of the Craft, and calculated to heal the breach between the aforesaid Grand Lodges, should receive the approval and support of every member under our jurisdiction.

"Be it therefore resolved, that in order to give every member on the register of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A.F. & A.M., an opportunity to co-operate with those who have kindly offered their services with a view to effect fraternal relationship between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England, the Edict of non-masonic intercourse issued by this Grand Lodge in July, 1885, and any other restriction calculated to prevent a free and fraternal intercourse between the members of this Grand Lodge and members under the Grand Register of England, be suspended, pending the result of further efforts to be made for a settlement of all difficulties at present existing between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England."

In amendment it was moved by W. Bro. J. P. Noyes, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. M. LeMesurier, and

"Resolved, that the motion of W. Bro. Fyfe to suspend Edict of non-intercourse of July, 1885, with members of Grand Lodge of England, and other restrictions to free and fraternal intercourse, pending efforts for a settlement, be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out all the words after the first paragraph thereof, and substituting in the place of the three last paragraphs so eliminated, the following, to wit :

"And whereas the Grand Lodge of England has refused to discontinue the exercise of Masonic authority in this Province, and has, by official communication to prominent American Brethren, and particularly to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, refused the fraternal offering of mediation; and declined to alter its decision, or in any way treat with this Grand Lodge as supreme in this Province.

"And whereas this Grand Lodge cannot honorably recede from the position assumed by its Edicts, nor refrain from upholding the principle of sovereignty under which it was formed, and through which it was recognized by its sister Grand Lodges as an equal and a peer.

"And whereas the surrender by this Grand Lodge of its present position as a claimant to exclusive Masonic sovereignty in its territory would, in no way, render less hostile the strong Church and State influence said to be opposed to Masonic progress; and such adverse influence is not such as can be at all considered by Masons in dealing with purely Masonic matters, and is not less strong against the Grand Lodge of England than against this Grand Lodge.

"And whereas this Grand Lodge has always been willing, and is still willing, to settle its differences with the Grand Lodge of England in a fraternal manner, and has never refused, but on the contrary has always been willing to accept fraternal mediation, to which end the members of the Grand Lodge of Quebec have always had an opportunity to co-operate with those who have offered their mediatorial services; and the said Edicts are in no way prohibitive of such co-operation with any or all Brethren offering to mediate, adjust, or tranquilize,

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"Now, therefore, be it resolved that this Grand Lodge affirms its adherence to said Edicts, adheres unqualifiedly and boldly to its record of the past few years towards the Grand Lodge of England, and pledges itself to a continuance of the same. Nevertheless, whenever the Grand Lodge of England shall propose an adjustment by conference or by mediation, or whenever a sister Grand Lodge shall propose to mediate between the two Grand Bodies, the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge are hereby empowered to consider the same, and to take such steps as may be consistent with the honor and dignity of this Grand Lodge, to adjust or mediate the differences between the two Grand Bodies, subject to the approval of Grand Lodge in the premises."

The amendment was put to Grand Lodge, and after a vote taken by ballot, was carried on the following division :

For the amendment—137.

Against the amendment—58.

R. W. Bro. S. J. Foss, for the Committee on Benevolence and Charity, made the following report :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BENEVOLENCE AND CHARITY.

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

The Committee on Benevolence and Charity beg to make the following report :

The only call made upon this Fund during the year was on behalf of W. Bro. J. B. Robertson. After due investigation, your Committee recommended that the sum of \$15.00 be granted, which was done on 26th May, 1887.

The following applications have been presented to your Committee during the present session of Grand Lodge :

By W. Bro. Jas. Fyfe—on behalf of the Noxon Fund.

“ “ “ of Widow of R. W. Bro. Alex. Walker.

By Widow of W. Bro. Thos. J. Barrett—by Freligsburg Lodge—on behalf of the Widow of Bro. F. J. Parks, of St. Johns.

After investigation, your Committee recommend the granting of the following amounts :

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Noxon Fund..... | \$75 00 |
| Mrs. W..... | 25 00 |
| Mrs. B..... | 50 00 |
| Mrs. P..... | 50 00 |

The first two to be paid through W. Bro. Fyfe, the third through Bro. Isaacson.
Mrs. Parks through W. M. Freligsburg Lodge.

The whole respectfully submitted.

S. J. FOSS,
CHAS. KNOWLES,
I. H. STEARNS.

On motion of R. W. Bro. Foss, seconded by R. W. Bro. Knowles, the report was received and adopted.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson gave notice that he would, during the present session of Grand Lodge, move

That the sum of \$20 be given to St. George Lodge, No. 10, for the use of its Lodge room for Grand Lodge purposes.

W. Bro. Brewster gave notice that he would, at the next Annual Meeting of Grand Lodge, move as follows :

Whereas it is contrary to the Constitution of this Grand Lodge to permit the issue of any certificate other than that granted by the Grand Secretary to a brother who has regularly received his three degrees in Masonry,

Be it resolved that the Secretary of any regularly constituted Lodge under this jurisdiction may issue a certificate, countersigned by the W. M. of the same, to any Bro. who shall ask for such certificate ; but such certificate shall be granted only to a Bro. in good standing, and for such time as may be permitted by the by-laws of such Lodge. Such certificate to be called a "Travelling Certificate."

Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary.

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The Grand Lodge resumed labor at 8 o'clock P. M., Grand Master presiding.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The following named Grand Officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz :—

| | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|
| | M. Wor. Bro. H. L. ROBINSON, Waterloo | <i>M. W. Grand Master.</i> |
| R. | “ “ DICKSON ANDERSON, Montreal | <i>R. W. Dep. Grand Master.</i> |
| | “ “ W. FRASER was elected. | <i>Dis. Dep. Grand Master for</i> |
| | “ “ JAMES FYFE, Montreal | “ “ “ for |
| | “ “ GEO. H. PRESSBY, Sherbrooke | “ “ “ for |
| | “ “ EDWIN HALL | “ “ “ for |
| | “ “ R. TYRE McDONALD, M.D. Sutton | “ “ “ for |
| | “ “ W. H. G. GARRIOCH, Hull | “ “ “ for |
| | “ “ S. LEBOURVEAU, Sherbrooke | <i>Grand Senior Warden.</i> |
| | “ “ CHAS. KNOWLES, Quebec | “ <i>Junior</i> “ |
| R. | “ “ I. H. STEARNS, Montreal, re-elected. | “ <i>Treasurer.</i> |
| | “ “ J. H. ISAACSON, “ | “ <i>Secretary.</i> |
| V. | “ “ HENRY DUNNE | “ <i>Registrar.</i> |
| | “ “ REVD. J. B. MUIR, Huntingdon, re- | “ <i>Chaplain.</i> |
| | “ “ elected | “ “ |
| | “ “ REVD. DR. SMYTH, re-elected. | “ “ |
| | “ “ ISAAC RICHARDSON, “ | “ <i>Tyler.</i> |

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

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Wor. Bro. J. P. NOYES. | Waterloo. |
| “ “ W. BREWSTER. | Montreal. |
| “ “ H. E. CHANNELL. | Stanstead. |
| “ “ W. M. LEMESURIER. | Montreal. |
| “ “ JOHN ION | “ |
| “ “ JAS. FYFE | “ |
| “ “ P. McTAVISH | “ |
| “ “ J. SMILLIE. | “ |
| “ “ D. SEATH. | “ |

By a vote of Grand Lodge, the Scrutineers were thanked for their services.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

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

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| M. W. Bro. L. H. ROBINSON..... | <i>M. W. Grand Master.</i> |
| B. " " DICKSON ANDERSON... | <i>R. W. Dep. Grand Master.</i> |
| " " " W. FRASER | <i>Dis. " " Quebec and Three Rivers Dist.</i> |
| " " " JAMES FYFE | " " " Montreal Dist. |
| " " " GEO. H. PRESSBY | " " " St. Francis Dist. |
| " " " EDWIN HALL..... | " " " Bedford Dist. |
| " " " W. H. G. GARRIOCH .. | " " " Ottawa Dist. |
| " " " S. LEBŒURVEAU..... | <i>R. W. Grand Senior Warden.</i> |
| " " " CHARLES KNOWLES.... | " " <i>Junior " "</i> |
| " " " HENRY DUNNE..... | " " <i>Registrar.</i> |

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

| | |
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| W. Bro. J. B. TRESSIDER, Montreal..... | <i>Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.</i> |
| " " G. COUTURE, " | " <i>Organist.</i> |
| " " JOHN T. GLADSTONE, Montreal | " <i>Senior Deacon.</i> |
| " " WALTER RAY, Quebec..... | " <i>Junior " "</i> |
| " " J. N. WRIGHT..... | " <i>Pursuivant.</i> |
| " " G. E. DYER, Sutton..... | " <i>Steward.</i> |
| " " E. J. MERRY, Magog..... | " " " |
| " " C. H. WELLS, M.D., Huntingdon.... | " " " |

R. W. Bro. Edgar, Chairman for the Finance Committee, made the following report :

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the Grand Treasurer's books, accounts and vouchers, and find them all correct and in order.

The Committee find the revenue of Grand Lodge during the past year to have been \$1,769.35, and the expenditure \$1,512.85.

The sum of \$700 has been transferred from the General Fund (as per vote of Grand Lodge at its last Communication) to the Benevolent Fund; and there is on hand, on deposit and with the Grand Treasurer, the sum of \$602.76. All claims against the Grand Lodge, to this date, have been paid.

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The Committee bear witness to the very able, concise and complete manner in which the Grand Treasurer's books, accounts and papers are kept, prepared and submitted; and to the good management generally of the financial matters of the Grand Lodge under his care.

The Committee recommend the following appropriations for the ensuing year :

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Grand Secretary, salary..... | \$ 600 00 |
| " office rent..... | 120 00 |
| Grand Master..... | 75 00 |
| Printing and advertising..... | 100 00 |
| Printing Proceedings..... | 200 00 |
| Certificates..... | 150 00 |
| Expenses of Annual Communication..... | 35 00 |
| Stationery, postage, &c..... | 50 00 |
| Foreign Correspondence..... | 40 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,370 00 |
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The estimated revenue for the same time being placed at \$1,700.00.

RECAPITULATION.

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|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Amount at credit of General Fund..... | \$ 602 76 |
| " " Benevolent Fund..... | 488 14 |
| Investments for "..... | 6,500 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total funds of GrandLodge..... | \$7,590 90 |
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Respectfully submitted.

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

Montreal, 24th January, 1888.

The next Annual Meeting of Grand Lodge was ordered to be held in the City of Montreal.

It was moved by W. Bro. Joseph Martin, seconded by R. W. Bro. Isaacson,

That this Grand Lodge do join the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada.

The motion was carried.

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

JURISPRUDENCE.

- R. W. Bro. J. P. Noyes, *Chairman*.
 " " " T. P. Butler.
 V. " " W. Simpson Walker.
 " " " Geo. G. Foster.
 " " " T. Amyrauld.

STATE OF MASONRY.

- R. W. Bro. Dickson Anderson, *Chairman*.
 " " " H. E. Channell.
 " " " W. M. LeMeaurier.
 " " " Alexander Chisholm.
 " " " W. Brewster.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

- R. W. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, *Chairman*.
 " " " W. H. Whyte.
 " " " James Fyfe.
 V. " " James Mitchell.
 " " " J. Smillie.

BENEVOLENCE AND CHARITY.

- V. W. Bro. Seath, *Chairman*.
 R. " " I. H. Stearns.
 " " " S. J. Foss.
 V. " " P. McD. McTavish.
 " " " W. Bickerton Smith.

FINANCE.

- R. W. Bro. F. Edgar, *Chairman*.
 M. " " Geo. O. Tyler.
 R. " " I. H. Stearns.
 " " " A. M. Pettes.
 " " " Joseph Martin.

CREDENTIALS.

- V. W. Bro. John Ion, Montreal District, *Chairman*.
 " " " G. E. Dyer, Shefford and Brome District.
 " " " T. L. Brown, St. Francis District.
 " " " W. H. Briggs, Bedford District.
 " " " A. Sword, Quebec and Three Rivers District.

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The report was received and adopted.

R. W. Bro. Isaacson, in accordance with notice of motion given by him, moved, seconded by W. Simpson Walker,

That the sum of \$20 be granted by this Grand Lodge to St. George's Lodge, No. 10, for the use of its Lodge room for Grand Lodge purposes.

The motion was carried.

No other business offering, Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.



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

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- Georgia
- Hungar
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- Illinois.
- Indiana
- Indian
- Iowa.
- Ireland
- Kansas
- Kentuc
- Louisia
- Manitol
- Maine.
- Maryla
- Massac
- Michiga
- Minnes

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

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

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

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| Missouri..... | Rev. John D. Vincil, D.D..... | St. Louis. | |
| Mississippi..... | J. L. Power..... | Jackson. | |
| Montana..... | C. Hedge..... | Helena. | |
| Nebraska..... | W. R. Bowen..... | Omaha | |
| Nevada..... | C. N. Noteware..... | Carson City. | |
| New Brunswick..... | Edwin J. Wetmore..... | St. John. | |
| New Hampshire..... | George P. Cleaves..... | Concord. | |
| New Jersey..... | Joseph H. Hough..... | Trenton. | |
| New Mexico..... | A. A. Keen..... | Los Vegas. | 1. AL |
| New South Wales..... | Nicholas Weeks..... | Sydney. | 2. AR |
| New York..... | Edward M. M. Ehlers..... | New York. | 3. AR |
| Nova Scotia..... | Benjamin Curren, B.C.L..... | Halifax. | |
| North Carolina..... | Donald W. Bain..... | Raleigh. | 4. BEI |
| Ohio..... | John D. Caldwell..... | Cincinnati. | 5. BRI |
| Oregon..... | F. J. Babcock..... | Salem. | |
| Peru..... | J. Arturo Ego-Aguirre..... | Lima. | 6. CAL |
| Pennsylvania..... | Michael Nisbet..... | Philadelphia. | |
| Portugal..... | Jayme Larche..... | Lisbon. | 7. CAS |
| Prince Edward Island..... | B. Wilson Higgs..... | Charlottetown. | |
| Rhode Island..... | Edwin Baker..... | Providence. | 8. COL |
| Scotland..... | D. Murray Lyon..... | Edinburgh. | |
| South Carolina..... | Charles Inglesby..... | Charleston. | 9. COL |
| South Australia..... | J. H. Cunningham..... | Adelaide. | 10. CON |
| Spain..... | Pedro P. Castanera..... | Seville. | |
| Texas..... | T. W. Hudson..... | Houston. | 11. DAF |
| Tennessee..... | John Frizzell..... | Nashville. | |
| Utah..... | Christopher Diehl..... | Salt Lake City. | 12. DEL |
| Vermont..... | Lavant M. Read..... | Burlington. | |
| Virginia..... | William B. Isaacs..... | Richmond. | 13. FLO |
| Washington..... | Thomas M. Reed..... | Olympia. | |
| West Virginia..... | Geo. W. Atkinson..... | Wheeling. | 14. GEO |
| Wisconsin..... | John W. Laffin..... | Milwaukee. | |
| Wyoming Territory..... | W. L. Kuykendall..... | Cheyenne. | 15. HUT |
| | | | 16. IDA |
| | | | 17. ILLI |
| | | | 18. IND |
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GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

1. ALABAMA—R. W. Bro. D. Sayre, Montgomery, Ala.
R. W. Bro. D. Thomas, Sherbrooke, Que.
2. ARIZONA—George J. Roskruge, Tucson, A.T.
3. ARKANSAS—R. W. Bro. T. C. Humphrey.
W. Bro. P. McDiarmid McTavish, Montreal, Que.
4. BELGIUM—R. W. Bro. C. P. Reid, Sherbrooke, Que.
5. BRITISH COLUMBIA—R. W. Bro. James Reid.
V. W. Bro. Dickson Anderson, Montreal, Que.
6. CALIFORNIA—R. W. Bro. A. G. Abell, San Francisco, Cal.
R. W. Bro. Edson Fitch, Quebec, Que.
7. CANADA—R. W. Bro. Robert McKay, St. Thomas, Ont.
R. W. Bro. A. Murray, Montreal, Que.
8. COLORADO—M. W. Bro. Andrew Sacerdorf, Denver.
V. W. Bro. David Seath, Montreal, Que.
9. COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF—R. W. Bro. George B. Clark, Washington, D.C.
10. CONNECTICUT—R. W. Bro. J. K. Wheeler, Hartford, Conn.
R. W. Bro. E. M. Copeland, Berthier, (*en haut*) Que.
11. DAKOTA—R. W. Bro. Calvin G. Shaw.
V. W. Bro. George Crawford, Montreal, Que.
12. DELAWARE—R. W. Bro. W. J. Stewart.
R. W. Bro. Bickerton Smith, Yamachiche, Que.
13. FLORIDA—R. W. Bro. William Taylor.
R. W. Bro. Thomas Allan, Montreal, Que.
14. GEORGIA—R. W. Bro. J. E. Blackshear, Macon, G.A.
R. W. Bro. James Addie, Lennoxville.
15. HUNGARY—R. W. Bro. Jules Kleinrath.
R. Bro. R. W. Norman, Quebec, Que.
16. IDAHO—M. W. Bro. George Henry Davis, Boise City, Id.
R. W. Bro. John Renshaw, Montreal, Que.
17. ILLINOIS—R. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, Chicago, Ill.
R. W. Bro. Alexander Chisholm, Montreal, Que.
18. INDIANA—M. W. Bro. C. Fetta, Indianapolis, Ind.
M. W. Bro. E. R. Johnson, Stanstead, Que.
19. INDIAN TERRITORY—R. W. Bro. William A. Welsh, Caddo,
R. W. Bro. P. A. Crossby, Montreal, Que.

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| 20. IOWA—M. W. Bro. E. A. Guilbert, Dubuque, Iowa. R. W. Bro. H. E. Channell, Stanstead, Que. | 42. NOV |
| 21. IRELAND—R. W. Bro. George Hill Major, Dublin. R. W. Bro. Benjamin Burland, Stottsville, Que. | 43. OHIO |
| 22. KANSAS—M. W. Bro. J. H. Brown, Wyandotta, Kan. R. W. Bro. C. Judge, Quebec, Que. | 44. OREG |
| 23. KENTUCKY—R. W. Bro. A. J. Turpin. R. W. Bro. Joseph Mitchell, Montreal, Que. | 45. PERU |
| 24. LOUISIANA—R. W. Bro. Joseph P. Horner, New Orleans, La. R. W. Bro. Thomas Wood, Dunham, Que. | 46. PORT |
| 25. MAINE—M. W. Bro. J. H. Drummond, Portland, Maine. R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, Montreal, Que. | 47. PRIN |
| 26. MANITOBA—W. Bro. Samuel L. Bedson, Winnipeg, Man. R. W. Bro. William H. Whyte, Montreal, Que. | 48. RHOI |
| 27. MARYLAND—R. W. Bro. John S. Tyson, Baltimore. M. W. Bro. J. Fred Walker, Montreal, Que. | 49. SOUT |
| 28. MICHIGAN—R. W. Bro. D. Burnham Tracy, Detroit, Mich. R. W. Bro. Alexander Murray, Montreal, Que. | 50. SPAN |
| 29. MINNESOTA—R. W. Bro. James N. Castle, St. Paul, Minn. R. W. Bro. John P. Noyes, Shefford. | 51. TENN |
| 30. MISSISSIPPI—R. W. Bro. Hon. George G. Dillard, Macon. R. W. Bro. S. J. Foss, Sherbrooke, Que. | 52. TEXA |
| 31. MISSOURI—Rev. Bro. Charles C. Woods, D.D., Kansas City. M. W. Bro. H. L. Robinson, Waterloo, Que. | 53. UTAR |
| 32. MONTANA—R. W. Bro. Thomas M. Pomroy, Missoula, Mon. R. W. Bro. William McWood, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que | 54. VERM |
| 33. NEBRASKA—R. W. Bro. Milton J. Hull, Edgar, Neb. | 55. VIRG |
| 34. NEVADA—R. W. Bro. W. S. McClellan. R. W. Bro. Thomas Milton, Montreal, Que. | 56. WASH |
| 35. NEW BRUNSWICK—R. W. Bro. E. Willis, St. John, N.B. R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler, Montreal, Que. | 57. WEST |
| 36. NEW HAMPSHIRE—R. W. Bro. Alpheus Gay, Manchester, N.H. R. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns, Montreal, Que. | 58. WISC |
| 37. NEW JERSEY—R. W. Bro. George B. Edwards, Jersey City Heights. R. W. Bro. J. P. Martin, Upper Bedford, Que. | 59. WYOM |
| 38. NEW MEXICO—R. W. Bro. Simon B. Newcomb. W. Bro. James Fyfe, Montreal, Que. | |
| 39. NEW YORK—R. W. Bro. D. W. Tallcott, West Troy, N.Y. M. W. Bro. M. M. Tait, Montreal, Que. | |
| 40. NEW SOUTH WALES—R. W. Bro. Colonel Alfred Morris. R. W. Bro. Gustavus Lucke, Sherbrooke, Que. | |
| 41. NORTH CAROLINA—R. W. Bro. D. W. Bain, Raleigh, N.C. R. W. Bro. H. J. Pratten, Quebec, Que. | |

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

GRAND SECRETARY'S TABULAR STATEMENT.

Compiled from Returns to January, 1888.

| No. | LODGE. | PLACE OF MEETING. | MASTER. | SECRETARY. | ADDRESS OF SECRETARY. | TIME OF MEETING. |
|-----|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Antiquity | Montreal. | John Ion. | A. F. LeMessurier. | P. O. Box 1000, Montreal. | Third Wednesday. |
| 2 | Albion. | Quebec City. | Andrew Sword | Richard Griffith. | 6 St. Stanislas Street. | Second Friday. |
| 3 | St. John. | Quebec City. | Henry J. LeMessurier | John A. Ferguson. | 12 Amable Street, Quebec | Second Wednesday. |
| 4 | Dorchester | St. Johns. | Rev. J. Fred. Renaud | Robt. Dugglass. | St. Johns, Quebec | Second Tuesday. |
| 5 | Golden Rule. | Stansstead. | G. R. Jones. | C. J. Munton | Stansstead. | Tuesday on or before Full Moon. |
| 6 | St. Andrew. | Quebec City | A. Hansenberg. | Geo. Lawrence. | 114 Mansfield Street. | Second Monday. |
| 7 | Egta. | Montreal. | C. H. Hansen. | J. L. Povan. | Montreal. | First Monday. |
| 8 | Peveet. | Dunham. | Robert Doherty | Geo. W. Wilkinson | Dunham. | Tuesday before Full Moon. |
| 9 | Nelson. | St. Armand Station. | Charles E. Tittlemore | F. H. Throop | St. Armand Station. | Tuesday on or before Full Moon. |
| 10 | St. George. | Montreal. | Thomas Ryder. | D. D. Mann | Montreal. | Third Tuesday. |
| 11 | St. George. | Montreal. | S. R. Ciendinning | Samuel Gray | 183 St. Hypolite Street, Montreal. | Third Tuesday. |
| 12 | Zeland. | Richmond. | Alex. J. McRobie | Wm. Seale. | Melbourne. | Third Tuesday. |
| 13 | St. Francis. | Sherbrooke | A. G. McCormick | T. L. Brown, M.D. | Sherbrooke. | Second Thursday. |
| 14 | Victoria. | Waterloo. | Henry Davidson. | Edward S. Stevens. | Waterloo, Que. | Second Tuesday. |
| 15 | Shelford. | Waterloo. | J. P. Wallace. | W. Montford. | Waterloo, Que. | First Monday. |
| 16 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | W. Bryson. | St. Charles Street, Montreal. | Tuesday on or before Full Moon. |
| 17 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | E. Booth. | St. Charles Street, Montreal. | Second Monday. |
| 18 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | F. B. Farnsworth. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 19 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 20 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 21 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 22 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 23 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 24 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 25 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 26 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 27 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 28 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 29 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 30 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 31 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 32 | Manbridge. | Waterloo. | W. B. Cought. | Joseph T. Seale. | Grandy. | Second Monday. |
| 33 | Freigsburg. | Freigsburg. | A. J. Inalls | A. H. Holden. | Freigsburg. | Second Tuesday. |
| 34 | Doric. | Danville. | C. E. Thurber | E. E. Cleveland. | Danville. | Monday on or before Full Moon. |
| 35 | Bronx Lake. | Knowlton. | A. E. Cooke. | A. E. Mills | Knowlton. | Tuesday before Full Moon. |
| 36 | Chateaugay | Huntington. | Cassius H. Wells | Edwin S. Ellsworth | Huntington | Second Tuesday. |
| 37 | Corner Stone. | Cowanaville. | | | Cowanaville. | Wednesday on or before Full Moon. |
| 38 | Mount Moriah. | Montreal. | Wm. M. Campbell. | David Pollock. | 141, Falford St., Montreal. | First Friday. |
| 39 | Strick | Strick Pointe. | | | | |

SYNOPSIS OF THE RETURNS OF LODGES FOR 12 MONTHS ENDING 31st JANUARY, 1888.

| No. | N A M E. | LOCATION. | Initiations. | Passings. | Ratlings. | Joinings. | Withdrawals. | Deaths. | Suspended for non-pay. dues. | Reinstated. | Life Members. | Susp'ded for un-Masonic con. | Members. |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Antiquity..... | Montreal..... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 49 |
| 2 | Albon..... | Quebec City..... | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| 3 | St. John..... | Quebec City..... | 7 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| 4 | Dorchester..... | St. Johns..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| 5 | Golden Rule..... | Stanstead..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 |
| 6 | St. Andrew..... | Quebec City..... | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 |
| 7 | Elgin..... | Montreal..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| 8 | Prevost..... | Dunham..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| 9 | Nelson..... | St. Armand Station..... | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| 10 | St. George..... | Montreal..... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| 11 | St. George..... | Montreal..... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 68 |
| 12 | Zetland..... | Montreal..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 |
| 13 | St. Francis..... | Richmond..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 |
| 14 | Victoria..... | Sherbrooke..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 |
| 15 | Shefford..... | Waterloo..... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 89 |
| 16 | Stanbridge..... | Stanbridge..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 |
| 17 | Montreal Kilwinning..... | Montreal..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 106 |
| 18 | Yamaska..... | Granby..... | 5 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 |
| 19 | Browne..... | West Farnham..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| 20 | Royal Albert..... | Montreal..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 |
| 21 | St. John..... | Mansonville..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 |
| 22 | Tuscan..... | Levis..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| 23 | Royal Canadian..... | Sweetsburg..... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 |
| 24 | Ascot..... | Lennoxville..... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64 |
| 25 | Ashlar..... | Coaticook..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| 32 | Mont Royal..... | Montreal..... | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 |
| 33 | Freligsburg..... | Freligsburg..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 |

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE FOR 1888.

| | | | |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| M. W. Bro. | H. L. ROBINSON | Waterloo | <i>Grand Master.</i> |
| R. " " | DICKSON ANDERSON | Montreal | <i>Deputy Grand Master.</i> |
| " " " | W. FRASER | Quebec | } <i>D. D. G. M. Quebec and Three Rivers District.</i> |
| " " " | JAMES FYFE | Montreal |  | " Montreal District. |
| " " " | GEORGE H. PRESSBY | Sherbrooke | " <i>St. Francis</i> " |
| " " " | EDWIN HALL | Stanbridge East | " <i>Bedford</i> " |
| " " " | R. TYRE MACDONALD, M. D. | Sutton | " <i>Shefford & Brome.</i> |
| " " " | W. H. GARRIOCH | Hull | " <i>Ottawa District.</i> |
| " " " | S. LEBOURVEAU | Sherbrooke | <i>Grand Senior Warden.</i> |
| " " " | CHARLES KNOWLES | Quebec | " <i>Junior</i> " |
| " " " | I. H. STEARNS, re-elected | Montreal | " <i>Treasurer.</i> |
| " " " | J. H. ISAACSON, | " " | " <i>Secretary.</i> |
| " " " | HENRY DUNNE | " " | " <i>Registrar.</i> |
| " " " | REV. J. B. MUIR | Huntingdon | " <i>Chaplain.</i> |
| " " " | REV. J. SMYTH | Montreal | " " |
| " " " | J. B. TRESSIDER | " " | " <i>Director of Cer.</i> |
| " " " | G. COUTURE | " " | " <i>Organist.</i> |
| " " " | JOHN T. GLADSTONE | " " | " <i>Senior Deacon.</i> |
| " " " | WALTER RAY | Quebec | " <i>Junior</i> " |
| " " " | G. E. DEER | Sutton | " <i>Steward.</i> |
| " " " | E. J. MERRY | Magog | " " |
| " " " | C. H. WELLS, M.D. | Huntingdon | " " |
| " " " | J. N. WRIGHT | " " | " <i>Pursuivant.</i> |
| " " " | ISAAC RICHARDSON | Montreal | " <i>Tyler.</i> |

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RECAPITULATION OF RETURNS OF LODGES FOR THE YEAR
 ENDING 30TH JANUARY, 1888.

| | |
|--|------|
| Lodges working under Warrants..... | 59 |
| Initiations reported..... | 161 |
| Passings " | 151 |
| Raisings " | 120 |
| Joinings " | 33 |
| Resignations " | 87 |
| Re-instated " | 5 |
| Deaths " | 34 |
| Suspended for non-payment of dues..... | 74 |
| " for unmasonic conduct..... | 0 |
| Total members. | 2860 |

RESTORATIONS.

ANTIQUITY, No. 1.

J. B. Burland.

ALBION, No. 2.

Charles F. Jackson.

St. GEORGE, No. 11.

Charles Chelains.

BROWN, No. 24. †

C. M. Bowker, Jos. Longtin.

PONTIAC, No. 40.

James W. Agret.

RESIGNATIONS.

ANTIQUITY, No. 1.

J. B. Burland, W. R. Gibson.

ALBION, No. 2.

Robert Kerr, Alexander Nowell, Anson G. Roman.

St. JOHN, No. 3.

James Magee, E. S. Sears.

DORCHESTER, No. 4.

Ralph Scragy, Jr.

GOLDEN RULE, No. 5.

Thos. Blaylock, C. O. Gibson, W. M. Burpee, F. D. Gilbert.

ELGIN, No. 7.

T. H. Rogers.

J. Elma

NELSON, No. 9.

Levi G. Burnell.

ST. GEORGE, No. 10.

Duncan McCormick, Jr.

ST. GEORGE, No. 11.

W. R. Wilson.

ZETLAND, No. 12.

Thos. Worboise, James Cochrane, Wm. Smith.

ST. FRANCIS, No. 15.

Thos. F. Manghan, William Watson.

VICTORIA, No. 16.

Wm. H. Whitely.

STANBRIDGE, No. 19.

N. B. Gray.

MONTREAL KILWINNING, No. 20.

E. P. Romeril.

BROWNE, No. 24.

W. H. Hubbard, F. D. Flint.

ROYAL ALBERT, No. 25.

Fred. Whitely, Jno. M. Kirk, E. A. Simon, C. V. M. Temple,
E. Holton, C. C. Claggett.

ROYAL CANADIAN, No. 29.

Albert E. Mitchell.

ASCOT No. 30.

George Rolt White.

ASHLAR, No. 31.

Samuel G. Aulis.

MOUNT ROYAL, No. 32.

J. Elmaley, A. T. Patterson, Fred. J. White, Alex. M. Hall, Alex. Mossman,
Jno. Moffatt, Wilfred Massey.

FREELIGSBURG, No. 33.

J. H. M. Davignon.

BROME LAKE, No. 35.

A. H. Williams, Thos. K. Foster.

CHATEAUGUAY, No. 36.

Jas. Anderson, Jr., Robert M. Gellaby.

SUTTON, No. 39.

Charles Jackson, C. N. Johnson, A. N. Smith.

PONTIAC, No. 40.

Jas. W. Agret.

EDDY, No. 41.

Samuel Kemp Falls, Hiram Miller, Edward Mousseau.

CŒURS UNIS, No. 46.

J. W. Chapleau, D. Spinelle.

SHAWENEGAN, No. 48.

J. K. Ward, T. G. Wotherspoon.

ST. ANDREW, No. 53.

W. H. Grant, Thos. S. Baillie.

IONIC, No. 56.

C. C. Higgins, John Haldane, Geo. Stacey, Chas. Stacey, F. B. Foster,
Johnston Mitchell, Wm. J. Grace.

MONTREVILLE, No. 58.

Wm. Bond Foster, Wm. A. McLennan, George L. Tait.

BEDFORD, No. 59.

F. W. Thompson.

RICHELIEU, No. 60.

Peter A. Morrison.

FRIENDSHIP, No. 66.

Donald B. McLennan.

Deaths.

- St. JOHN, No. 3.
H. P. Leggatt, William Poston, Willis Russell.
- GOLDEN RULE, No. 5.
Hy. S. Taylor, O. C. Phelps.
- St. ANDREW, No. 6.
H. P. Leggatt.
- St. GEORGE, No. 10.
John Kollman.
- VICTORIA, No. 16.
George Campbell.
- SHEFFORD, No. 18.
Edwin A. Taylor.
- STANBRIDGE, No. 19.
John Henry O'Dell.
- MONTREAL KILWINNING, No. 20.
Andrew Lennon.
- ROYAL ALBERT, No. 25.
W. E. Shaw, Samuel Johnston.
- TUSCAN, No. 28.
W. E. Butchart.
- ASCOT, No. 30.
Oscar Aldrich.
- ASHLAR, No. 31.
Geo. A. Flint.
- MOUNT ROYAL, No. 32.
J. T. Leitch, J. W. Sanctuary, Andrew McNeil, M. Williams.
- CHATEAUGUAY, No. 36.
Hugh McAdam.
- MOUNT ORFORD, No. 48.
Henry H. Merrill, H. M. Rider.
- SHAWENEGAN, No. 49.
John Godwin.
- IONIC, No. 54.
Andrew Gallery.
- LAKE MAGOG, No. 55.
E. P. Abbott.
- HOCHELAGA, No. 57.
Anthony Crossley.
- ARGENTEUIL, No. 67.
David Christie.

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(APPENDIX)

REPORT ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND MASTER, OFFICERS AND BRETHREN OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC :

M. W. Sir and Brethren,—

Again has the undersigned the honor of submitting a review of the proceedings of sister Grand Lodges, for the use of the fraternity in this jurisdiction. A perusal of its contents is fraternally invited : not for the mere gratification on the part of the writer of any vain desire to be heard, but because of the interesting and useful information and rare Masonic lore which has been transferred to its pages from those of the proceedings of the various Grand Lodges reviewed. Only by the reading of the reports of Foreign Correspondence can the majority of the Brethren inform themselves as to the progress and condition of the Craft in other jurisdictions than their own ; and the absence of such information prevents many an otherwise enthusiastic Brother from becoming a bright and well-posted Mason.

To our Brother reviewers we owe our thanks for the generous welcome extended us into the Masonic corps reportorial, and for their very kind and flattering appreciation of our review of a year ago. Very pleasant have been our wanderings with them, and deep has been the regret with which we have been frequently compelled to set aside the companionship of their delightful reports. The comparative brevity of the present review, in no wise marks the limit of our appreciation of their work. It is rather and simply the measure and extent of our Grand Lodge appropriation for printing.

Prominence has, of necessity, been given to the action by sister Grand Bodies, and the opinions expressed by Brother reviewers, on the subject

of England's invasion of our Masonic territory. The weight of opinion is altogether in favor of the course which our Grand Lodge has felt itself called upon to pursue in defence of its claim to absolute sovereignty in the Masonic and political Province of Quebec, and of the American doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction. So far as the Grand Lodge of Quebec is concerned, the dispute was ended by the issue of its edict of non-intercourse with Brethren and Lodges in obedience to the Grand Lodge of England. The latter mentioned Body has interposed a serious barrier, during the past year, to the removal of the difficulty, by declining the offer of friendly mediation, so fraternally tendered by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. The new responsibility which it has assumed in persistently resisting all overtures looking to a settlement of the difficulty by means of peaceful arbitration, is decidedly an awful one; and the Masonic bad blood which it thus engenders, must be upon its own head.

From the carefully prepared and valuable table of statistics furnished by Bro. Drummond, of Maine, we are gratified to learn that the membership of Lodges owing obedience to the fifty-five Grand Lodges of the United States and Canada, has increased from 593,164 in 1885, and 596,464 in 1886, to 605,408 in 1887. What a tremendous influence for good, and for all that is helpful to human improvement and enlightenment must be exerted by this army of over 600,000 Master Masons, linked together by the indissoluble bonds of brotherly love, relief and truth! And to think that in these days men should be so blind and so fanatical in their opposition to so beneficent an organization, as to recall the darkest days of France and Belgium and Italy, and that in this latter part of the nineteenth century, and under the very shadow of the British flag, that waves over the Citadel of Quebec. The appointment of our esteemed Past Grand Master, E. R. Johnson, to an office of honor and emolument under the Crown, and the parliamentary candidature of P. D. D. G. M. and Past Grand High Priest John P. Noyes, have subjected those worthy Brethren to the bitter attacks of the ultramontane press, on the score of their Freemasonry. A newspaper called *L'Electeur* ventured to defend the Brethren in question by stating that it was well known that it was no harm for a Protestant to be a Freemason. Thereupon, it also was bitterly assailed, and asked whether it was ready to sustain the idea that it was no harm for a heretic to be a heretic. Here is a specimen paragraph in all its pristine elegance and liberality of sentiment:

“ Nous ne pouvons laisser passer sans protester une erreur de principe aussi grossière. Que dirait *L'Electeur* si on lui soutenait qu'il n'y a pas de mal pour un hérétique à être hérétique ?

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La franc-maçonnerie est mauvaise pour tout le monde, protestant ou catholique, anglais ou français, conservateur ou libéral. Le catholique qui fréquente les loges est d'autant plus coupable que l'Eglise anathématise les sociétés secrètes. Mais le protestant, quoi qu'il n'ait pas pour le guider les prescriptions de ses chefs religieux, n'en commet pas moins une faute en joignant la franc-maçonnerie, qui est condamnable même au simple point de vue du droit naturel."

There is nothing novel in this for the Brethren of our own jurisdiction, but it will doubtless interest and amuse some of our Brother workers, and it is for this reason that we have given it so much prominence.

Lord Stanley, the newly appointed Governor-General of Canada, has not escaped similar attacks on account of his Freemasonry. One would fancy that the authors of such persecution would, in time, grow out of their childishness and become satisfied that Freemasons neither smell of sulphur nor yet wear horns. A French Canadian member of the fraternity was lately elected Churchwarden of Cardinal Taschereau's Cathedral Church here, and as a church official he is certainly none the worse for having been at one time an officer of one of the Quebec Lodges.

We came across a copy of a letter the other day, written by Frederick the Great in 1778, in reply to the anti-Masonic attacks of German ecclesiasticism and fanaticism, a hundred and ten years ago. In the year 1778, there took place the re-opening of the Freemasons' Lodge at Aix-la-Chapelle; which was newly installed by the Grand Lodge of Wetzler. The Rector of the Monastery of Dominican Friars, Germeman, and the Capuchin Monk Schuff incited the mob in the Cathedral against the Freemasons. When Frederick the Great was apprised of this fanatical conduct, endangering the public welfare, he sent the following letter to the inciters :

7th February, 1778.

"MY VERY REVEREND FATHERS,—I have learned by several reports, verified by the newspapers, of the zeal displayed, by which you are endeavouring to stir up fanaticism against peaceful, virtuous and honorable people called Freemasons. Having held high office in this respectable Order, I am obliged to resent, as far as lies in my power, the calumnies which insult the Society, and remove the stigma which shows forth the Temple erected in honor of all that is noble and virtuous as the rendezvous of all vice. What! my Reverend Fathers, are you attempting to bring back the ignorance and barbarity of centuries past, which were a disgrace to humanity; those days of intolerance which we do not recall to our memories without abhorrence; those days when hypocrisy, sitting on the throne of despotism between superstition and humility, enchained the world, and buried without discrimination those who could read.

You not only call the Freemasons sorcerers, but a profligate people, precursors of Anti-Christ, and you exhort a whole nation to extirpate this cursed race. Thieves, my very Reverend Fathers, do not make it their duty, as we profess, to assist the

poor and the orphans—thieves often rob them of their inheritance, and grow fat on the spoils, leading a life of idleness and hypocrisy; thieves deceive people, Freemasons enlighten them.

A Freemason who returns from his Lodge, where he has only heard teachings that are for the best advancement of human society, becomes a better husband in his old age. Precursors of Anti-Christ would most likely devote all their influence to destroy all the laws of the Most Sublime, but Freemasons could not trespass without undermining their very existence, and how could those be termed a cursed race that seek their glory in their indefatigable endeavours to diffuse that which produces honourable men.

(Sigd.,) FREDERICK."

The attacks made on Freemasonry in this Province do us no harm. We smile and pass on. They may limit our membership, but we are better without the men who can be deterred by such means from joining our Order. Freemasonry has stood much more violent blasts than any that are blown to-day in the Province of Quebec, and is strengthening its roots and extending its influence, utterly regardless of the puny efforts of its enemies to stay its progress.

We have briefly reviewed all the reports of the proceedings of sister Grand Lodges received from our Grand Secretary, and have appended the result hereto in alphabetical order. It is a matter of regret to us that so many others are missing.

ALABAMA.—1886.

The sixty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama was held at Montgomery, on the 6th and 7th December, 1886, Grand Master John Gideon Harris, presiding.

The Grand Master delivered an interesting and instructive address, reviewing the progress of the Grand Lodge, which, though formed in 1821 by eleven Lodges only, containing 130 members, now claims 250 Lodges in obedience to it, and a membership of over 12,000. The present Grand Secretary, Bro. Daniel Sayre, has held office for twenty-nine years, and been present at every session.

The Grand Master recorded a number of decisions rendered by him during the year, and is exceedingly severe upon the vices of drunkenness and profanity. He says:

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"It is charged that some subordinate lodges within this jurisdiction retain members who profane the name of Deity, and who blaspheme the name of that God in whom we are taught in the most solemn manner to 'put our trust.' The lodge that tolerates such conduct is at variance with the very fundamental principles and doctrines of the Order. No Mason who properly regards his Masonic character will so far forget himself as to speak lightly of that Divine Being of whom we are reminded when within the walls of a Masonic hall. Profanity is wrong in any man, but in a Mason it is a crime."

And again :

"Drunkness is in direct and unequivocal violation of our precepts and tenets. No drunkard, therefore, should be retained as a member of any lodge. I do not believe it would be a usurpation of authority for the Grand Master to arrest the charter of any lodge that tolerates profanity or drunkenness among its members."

Bro. P. J. Pillans presented the report of Foreign Correspondence, reviewing in a pleasing manner almost all the American and Canadian Grand Lodges. Quebec's proceedings were not received by the Reviewer.

Alabama has 214 Constituent Lodges, and a membership of 6,724.

M. W. BRO. JOHN GIDEON HARRIS, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. DANIEL SAYRE, Grand Secretary.

ARIZONA.—1886.

The fiftieth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Phenix, on November 9th, 10th and 11th, 1886, Grand Master Benjamin Titus, presiding, and four chartered Lodges being represented.

We regret to learn from the Grand Master's address of the decease of Past Grand Master John Faber Alsap.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the printed record of proceedings is the report of the exceedingly elegant oration delivered by W. Bro. James Albert Zabriakie.

The subordinate Lodges claim a membership of 357.

There is no report of Foreign Correspondence,

M. W. BRO. MARTIN WILLIAM KALES, Grand Master.

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

ARKANSAS.—1887.

The forty-eighth Annual Communication was held at Little Rock, on the 22nd and 23rd November, 1887, Grand Master W. H. Gee, presiding, and 299 Lodges being represented.

Several decisions are reported in the Grand Master's address. He declared that it was not proper for a Lodge to declare, by resolution, that it would not, in future, waive jurisdiction in any case that might come before it, holding that it would be a breach of Masonic courtesy not to consider an application made by a sister Lodge, and return answer either affirmatively or negatively. We should think no object could be served by the passage of such a resolution, for when a case in point should come before the Lodge, it would be quite competent for any member to move a reconsideration of any previous resolution which tied the hands of the Brethren.

He also decided that the members of an Investigating Committee must be taken from the membership of a Lodge; and reported the appointment of Bro. T. C. Humphrey, of Fort Smith, as our Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, and of that of Bro. P. McD. McTavish, of Montreal, as Representative of that Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The legislation at this Communication was entirely of a local character.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence; but an account is given of the interesting ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the late Past Grand Master, E. H. English, by the fraternity of Arkansas, and an engraving of the same is furnished in the volume of proceedings. It is of enduring granite, over 20 feet in height, and does honor to the Brethren of the jurisdiction as well as to the deceased.

There are 397 Lodges in obedience to the Grand Lodge, having a membership of 11,153.

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

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—1887.

The sixteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia was held at Nanaimo, on the 18th June, 1887, Grand Master William Dalby, presiding, and seven chartered Lodges being represented,

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The Grand Master delivered an interesting address upon the history of the Craft in his jurisdiction during the preceding twelve months, and referred in appropriate terms to the loss sustained by the Craft in the death of R. W. Bro. J. C. Hughes, Senior Grand Warden. His references to other deceased Brethren we quote, as follows :

"The four Brethren of Ashlar Lodge, No. 3, who lost their lives through the fearful calamity which took place here early last month, in the explosion in the coal mine, were all very highly esteemed by the Brethren, as well as by the citizens of Nanaimo. The death of those Brethren fully verifies the old scripture saying, 'in the midst of life we are in death.' Those Brethren went to their labor a few hours before, strong and healthy, full of hope, knowing not that in so short a time a peremptory summons would be given to appear before the Grand Master. To the Brethren of Ashlar Lodge, and to the widows and orphans, and their friends, and also the citizens of Nanaimo, I extend my heartfelt sympathy in this their great loss. More especially would I call your attention to the noble action of Bro. Hudson, who, in his heroism, flew to the rescue of his Brethren and co-workers, and for whom he sacrificed his life."

There are eight chartered Lodges in this jurisdiction, with a total membership of 393.

M. W. BRO. ALEX. R. MILNE, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. ED. C. NEUFELDER, Grand Secretary.

CALIFORNIA,—1886.

The large and handsome volume of proceedings of this Grand Lodge, for 1886, contains over 450 pages.

The thirty-seventh Annual Communication was held at San Francisco, on the 12th October, 1886, Grand Master Wiley James Tinnin, presiding. The number of Lodges represented was 180.

The Grand Master's address was a brief record of his official acts during the year. It is gratifying to learn from it that the past year had been one of general prosperity and advancement for our Order within this jurisdiction.

The lengthy address of the Grand Secretary, and the voluminous character of his correspondence disclosed therein, readily convinces us that his office is no sinecure.

There is also an interesting report of a visit of Special Deputy Grand Lecturer, Walter S. Abell, to Honolulu, for the purpose of giving instruction to the officers and members of Hawaiian Lodge, situated on that island.

That the large *body* of Masons in California has an equally big *soul* is indicated by the extent of its charity. The Masonic Board of Relief of the City of San Francisco, has expended \$228,297 for purposes of Masonic relief since 1856. In 1886 alone it dispensed \$11,062.89, over two-thirds of which was for the relief of Masons, and widows and orphans of Masons hailing from other jurisdictions than California. Two cases from Quebec were included in the above. Particulars not given. All honor to the Masonry down by the Golden Gate, say we. The eloquence with which it speaks is that of men and of angels, and true to the device at the base of its seal, where faith, hope and charity are symbolically represented, it gives practical illustration of its faith and hope that "the greatest of these is charity."

The report of Foreign Correspondence from the practised pen of Bro. James Wright Anderson, Chairman of the Committee, occupies about 120 pages of closely printed matter.

He replies to a number of criticisms of Past Grand Master Hines' decision that a W. M. should enforce the withdrawal from a Lodge of a Brother who so far forgot himself as to enter it in a state of intoxication. To our mind, there is not the slightest ground for questioning the soundness of this decision. There is no Grand Lodge in the world that would not sustain a W. M. in such an action.

We are delighted with the following, which appears under Arkansas :

"Right here we remark that, in our opinion, the Lodges of all our Grand Jurisdictions, their membership, and Masonry would be greatly the gainer did the custom prevail of reading in the subordinate Lodges, from time to time, the more important portions of the transactions of our Grand Lodges. Few besides the officers have access to the proceedings, and the great bulk of the membership everywhere knows nothing of the many interesting matters contained therein."

Here in Quebec, the proceedings of the Grand Lodge are "ordered to be read in all Lodges." We are by no means satisfied that the order is universally, or even generally, obeyed. This is to be very deeply regretted. We endorse every word that is uttered by our Brother of California, as to the instruction and other advantages to be derived from a perusal of these reports, and know from personal observation that "bright Masons" and "reading Masons" are synonymous terms. In the same connection, we quote with pleasure the following from his review of Illinois :

"One of the chief wants of our Lodges, and particularly of the Masters thereof, is a more intimate acquaintance with the jurisprudence of Masonry—of the laws, rules, regulations, and decisions of Grand Lodges relative to the various questions that arise in our Lodges. None can take any great interest in that which is but imperfectly known."

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And this, which appears under Nebraska :

"Our Masters seem, in too many cases, to think that the chief duty imposed upon them is that of conferring degrees. We take it that the novice should be instructed in the fundamental principles and in the general matters of Masonic law ; yet such is not the case. When the candidate has been conducted through the routine of his initiation, he is generally left without any further instruction than that which, by his own unaided efforts, he is enabled by observation to pick up. As much attention should be directed to the perfecting of the ashlar as to the selection of them."

We too have noted the evil results arising from a failure to instruct the Lodges in the principles of Masonic law. We have seen a W. M. proceed to put to his Lodge a motion to reverse a decision just publicly rendered by himself ; and on another occasion have seen two Past Masters offer a resolution to censure the W. M. in the chair. Too many young Masons, as Brother Anderson observes, seem to think that the only qualification requisite for Master of a Lodge is to be a good ritualist. The only remedy that we can suggest, so long as Brethren who aspire to office refuse to educate themselves in Masonic law, is to require Grand Lecturers or D. D. G. M.'s to satisfy themselves as to the qualifications in this regard of Masters-elect, before permitting their installation.

Our good Brother has the following caustic criticism of Wisconsin's action, relative to England's invasion of our territory :

"The Grand Lodge declined to adopt a resolution of non-intercourse with the three recusant Lodges of Quebec, yet, at the same time, avowed the intention to maintain and defend its own independence and sovereign powers."

It is none the less incisive that it is a most courteously worded reminder of the beauty of a close observance of the golden rule. The apparent difficulty in the case is, that it is not Wisconsin's but Quebec's ox that is gored.

Quebec, for 1886, receives kind and fraternal notice. Brother Anderson says, in regard to England's invasion of our territory :

"Individually, we are in accord with the Grand Lodge of Quebec in its action relative to the three recusant Lodges in the City of Montreal, and its later action towards the Grand Lodge of England. We hope to see this unfortunate interruption of friendly relations settled in such a manner as to keep intact the dignity and authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

We regret to note that Grand Lodge expressed a contrary opinion on the subject. It appears from the reports of its Committee on Jurisprudence, to which the matter was referred, that this Grand Lodge is not in unison with the majority of Grand Lodges on this continent, so far as the

doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction is concerned. It affirms that England has not only the right to sustain the three recusant Lodges in Montreal, but that it would be recreant to its duty if it should fail or neglect to do so. It also affirms the right of the Grand Lodge of Missouri to maintain a subordinate Lodge in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Mexico. We exceedingly regret the dissidence of California from so generally accepted a doctrine as that of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, and trust that reflection will convince it of the internecine difficulties and chaotic confusion that must ensue in all jurisdictions where the views it enunciates are entertained and acted upon by sister grand bodies.

There was a special Communication of the Grand Lodge on the 28th October, 1886, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Past Grand Master, Leonidas E. Pratt, upon whose death we deeply sympathize with our California Brethren.

The Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction have a membership of 14,141.

M. W. BRO. EDMUND C. ATRINSON, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. ALEXANDER G. ABELL, Grand Secretary.

COLORADO.—1887.

The twenty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado was held at Denver, on the 20th September, 1887, Grand Master Albert H. Branch, presiding. Quebec was represented by Bro. Andrew Sagendorf.

An interesting and instructive address was read by the Grand Master, and the Grand Orator delivered a beautiful oration, which is printed in the volume of proceedings.

The legislation enacted at this Communication was of local importance only.

Bro. Geo. Wyman submits an interesting report on Foreign Correspondence, covering 75 pages. With many of his conclusions we cannot agree, however. Neither the Grand Lodge of Quebec nor the present writer believes in physical disqualification, so long as the petitioner has no defect that can prevent him properly giving and receiving the modes of recognition. Why Bro. Wyman should object to Bro. Drinkard explaining the reasons for his position on the matter, is more than we can understand.

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He says: "The claim that a man is unfit to be a Mason because he cannot comply exactly with the ritualistic requirements, is distasteful to us. If the ritual and the modes of recognition are all there is of Masonry, or if they are so much of it that absolute and explicit compliance with them is the test of admission, there has been a mistake made somewhere." We believe that an absolute and explicit compliance with the modes of recognition is one of the tests of admission, and we fail to see the mistake to which our Brother refers. He prefers to say, "it is a landmark," and to leave off right there. We agree with him that "we are all bound to abide by the landmarks as we understand them;" but the trouble is that we nearly all understand them differently. Scarcely any two of the leading authorities agree as to the definition and number of the landmarks.

Quebec's proceedings, for 1887, are noticed, but no encouragement is offered us in our stand against the English invasion of our territory. There is no word of rebuke for this invasion, and no regrets are expressed for England's refusal to listen to the almost unanimous desire of the American Grand Lodges that she should withdraw the warrants of her Montreal Lodges. Bro. Wyman does not see that the issuance of edicts of non-intercourse brings the matter any nearer to a solution. Does he see any other method that would do so, in face of the persistent and dogged obstinacy of the Grand Lodge of England? So far as the Grand Lodge of Quebec is concerned, it has exhausted every other means at its command. The American Grand Lodges having failed in their endeavors, there yet seemed to remain one method of settling the difficulty, namely—that of friendly arbitration. But to its proposal, by friendly Grand Bodies, England replies with a sullen refusal. Our edict has been approved by most of our American Brethren, and must be maintained.

Colorado has 69 Lodges at work, with a membership of 4,077.

M. W. BRO. GEO. K. KIMBALL, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. EDW. C. PARMALLEE, Grand Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.—1887.

The report of the Annual Communication held on the 19th and 20th January, 1887, was reviewed by us last year. That of the Communication of January, 1888, has not yet reached us. We have, however, the report of the proceedings of the Special Communication held at Hartford, on the 20th April, 1887, to take into consideration the difficulties that had arisen

between the Grand Lodge and Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven. Hiram Lodge, and several of its officers and members, having been, upon trial, convicted of insubordination to the Grand Lodge, the Brethren in question were expelled from the rights and privileges of Masonry, the charter of the Lodge revoked, and intercourse prohibited with any member of said Lodge, until he declare his allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—1886,

The 76th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was held at Washington, on the 10th November, 1886, M. W. Bro. Jose M. Yznaga, presiding as Grand Master in the absence through illness of Grand Master Thomas P. Chiffelle, whose address was read by the Grand Secretary. The document in question recorded the decease of two Past Grand Officers of the jurisdiction: Past Grand Master H. A. Whitney and Past Deputy Grand Master James Goszler.

The Grand Master reports that he was present in a subordinate Lodge in his jurisdiction, when they commenced to examine an E. A. Mason as to his proficiency in that degree, while they were congregated as a M. M. Lodge. Deeming this to be improper, and in our opinion there could be no possible doubt as to the impropriety, he prohibited it. The W. M. pointed out that labor had been dispensed with in that degree, and the fact seems to have been conceded that he was only acting in accordance with a practice long followed in the Lodge, and which was based upon a misinterpretation of a section of the Grand Lodge Constitution, which reads as follows:—"In every case before another degree is conferred, the Lodge shall be satisfied of the Brother's proficiency in the preceding degree, either by examination in open Lodge, or by the report of a committee." Strange to say, the latter clause of this section was interpreted by the Grand Master to mean "a Committee of the Whole!" In a communication to the W. M. of the Lodge in question, in which he accedes to the request to give his decision in writing, the Grand Master says:

1st. "If your Lodge elected, as it did on the night referred to, to examine a candidate in 'open lodge,' in reference to his proficiency in the degree heretofore conferred upon him, the Lodge must first be duly congregated in accordance with the prescribed forms in the degree in which it is proposed to conduct the examination.

2nd. "That if the Lodge elected to conduct the examination by a Committee of the whole Lodge, labor in the M. M. Lodge must be suspended by proclamation of the W. M., who then vacates his chair. The Lodge then resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole, with the W. M. or any other member in the chair. After concluding its examination, the W. M. having been notified of this fact, causes his Lodge to resume labor, after which the report of the Committee will be made through its Chairman. The Lodge is then in a condition to act upon it."

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The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which the Grand Master's address was referred, reported as follows :

"While your Committee are unanimous in the opinion that the word 'open Lodge,' as used in Sec. 7, Art. 20 of the Grand Lodge Constitution, means a Lodge open on the degree in regard to which the applicant for a higher degree is to be examined, as was decided by the Grand Master; yet they do not believe that in using the words 'or by the report of a Committee' in the same section, the Grand Lodge ever contemplated such a thing as a 'committee of the whole,' but that what was intended to be expressed, was, a Committee appointed by the W.M. to perform the duty of examining the applicant for the higher degree, thus relieving the Lodge of that labor."

They therefore proposed the following, which was adopted :

"To amend Sec. 7, Art. 20, by striking out the words 'open Lodge,' and inserting in lieu thereof the words, 'a Lodge open on the degree in which it is proposed to examine the Brother; and add to the Section, after the word Committee, the words, 'appointed by the W.M. to make such examination.'"

We are entirely in accord with the *conclusions* of the Committee's report, and with the action of the Grand Lodge thereupon; but if we had been a member of that Committee we would have had no hesitation in handling that "Committee of the Whole" a little less gingerly. There is rather too much inclination nowadays to follow the rules of order that obtain in village debating societies and ward caucuses, in our Lodges. It will not surprise us very much some day to hear a Brother gravely move the adjournment of the Lodge, or the putting of the "previous question." We quote from the Committee's report as follows :

"While your Committee do not wish to express an opinion at this time, as to the *right* of a Lodge, if it so elects, to 'resolve itself into a committee of the whole,' yet they are of opinion that such a proceeding would be something quite new in Masonry; and they fail to see any good that would be accomplished by the introduction of such a practice."

We contend that a Lodge has no right to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the very good reason that it can only transact business with the Master in the chair. If he be present, no other Brother can preside over the business of the Lodge. Mackay, on page 398 of his *Masonic Jurisprudence*, says :—"No Lodge can be resolved into a Committee of the Whole, which is a parliamentary proceeding, utterly unknown to Masonry." And French has it :—"Committees of the Whole are utterly out of place in a Masonic body. Lodges can only do business with the Master in the chair."

R. W. Bro. W. R. Singleton furnishes an interesting and instructive report on Foreign Correspondence, from which, did space permit, we might fill several pages of our review, to the pleasure and profit of our readers,

Under Maryland, he very properly condemns the introduction into reports of Foreign Correspondence of matters of a personal character. We are entirely with him as to the importance of a proper selection of persons to fill the important position of Grand Lodge Reviewer, to whom is entrusted such delicate matters as the criticisms upon the transactions of sister jurisdictions. We don't believe in supervising their reports however. Appoint none to the office but Brethren as fully competent as any member of the Grand Lodge to supervise such work if done by others, and if they fail in courtesy or proper fraternal regard to the sister Grand Lodges upon whose proceedings they pass judgment, drop them promptly from the roll, and if deemed necessary, disavow their unfraternal utterances, and even discipline them. The necessity for such action has rarely presented itself. On the other hand, it must be remembered that Grand Lodges are not held responsible for the opinions expressed by their Committees on Foreign Correspondence, and it would be an extremely burdensome task for any of them to inspect and revise the reports of such Committees prior to publication. Let the responsibility remain where it is. Our word for it that it is, as a rule, appreciated at its full weight and importance. In the exceptionally rare instances in which the contrary proves to be the case, a repetition of the evil may be promptly and effectually guarded against.

In discussing, under Pennsylvania, the prerogatives claimed by various Grand Lodges, he says :

"England still maintains her Lodges in Quebec, and nothing but comity withholds her from sending charters wherever she may find Brethren willing to act under her Constitution, and having declared non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Illinois, she can do so there. Now, the purpose we have had always has been in all places where such Grand Lodges have their subordinates to insist upon carrying out *in extenso* their own laws and precedents where it is manifestly for the benefit of the institution at large. We are unwilling that the 'handle of the jug' shall always and forever be on their side."

We are not at all surprised at Bro. Singleton's unwillingness in the matter, but what he is going to do about it? If he will excuse the criticism of the last sentence but one in the above extract, it appears to us somewhat involved in its meaning. If he intimates that it would "serve 'em right" to "carry the war into Africa," we concur entirely. The provocation is great, but the temptation must be resisted, so far at least as Quebec is concerned. We are contending for a principle,—the principle involved in our adherence to the American doctrine of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge sovereignty, and we cannot afford to throw away the jewel of consistency. Hence our Grand Lodge promptly replied with a flat refusal to the application made it for a charter for a new Lodge under its jurisdiction, to be constituted in Manchester, England. We are just as

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unwilling as Bro. Singleton is "that the handle of the jug shall always and forever be on the side" of England, but we see nothing to prevent it at present save a steady continuance in well-doing on our part, and the practical aid and sympathy of the American Grand Bodies.

It is pleasing to hear Bro. Singleton say that any attempt to improve the "regulations" and the "ancient charges," is as if to gild refined gold or to paint the rainbow.

He is sound on the physical disqualification business, saying :

"Let Masonry exercise a liberal view and apply common sense to this question ; and if a person can comply literally with our rituals, then initiate, pass, and raise him without hesitation, provided he possesses those internal qualifications so necessary to become a Mason. The extremity of the absurdity was reached when in Texas initiation was denied to a worthy applicant because he had lost the big toe of his left foot."

And under Dakota, he says, in speaking of Grand Master Blatt's address :

"He reports having made three decisions. The first one is : 'A person blind in one eye, the other being good, may be made a Mason.' The Committee on Jurisprudence dissented, and so did the Grand Lodge. Well, Brethren, as a few others do agree with you, it is not a singular opinion ; yet you are only a few. We refer you to the case of a Grand Master who sat in his Lodge for several hours listening to a debate on that very question, which was finally decided that a man with only one eye could be made a Mason. He said : 'Brethren, I am glad that you have so decided, for I have only one eye.'"

We are already conscience-stricken at our violation of repeated admonitions as to brevity, but then there is so much strong meat in the report before us that it is hard to get away from it. We meant to approvingly follow Bro. Singleton through his discussion of England's invasion of other jurisdictions, as contained under his notice of Maine. He evidently believes that "what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and says straight out :

"Our purpose is, determinedly to visit upon the European Grand Lodges the same principle acknowledged by them, and apply it to their territories, until they come into the 'comity' acknowledged by all American Grand Bodies of every Rite."

Under Quebec, he congratulates Bro. Isaacson upon his Foreign Correspondence report of 1886, and adds :

"He refers in a happy manner to the fact that 'this Grand Lodge was the very first, if we mistake not, to extend fraternal recognition to Quebec,' and gives Bro. N. D. Larnier the credit of being the guide in that recognition. Bro. Larnier was the Grand Secretary, but the report on the subject was written by Past Grand Master Benjamin B. French, the Committee, besides himself, being Charles F. Stansbury and John Lookie.

He says: 'We do not observe the name of our Grand Representative, R. W. Bro. George B. Clark.' Alas! dear Brother; he left us, we sincerely trust and believe, to inherit a rich reward in the Supreme Grand Lodge above, December 10th, 1883; and if you will refer to our proceedings of that year, you will find the memorial page set apart to him."

With a full sense of our own loss, we beg, though late in the day, that our Brethren in the District of Columbia will accept our sympathy with them in this bereavement.

We take the following interesting extract from Bro. Singleton's concluding remarks:

"The present Grand Master of England, the Prince of Wales, was made a Mason in Sweden, under the Swedish Rite of ten degrees; and so soon as he returned to England from Sweden, and before he became a member of a Lodge in England, he was made a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. Now, we do not know that the Lodges in Sweden, as early as 1736, when Masonry was there first introduced, were under charter from any regular Grand Lodge. We do know, however, that the Masonry of Sweden is not like that of England or the United States. The Grand Mastership is not elective, for the reigning king is Grand Master in his own right since the time of Charles XIII, who, when Duke of Sudermania, was Grand Master, and exercised the Grand Mastership until 1811, and then delegated that office to Bernadotte. In 1818, the king delegated this office to his son Oscar, who became king as Charles John XIV."

The membership of Lodges in obedience to the Grand Lodge is 3,026.

M. W. BRO. JOSE M. YENAGA, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. WM. R. SINGLETON, Grand Secretary.

DAKOTA.—1887.

The Grand Lodge of Dakota met in thirteenth Annual Communication in the City of Huron, on the 14th June, 1887, Grand Master William Blatt, presiding, and the representatives of 73 chartered Lodges being in attendance.

The address of the Grand Master maintains the high reputation for Masonic zeal and learning which has long characterized that distinguished craftsman. He is deservedly severe upon the vices of intemperance and profanity.

We are compelled to differ personally from our M. W. Bro. in one of his decisions. We quote as follows:

"On examining the ballot upon a petition for the degrees, the W.M. discovered one dark ballot, and believed the same to have been in the box prior to the spreading of the ballot, and, without declaring the result, ordered another. This action I held perfectly right and proper. The second ballot showed the same re-

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sult, to wit: One dark ballot, upon which the petition was declared rejected. Some days subsequent the Brother who cast the dark ballot said to the Master that he cast it because he deemed the second ballot illegal, and finding himself in error he desired to make the acknowledgement, and withdrew his objection. A request for a dispensation to take another ballot in the case, I refused, because I believe that a petition once declared rejected should not be reconsidered for any cause whatsoever."

According to the above representation of the facts of the case, it would appear that an unintentional injury was wrought upon the petitioner. Why it would be unmasonic to repair such injury we cannot understand. To enquire into the origin of a black ball in the ballot is certainly unmasonic, but when the Brother who cast it comes voluntarily forward and claims that he cast it under a misapprehension, and desires an opportunity of repairing the injustice that he has unintentionally committed, we should feel like affording him the opportunity for doing so.

The total membership is given as 3,594.

There is no review of sister Grand Bodies published with the proceedings. Is Dakota aware of the loss she sustains by this omission? Drummond and Gurney and Vaux have done more to make their respective jurisdictions known and honored amongst the Craft at large, than perhaps any other members of their Grand Lodges.

M. W. BRO. HENRY M. WHEELER, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. CHAS. T. MCCOY, Grand Secretary.

FLORIDA.—1887.

The fifty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Florida was held at Jacksonville, on the 18th January, 1887, M. W. Bro. Geo. S. Hallmark, Grand Master, presiding. Seventy-three constituent Lodges were represented, and a number of sister Grand Bodies, including Quebec.

The Grand Master delivered an eloquent address upon the principles and teachings of Masonry, and reported his official actions for the past year.

The sum of \$495 was contributed by the Masons of this jurisdiction, in response to the Grand Master's appeal for the relief of the Masonic sufferers by the disastrous fire at Key West.

Quebec's distinguished and esteemed representative near this Grand Lodge, was the recipient, at the hands of the Grand Master, on behalf of Grand Lodge, of a magnificent Past Grand Master's jewel. In presenting it, the Grand Master referred to the facts that M. W. Bro. DeWitt C.

Dawkins, Grand Secretary, is the Senior Past Grand Master of Florida, having first occupied the Grand East in 1860. In the course of his remarks attending the presentation, Bro. Hallmark said :

"For nearly a quarter of a century, you have been upon the watch tower of Foreign Correspondence, and the Grand Lodge of Florida is to-day not ashamed of its high position among the Grand Lodges of the world, from the oldest to the youngest. In January, 1869, nearly twenty years ago, just after stepping down from the position of Most Worshipful Grand Master, to the even pavement of the common brotherhood, your Brethren seeing the Grand Lodge in a dilapidated condition, and seeing in you the capacity of a reviving expert, called you to the position you now hold, and the record is again invoked to speak results. From her then forty-three working Lodges, she has now nearly 100. From her then 1,900 Masons, she has nearly 3,000. From her then annual revenue of \$1,700, she has now more than \$3,000. In these eighteen years you have collected from her sources of income more than \$50,000, which went duly, from time to time, into her Treasury. You have long been considered Florida's brightest Masonic ritualist, and the father of her Masonic jurisprudence."

Bro. Dawkins made a beautiful response, which we regret our inability to find room for here. He has our warmest congratulations.

A very interesting and instructive address was delivered by Revd. Bro. Weller, D.D., Grand Orator.

There is no report of Foreign Correspondence.

The members in obedience to this Grand Lodge number 2,686, a gain of 158 over the preceding year.

M. W. BRO. GEO. S. HALLMARK, Grand Master.

M. W. BRO. DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Grand Secretary.

GEORGIA. --1887.

The one hundred and first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Georgia was held at Macon, on the 25th, 26th and 27th October, 1887, Grand Master John S. Davidson, presiding.

The Grand Master's address is an eloquent and instructive paper. From its introductory portion we take the following words, referring to Masonic duties :

"They stand at the gateway of his Masonic life, at once his guardian angel and his mentor. If well performed, their fragrance is as sweet as the limpid waters which flowed from the riven rock when struck by the servant of the Omnipotent God. The children of our covenant, refreshed and satisfied, bend the knee in thankfulness, lift up the voice in praise, and confessing the power from whose hand such blessings are secured, they willingly take up the sacred ark, and, with rejoicings, bear it on through the wilderness, which may stretch between them and their promised land."

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The address contains also the record of a number of official decisions, all of which would be good law in this jurisdiction. The Grand Master also acknowledged the honor conferred upon him by the Grand Master of England in constituting him Representative of the English Grand Lodge near that of Georgia.

The Grand Lodge has our congratulations upon the reduction of its bonded debt, \$1,500 having been paid off last year.

Georgia claims 280 subordinate Lodges, with a membership of 11,461.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is the joint production of the five members of the Committee, and we are compelled to admit with the Chairman, Bro. Blackshear, that we do not favor this "segregate system,"—"farming out the report," as Bro. Parvin says. The inconvenient arrangement of the several Reviews is, we suppose, a result of the system.

In Bro. Bigham's portion of the report, we note a tendency to fault finding with those Grand Lodges that have espoused the cause of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in England's invasion of its territory. They are spoken of as having acted intemperately and with heated blood. But what about the invader of our Masonic home and territory, Bro. Bigham? Is there no heat or temper in the action of the Grand Lodge of England, which alone claims infallibility of act and judgment in the matter at issue between us, and brusquely declines all offers of mediation on the part of other sister Grand Bodies? Fraternal relations with the mother Grand Lodge are doubtless as much prized by the Grand Lodges of Illinois and Vermont for instance, as they are by the Grand Lodge of Georgia. In sacrificing such pleasant relations in response to what they have believed to be a Masonic duty, they are entitled to the approval of all who have been instructed in the sacred duty which impels Masons to the relief of the oppressed.

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

R. W. BRO. A. M. WOLHIN, Grand Secretary.

IDAHO.—1887.

The twentieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Idaho was held at Boise City, on the 13th September, 1887, Bro. Geo. H. Davis, Grand Master, presiding.

The Grand Master's address is an interesting report of his term of office, and concludes with an eloquent exhortation to the Brethren to live up to the moral standard of Freemasonry, and to guard well the outer portals, that no unworthy candidate may find admission.

A great deal of local business was disposed of during the three days' sitting of the Grand Lodge, but we regret that Idaho publishes no report of Foreign Correspondence.

There are seventeen Lodges on the roll of the Grand Lodge in this jurisdiction, and 634 Master Masons.

M. W. BRO. EDWARD A. STEVENSON, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. JAMES H. WICKERSHAM, Grand Secretary.

ILLINOIS.—1887.

The forty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was held at Chicago, on October 4th, 5th and 6th, 1887, Grand Master Alexander T. Darrah, presiding.

Appropriate reference was made in the Grand Master's address to the loss sustained by the Lodge in the deaths of Past Grand Masters Theodore T. Gurney and Ira A. W. Buck.

Respecting the new societies of mushroom growth which parade their fuss and feathers for the purpose of attracting membership, and even advertise for recruits, Bro. Darrah says :

"In the City in which I reside there is now going on between two parties, equally divided, of the members of one of the numerous orders of the day, a contest as to which party can secure the most members, the losers to pay a forfeit. Such practices should condemn any society, indulging in them, in the eyes of an intelligent people. It is coming to be quite common for these newly-fledged societies, on the occasion of every public demonstration, to prepare a list of their officers, with their unabridged, high-sounding titles, and demand a prominent place in the procession. The nearer the elephant or bandwagon they are assigned, the more their vanity is gratified."

And by way of contrast, follows this faithful representation of the mission of our noble Order :

"Amidst all the turmoil and scramble for place and distinction, it is a source of pleasure to know that the grand old institution of Masonry is quietly going forward in the performance of its duty, and by its unobtrusiveness commanding the respect and confidence of the discerning, thinking, intelligent public. Brethren, let us go on in the discharge of every duty, not 'with sounding brass and tinkling cymbal,' but quietly, silently, in the still watches of the night if need be, when there is no eye to see save that Eye that never sleeps. Let us see to it that the tears of the widow and the orphan are dried up, that their sorrowful hearts are comforted and made to rejoice, and especially let us see to it that these dependent ones want not for the comforts and necessities of life. If we pursue this course and thereby practice the principles of Masonry, we need have no fears for the perpetuity of our beloved Institution. So long as there is a sorrow to be assuaged, a tear to be

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dried, hungry to feed, naked to clothe, sick to visit or deeds of mercy to be performed, and Masons are true to their trust, so long will Masonry stand. Thrones may tremble and go down. Empires may decay. Nations may destroy nations; principalities and powers may pass away, yet Masonry, if true to itself, will stand as firm as the everlasting hills, because it is founded upon the ever-living rock of Truth, Relief and Brotherly Love."

The Grand Master very properly condemns the tendency on the part of Masters of Lodges to fail in maintaining the dignity of the chair, and necessary discipline in their Lodges. No excessive courtesy should ever cause a W. M. to forget that "he is the Master and not the slave of the Brethren." In failing to enforce implicit obedience to his orders, he neglects an important duty, and proves his incapacity to serve as a ruler in the Craft, by bartering the dignity of the Master's chair for the simple position of a presiding officer. On this subject, Bro. Darrah says:

"My own observation, confirmed by the reports of District Deputy Grand Masters, is that there is a want of discipline in many Lodges, which is very detrimental to the best interests of the Craft. This frequently arises from the timidity of the Master who hesitates about enforcing his authority, until that respect which is his due is lost sight of, and the sessions of the Lodge are more nearly on a par with the ordinary ward caucus, than with that decorum which should characterize our Lodge meetings."

The Grand Master regrets the tendency of some Brethren to attempt to shift upon other shoulders than their own, the duty of Masonic charity. There is a genuine ring about his admonition to all such that should carry conviction. He is deservedly severe upon Brethren who would evade the duty and performance of personal charity by placing the responsibility therefor upon the shoulders of the Lodge, and upon Lodges who would appeal to other Lodges, or to the general body of Masons, for aid for their distressed Brethren, before their own efforts to relieve are exhausted and have been found to be insufficient.

"Did he have his life insured?" is the first question often heard when a Brother is solicited to contribute to the relief of the widow or orphan of a deceased Brother. Brethren, Masonry is drifting from its moorings. Let us return to the faith and practice of our fathers. Let us maintain Secrecy and practice Charity."

To which we devoutly respond "Amen,"

A very interesting report of the Masonic Convention of Grand and Past Grand Masters, held in Chicago on June 22nd, 1887, and following days, was furnished by the Grand Master. We are glad to know that none of the dire catastrophes dreaded by some of our esteemed Brethren as a result of this Convention, have yet befallen the Craft. From the list of subjects discussed we feel sure that the eminent Brethren present must have had a most enjoyable and instructive session. They are nearly all of

them distinguished Masonic jurists, and know better than to claim any legislative functions. We are far from attaching any very great importance to the result of this Convention's vote upon the matters submitted for its discussion, but if the arguments employed on either side by the illustrious Brethren taking part therein, are given publication, they will certainly attract very wide attention, and be received by the Craft whithersoever dispersed with the respect and the interest which is due the esteemed source from which they have emanated.

A very eloquent and instructive oration was delivered by the R. W. Bro. W. S. Hooper, Grand Orator.

There is a section in the Constitution prohibiting a Master from permitting any charges or explanations involving questions of a sectarian character to be read in, or in any manner presented to the Lodge. A most excellent provision, but like all other good laws, one that requires to be interpreted not literally, but by the rule of common sense. In dealing with an appeal that came before the Grand Lodge, the section above referred to was employed to condemn the action of a Master in receiving and permitting the preferring in the Lodge, of charges involving those of Atheism, a disbelief in God, and in the Divine authenticity of the Bible, and arising out of the publication by the accused of a strongly sectarian address. Sectarianism, strictly so called, is inadmissible in any shape or form into a Masonic Lodge. Nor, on the other hand, is there any place in the Lodge for "a stupid Atheist,"—or for one who is so unmindful of the belief expressed by him in order to gain admission to our mysteries, and of his earliest instruction in the Lodge room, as to be guilty of casting ridicule and contempt upon the first great light of Masonry. Of the latter offence the Brother in question was convicted. Yet his conviction was quashed, and the whole proceedings were declared void *ab initio*, on the ground that the charge should never have been laid nor received, based as it was upon the publication of a sectarian address. We take it that the result would not have been different, even if the graver charge of Atheism had been established before the Lodge. It does seem strange to us that a Master dare not entertain charges of such gravity, because their preferment necessitates the placing before the Lodge of a sectarian address, in the body of which is alleged to be the offence complained of. Suppose for a moment that such address, besides being sectarian in character, had contained within itself a violation of the main portion of a Mason's obligation! By the same application of the letter of the same law, tempered with the same apparent disregard for its spirit, the unworthy Brother must have evaded trial, and if other proof were wanting, the Lodge would still be unable to

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purge itself of a perjured member or an avowed Atheist, because the avowal and the proof could not be placed before it, apart from the prohibited sectarian publication in which they were contained. We have confidence that a wise and judicious Master could restrict reference and discussion to such portions of the address in question as were essential to the charges, without permitting the introduction of sectarianism into the Lodge or its proceedings, in any shape or form. We have read the record in this case again and again, and unless we entirely misapprehend its purport, or there has been some inadvertent omission, we cannot do otherwise than express our utter surprise at the finding of the eminent and respected jurists who appended their names to it. If the local law governing the case admitted of no other construction than that therein placed upon it, we for one would have contended for such an amendment or explanatory clause as would have removed any technical obstruction or legal impediment to the arraignment and trial of an alleged Atheist.

An elegant report on Foreign Correspondence, of 223 pages, is furnished by Bro. Daniel M. Browning, upon whom the mantle of the lamented Gurney seems to have worthily fallen.

Quebec for 1887 is fraternally noticed. Grand Master Walker's address is spoken of as a business-like paper, and his concluding paragraph on the Quebec-England affair quoted in full. He says the report on Foreign Correspondence was received and *adopted*. Not the review of the proceedings of sister Grand Bodies, Brother Browning. The report adopted recommended the reception and printing of the review appended thereto, and that the thanks of Grand Lodge be tendered for the sympathy and support so fraternally extended our Grand Lodge by sister Grand Lodges and writers on Foreign Correspondence. There was no *adoption* of the review which formed the appendix, but only of the report which submitted it. (See *Proceedings Grand Lodge of Quebec*, 1887, p. 37.) In Quebec, as in Illinois, these reviews stand on their own merits. Our's for 1887 is fraternally noticed, for which many thanks. We are further complimented by the reproduction of the opening words of our report, and of our reference to the late M. W. Bro. Gurney.

We had marked many passages of this very readable report, but lack of space calls loudly for condensation.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

Under Delaware and Montana, he insists that if any Lodges persist in refusing to yield obedience to the legally organized Grand Lodge of the territory in which they are situated, non-intercourse with them should be declared.

From his review of Virginia we take the following on the same subject :

"He (Bro. Drinkard) says: 'Illinois having sided with Quebec, and put under ban the three English Lodges in Montreal, the Grand Master tells what resulted,' and quotes the withdrawal of the commission to the Representative of the Grand Lodge of England near this Grand Lodge. Of course it is to be regretted that there should be any disturbance of the fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of England, and many Grand Lodges are so anxious not to disturb these relations that they are content to mildly tender advice to this Grand Lodge, although such advice has been tendered for many years. We are in favor of peace, and believing there can be no peace unless the doctrine that Grand Lodges upon this continent shall have control of all Lodges located within their territory is maintained, we adopted the resolution sustaining Quebec."

And there is no room for doubt that if all the American Grand Lodges followed in the wake of our Illinois Brethren on this subject, "peace with honor" would speedily ensue. In this connection, Grand Master Darrah used the following words in his address to Grand Lodge :

"To my mind the most inconsistent position for a Grand Lodge to occupy, is for it to recognize as an Independent Sovereign Grand Lodge, that of Quebec, and at the same time recognize the three lodges in the city of Montreal that persistently defy the authority of that Grand Lodge. I am fully persuaded that if each Grand Lodge that has acknowledged the Grand Lodge of Quebec as an Independent Sovereign Grand Lodge, exercising exclusive Masonic jurisdiction over that Province, would say to the three lodges that are in rebellion to that authority: 'we cannot recognize your lodges as regular lodges of Masons so long as you refuse obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec,' the wrong would soon be made right, and that Grand Lodge be in fact what it is in name, a Free and Independent Sovereign Grand Lodge, with every regular lodge and Mason in that Province in obedience to the only legitimate source of authority."

The subordinate Lodges in this great jurisdiction have a membership of 40,433. Long may they prosper !

M. W. BRO. JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Master.

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

INDIAN TERRITORY.—1887.

The thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, was held at Eufaula, on the 1st and 2nd November, 1887, Grand Master Florian H. Nash, presiding.

The address of the Grand Master was a purely business paper, and the legislation of the Grand Lodge was entirely local in its character.

Grand Lodge adopted a series of resolutions to enforce the Masonic prosecution and trial of any Brother guilty of appearing in public in an intoxicated condition. The preamble sets forth that the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the Indian Territory is prohibited by the laws of

the United States, and that Masons are pledged to uphold and support the laws of the country. The argument is sound and commendable, and we infer from it that our Brethren of Indian Territory are not of those who would legislate against any occupation legalized by the laws of the country in which they reside. If prohibition of the liquor traffic was the law of our land, we would be ready to go further than our Brethren out in Indian Territory, and to vote to make it a Masonic offence to engage in such traffic. We know some who would much further go. While we cannot endorse their views on this subject, we can and do respect them. Temperance is one of the cardinal virtues of Masonry, but temperance does not necessarily imply abstinence or prohibition. As employed in our teachings, the term was made use of nearly a century before the popularization of the total abstinence movement, and was therefore never intended as another designation for that movement, excellent though its results may have been, and highly as we esteem many of those engaged in it. True temperance is the younger sister of that charity which vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, is not easily provoked, and thinketh no evil. Like charity, Masonic temperance teaches us to respect the opinions of those who differ from us on this and kindred topics. To do otherwise, and especially to seek to introduce our differences on the total abstinence or liquor traffic questions into our Masonic Assemblies, does not, in our humble opinion, savor of the truest temperance, or of the old-time injunction to "be temperate in all things."

The Grand Orator, the R. W. and Revd. A. Frank Ross, delivered a practical and instructive address on "Square Work." He is also a poet, but we infinitely prefer his prose to his verse. The following on profanity, is too good to be passed over :

"Masonry teaches us to pray for ourselves and our brothers that no evil may befall us while sojourning here below, but it nowhere authorizes that prayer of condemnation sometimes offered by our crooked-walking members petitioning God to damn his brother or his own immortal soul. Such a prayer offered by those lips that repeated that binding obligation, indited by the mind that received the good instruction is not only sufficient to strike us down with surprise and fill us with mortification, but enough to astonish the demons of hell and make the angelic hosts of heaven weep. Brethren, have you forgotten that solemn charge to never mention 'His name but with that reverential awe which is due from a creature to his Creator?' Lodges, if you have weak brothers that can't overcome this low habit, for the sake of your own obligations see that the edicts are abided by and do not allow those violators to go unpunished. Leniency is detrimental, almost ruinous in some instances."

In his concluding remarks, the Grand Orator says : "Masonry is not Christianity, but it is a religion resting on no other foundation save the Holy Bible." We like better the old definition, "a system of morality,"

and to regard Masonry as the handmaid of religion than as a religion itself. Two religions are rather overmuch for the most religious of men, yet we assume from the remarks of the Revd. Brother whose words we have quoted, that he is both an active disciple of the "religion" of Masonry and of that of Christ. The fact that he would scarcely drop the latter and trust to the saving grace of the former alone, will on second thought convince him, we believe, that Masonry is rather a very valuable aid and auxiliary to religion, than a religious system itself. Its most zealous votaries have never claimed for it that it is a substitute for religion. In the words of Bro. Ross himself: "While Masonry does not propose to save you at the final day, it does make both bad men and good men better, by urging upon them the wholesome code of morals." It stands in the very front rank of all human aids to faith and morals and religion, but is not a religion itself, nor in conflict with any form of revealed religion which recognizes the existence of a Supreme Being, Who has revealed His will to man, and Who will most assuredly reward or punish us, according as we have obeyed or disregarded His Divine precepts."

It will be readily believed, after a perusal of the foregoing, that we are in full accord with Bro. Ross in his statement that "Masonry is not Christianity."

Bro. J. S. Morrow, Grand Secretary, who furnishes the report on Foreign Correspondence, makes the same assertion in his concluding remarks, yet follows it up with remarks that we cannot but think would have been better omitted from a Masonic report which is "ordered to be read in all the Lodges." As an individual, we can entirely concur in those remarks. As a Mason, we object to their embodiment in a Masonic report, as strongly as though we were a Hebrew in faith or lineage. They are not the teachings of Masonry,—because since Masonry is *not* a religion, it wisely refrains from the teachings of religious or theological dogmas, lest its platform should become by any means so narrowed that any who believe in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, would be unable to find standing room thereon.

Bro. Murrow's Foreign Correspondence is excellent reading, and though brief is well marked with thoughtful and original comment. In reviewing our proceedings for 1887, he says:

"Grand Master Walker's address is worthy of the man and the occasion. It is full, dignified and firm." And after referring to the issue of our edict of non intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England and its sub-

ordinates, he says: "We doubt the propriety of such heroic measures, but admire the firmness of the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

He has only kind words for our report of last year, saying that our reviews are interesting and our work well done. Thanks, Brother! We reciprocate your good wishes for our peace and prosperity.

There are twenty-five Lodges in Indian Territory, with a membership of 794.

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

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

KANSAS.—1887.

The thirty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, was held at Atchison, on February 16th and 17th, 1887, Grand Master Silas E. Sheldon, presiding.

The Grand Master reviewed the history of the Craft in his jurisdiction during the preceding year, in an interesting and business-like paper, and an eloquent oration, entitled "What is Freemasonry?" was delivered by the Grand Orator, M. W. Bro. Owen A. Bassett.

The business transacted was chiefly of local import. We are glad to be able to congratulate this jurisdiction upon the fact that its 287 Lodges claim a membership of 14,638, a net gain over the previous year of 1,361.

Bro John H. Brown submitted, for the Committee, a well prepared report of Foreign Correspondence of 138 pages, from which, however, we regret to note the absence of any review of our own proceedings.

Referring to the Grand Master of Canada's reply to Cardinal Taschereau's *mandement*, Bro. Brown says:

"The big man at the Holy See in the city of Rome has for years, been in the habit of issuing his Bulls against freemasonry, and so far these bulls have had about as much effect on the institution of freemasonry as the foolish bull that attempted to butt the locomotive off the track. We can see no occasion for alarm from this source. All we have to do is to plod along our own prudent way unobtrusively as we have been doing for centuries and we need have no fears from the promulgation of such documents as that issued by Cardinal TASCHEREAU. They are harmless."

We have referred to this matter in our introduction to the present report.

After quoting under New Brunswick, the remarks of Grand Master Ellis, relative to the Quebec-England difficulty, Bro. Brown says:

"It would seem from the above that the Grand Master is not specially favorable to the Grand Lodge of Quebec and intimates that the old English and Canadian agreement is still in force and that inasmuch as Quebec has succeeded to a portion of the Canadian territory that they ought to assume the incumbences. From present outlook this unpleasant difficulty will not likely be settled by any such assumption on the part of Quebec. To admit the right of the then English lodges to continue their allegiance to the Grand Lodge would be no satisfactory adjustment of the pending trouble. Inasmuch as this question has been treated pretty extensively by other and abler hands, we pass this unpleasant controversy with this remark, that when it is settled, *if ever settled* and satisfactorily so, it will never be on the basis of an admission of the right of the then English lodges to continue their relation with the Grand Lodge of England as heretofore. We sincerely hope it will be adjusted and that very soon and save the Craft in Quebec any further annoyance over a matter that is growing very unprofitable to all concerned. If there is no better way out of the trouble leave it to an arbitration. Certainly neither party should object to trusting their case to two or three of their Masonic brethren who are not interested in this controversy."

Exactly so. Those who are in the right have no reason to decline friendly mediation. Quebec has striven by every possible means compatible with honor, self-respect and fair dealing, to find a way out of the difficulty. The American Brethren and Grand Lodges who have seconded our efforts, and those who have kindly proffered their own mediation, are entitled to the gratitude of the whole Craft. Their efforts and our's have only failed because England declines arbitration, and arrogates to herself alone the right to sit in judgment upon her own act of invasion of our territory.

M. W. BRO. HENRY C. COOK, Grand Master.

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

MANITOBA.—1887.

The twelfth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, was held at Winnipeg, on the 9th, 10th and 11th February, 1887, M. W. Bro. Alfred Pearson, Grand Master, presiding.

The Grand Master delivered an impressive address, opening with a number of sublime truths, from which we take the following :

"A man's being a Mason ought to be a guarantee of his honesty and fidelity, not only with his Brethren, but with all mankind. 'He's a Mason,' should be synonymous with 'he's true as steel, actuated by all that is honorable, whose word is his bond.'"

A year ago this Grand Lodge did away with the affiliation fee, and the Grand Master reports that this action has had a marked tendency in inducing a very large number of non-affiliates to renew their fealty and resume labor.

The firm belief of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba in the doctrine of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge sovereignty was instanced in its action in the Pequonga Lodge. Owing to the decision of the Privy Council in the disputed territory case, which gave a large portion of Keewatin to the Province of Ontario, Pequonga Lodge, which up to this time owed its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, was placed in the Province of Ontario. Grand Lodge, on the recommendation of the Grand Master, who pointed out that they were placed in the position of maintaining a Lodge in occupied territory, ordered the recall of its warrant, and urged it to petition the Grand Lodge of Canada for a new warrant. What a noble example has thus been set by the young Grand Lodge of Manitoba to the mother Grand Lodge of England, which refuses to recall the charters of its Lodges in Montreal, because they were issued prior to the territory passing under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Manitoba might have claimed, with equal force, that Pequonga Lodge was chartered by it, before the territory in which it is situated passed under the jurisdiction of Canada (Ontario.) But Manitoba is a believer in the doctrine of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge sovereignty, whether in defence of its own rights or of those of others. Nor can it lay claim to the inconsistency of the Grand Lodge of England, which vigorously opposed the chartering of a Lodge at Gibraltar, by Manitoba, while at the same time maintaining three Lodges holding its charters, in territory claimed and occupied by the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Considerable business of a local nature was transacted, and the Grand Master paid the following tribute to the late Bro. Fetterly, who died from injuries received in a railway accident on the C. P. R. :

"Let his name be written in letters of gold, for he remained at his post of duty, one hand on the throttle of his engine, the other on the lever, thereby giving up that which is the dearest thing on earth—life—in order that he might save the lives of those committed to his charge. Those who knew this brother loved him well. He has passed on before and we shall join him; he has answered the roll call of the Grand Lodge above. May God, the G. A. O. T. U., give us grace to be faithful as he was; and may we so live that some may stand at our grave and say of us, as we now say of him :

Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's crown well won,
Now comes rest."

Grand Lodge claims thirty chartered Lodges, and eight under dispensation. The present membership is 1,568, as compared with 1,340 in 1886.

We regret that there is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. BRO. THOMAS CLARK, Grand Master.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.—1886.

The Annual Communication was held at Boston, on the 8th December, 1886; and a stated Communication took place on the 28th December, being its one hundred and fifty-third anniversary.

M. W. Bro. Abraham H. Howland, jr., of whom a handsome engraving beautifies the printed proceedings, was the presiding Grand Master, and delivered an interesting and business-like address of over seventy pages, reporting his official actions during the past year.

The meeting of the 28th December was for the installation of officers and the celebrating of the festival of St. John, by the Grand Lodge feast, to which 206 Brethren sat down.

No Foreign Correspondence report is appended to the record of proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

The total membership of Lodges in obedience to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, is 28,163.

M. W. BRO. HENRY ENDICOTT, Grand Master.

M. W. BRO. SERENO D. NICKERSON, Grand Secretary.

MICHIGAN.—1887.

The forty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Michigan was held at Detroit, on the 25th and 26th January, 1887, Grand Master Michael Shoemaker, presiding.

The Grand Master delivered a lengthy and interesting address, laying before Grand Lodge a number of decisions rendered by him, and the principal Masonic events of the preceding year in his jurisdiction.

Most of Bro. Shoemaker's decisions would be good Masonic law in Quebec, and all of them were accepted as such by his own Grand Lodge. Some of them disclose points of difference between our Constitution and that of the Grand Lodge of Michigan. We have always held that it is no part of the duty of a Committee on Foreign Correspondence to criticise the Constitution of a State Grand Body with which we are upon terms of fraternal intercourse, and we have no intention of entering upon such a course now, desirous as we are of avoiding even the semblance of discourtesy. An observance of an important point of difference in provisions of the two Grand Lodge Constitutions, however, may not prove uninteresting,

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either to Michigan or Quebec Masons. While our Constitution demands that a Lodge shall decide by ballot whether a complaint laid before it is of such a nature as to require the accused to answer thereto, Grand Master Shoemaker decides that "the Worshipful Master is the sole and only judge to decide upon the legality, sufficiency, and regularity of the charges. He must decide, and *must not submit* these questions to the Lodge to be voted upon." And in reply to a Master who wrote "I send copy of charges; shall I entertain them?" the Grand Master says: "The Master must decide all questions relating to legality, sufficiency, and regularity of the charges; and it would be improper for me to decide as to whether you should or should not entertain them."

Bro. Shoemaker's decision on the physical disqualification business is in keeping with the Quebec rule of practice. If a candidate "is physically incapable of receiving and communicating Masonically and perfectly all that is required by the ritual and work of the several degrees," the degrees cannot of course be conferred. Beyond this point we are no believer in the doctrine of physical disqualification. We would as soon think of rejecting a candidate for the loss of a tooth as for that of a toe.

In reply to an enquiry respecting the admission of a colored Brother, the Grand Master very properly wrote:

"You have a right to admit him if he is in every other respect qualified. His color does not debar him. The Grand Lodge has decided that color does not disqualify for membership, that "Masonry is color-blind," and that it "does not dictate what shall be the color of the members of its constituent Lodges, or of its Masonic material."

And let us add: "God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth," and color is only skin deep.

A Brother wrote to the Grand Master as follows:

"At a regular communication of Lodge, C was elected to take his first degree. The candidate was prepared and admitted. After prayer, he was asked the question. "In whom do you put your trust?" His reply was: "No one in particular." He was again asked the question, and the Senior Deacon prompted him. The candidate replied: "I don't know about that." The Worshipful Master then ordered him to the preparation room, and refused to confer the degree. The candidate claims now, if given the chance, he will answer as he should. Several of the Brethren have protested against his going any farther. Was the Worshipful Master correct in his decision and action, and can the candidate proceed?"

The Grand Master replied:

"The Worshipful Master was correct in his decision and action in rejecting the candidate. The candidate cannot proceed."

We cannot for a moment imagine how any Brother could have had any doubt as to the correctness of the Master's decision. A candidate who, at so solemn a moment, hesitates, and even declines to express his trust in the Supreme Being, in whose existence he professes to believe, must have little idea of the "fatherhood of God" since the very recognition of fatherhood implies trust; and he who lacks that trust and a confidence in the fatherhood of the Supreme Being, is not likely to be endowed with any special regard for the "brotherhood of man." "The candidate cannot proceed." The Grand Master is right.

Amongst the fraternal dead of the year of this jurisdiction, the Grand Master mentions the late Bro. W. T. Tracy, who died at the age of eighty-three, having been fifty-four years a Mason; and the late Bro. John Terr-yell, who died in his ninety-fourth year, having been a Mason sixty-eight years.

A magnificent report on Foreign Correspondence, covering 308 pages, was submitted by Bro. William P. Innes, Committee. Almost all the American and foreign Grand Lodges are reviewed, the chief value of Bro. Innes' work being found in the excellent taste he has displayed in making selections, for his own views seldom find expression. Quebec for 1886 has kindly notice.

Michigan has 354 constituent Lodges, and a membership of 28,470.

M. W. BRO. RUFUS C. HATHEWAY, Grand Master.
R. W. BRO. W. P. INNES, Grand Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI.—1887.

The sixty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was held in the City of Jackson, on the 9th and 10th February, 1887, Grand Master B. T. Kimbrough, presiding.

The Grand Master delivered a most interesting address, touching upon a variety of subjects of great interest to the Craft. He objected to the proposed General Masonic Congress, fearing that in time it would assume to control all the States; and though he expressed his determination to decline re-election, even if offered him unanimously, argued forcibly against the election every year of a new Grand Master.

The following excellent recommendation in regard to Masonic impostors is made in the report of the Grand Secretary:

"I would not abridge the discretion of Lodges or Masters in the matter of dispensing charity, but I respectfully recommend that, as to itinerant Masons, a receipt

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for dues, under the Lodge seal, within the twelve months preceding, shall be indispensable as evidence of affiliation; or that the W. M. satisfy himself by telegraphic inquiry where practicable, that the applicant for relief is what he claims to be. Usually, where he knows that such an enquiry is made, he has business elsewhere. Brethren, let us freeze out these dead-beats, and let them be advised that so far as Mississippi is concerned their occupation is at an end."

Bro. A. H. Barkley submits the report on Foreign Correspondence, which is an excellent paper, and from which, did space permit, we might cull much that would be of interest to our Brethren of Quebec.

Our proceedings for 1886 are very fraternally noticed.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

Touching the occupancy of our territory by England, he quotes approvingly the language of our then Grand Master Johnson: "Our sovereignty must be maintained at any cost," and adds: "This is the true doctrine, and it is to be hoped that the Grand Lodge of England will, at no distant day, do what is right and just towards this sister Grand Lodge."

We thank our brother Reviewer for his kind words, and regret exceedingly that his Grand Lodge did not come up to the measure of assistance rendered us by Illinois and other Grand Bodies. That the Grand Lodge of Mississippi failed to do so is certainly not the fault of our esteemed Representative near that Grand Lodge, Bro. Geo. G. Dillard. His presentation of the facts of the case is one of the most exact which has come under our notice. Notwithstanding its length we quote it entire:

"MACON, MISS., Feb. 8, 1887.

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MISSISSIPPI:

The undersigned, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, near your Grand Lodge, begs to invoke your fraternal consideration of the controversy between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and the Grand Lodge of England. That controversy grows out of the fact that the Grand Lodge of England maintains three Lodges within the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The doctrine of 'exclusive jurisdiction,' for which Quebec has contended for eighteen years, is not only the *American* doctrine on the subject, but it is the *English*, the *Scotch*, the *Irish* doctrine. It is more, it is the true *Masonic* doctrine. Every Grand Lodge in Christendom, it is believed, contends for the dogma of territorial inviolability, as applied to itself. If this be so, why is it that each Grand Lodge does not accord it to every other Grand Lodge?

The General Assembly of Masons—composed, theoretically, of all Master Masons—was too cumbersome, and was succeeded by the Grand Lodge, a representative body, just as the general assembly of the people, for purposes of civil government, was succeeded by Parliament, Congress or Legislature.

How would it stand if the law of inviolability of territory does not hold? All the Master Masons in the realm compose the Grand Assembly of Masons, and yet

the successor—the Grand Lodge—would not, or might not, represent and govern all the Masons within the realm. What would have been said of any Master Masons, in England in 1722, or, of any pretended body of Masons who would not acknowledge the authority of the General Assembly of Masons in the realm? They would have been denounced as *clandestine*, and no true Mason (i. e. Free Mason) would have held intercourse with them.

As Americans and Canadians received their common law from England, so they received their Masonic law from England. The *common law* is not what she enacts to-day, but it is the law of older times; the *Masonic law*, is not what England might say to-day, but it is what she said of old. Here is what she gave us—both as Americans and Canadians—and we hold to it, as a priceless heritage, and will cling to it as to our mother tongue. In acknowledging the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1797, the Grand Lodge of England laid down the law of Masonic sovereignty and jurisdiction in these words: 'We conceive that in constituting your Grand Lodge, we necessarily communicate to it the same independent Masonic authority, within your jurisdiction, which we ourselves possess within ours, amenable to no superior jurisdiction under Heaven; and subject only to the immutable landmarks of the Order—all Grand Lodges in Masonry being necessarily free, independent and equipotent within their respective jurisdictions, which consequently excludes the idea of subjection to any foreign authority, or the establishment of an *imperium in imperio*.'

That is the Masonic law for which Quebec contends. It is the law for which all English speaking Masons, wheresoever dispersed, contend. It is the *common law* of Masonic jurisdiction. What! 'Amenable to no superior under Heaven,' and yet her edict not law to all Masons in her territory! Having the 'same independent Masonic authority' in Quebec that England has in England, and yet asked to divide that authority! 'Necessarily free, independent and equipotent,' and yet a foreign authority established within her territory! Responsible to the Grand Master of the Universe for Masonry within her borders, and yet her edict not law!

A law which cannot be enforced is not a law in fact. Can this generally received and acknowledged law be enforced? If the Grand Lodges of the world endorse it and declare it, and the Masons of the world have the courage of their convictions, it can be done. The weapons of the warfare are at hand:—1. Fraternal invitation to the three Lodges to unite. 2. Fraternal invitation to the members of those Lodges. 3. Fraternal appeal to the Grand Lodge of England to withdraw. 4. Fraternal remonstrance with that Grand Lodge. 5. Non-intercourse with the three Lodges and the members thereof. 6. Non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England, and all Masons under her jurisdiction.

All these steps have been taken by the Grand Lodge of Quebec. She has done everything 'decently and in order.' She has shown a fraternal spirit throughout. She cannot enforce the law alone. She *ought not to be left* to enforce the *universal law* of Masonry unaided. It is the concern of every Grand Lodge 'under Heaven.' The Grand Lodges generally have given her encouragement. Some have already taken up her fight for the enforcement of the law. Not until 1885 did Quebec proclaim non-intercourse with the three Lodges. Not until 1886 did she proclaim non-intercourse with England. Connecticut, Illinois and Maine, it is known, have declared non-intercourse with the three Lodges. Kentucky, Ohio and Vermont, have passed strong resolutions endorsing the course of Quebec. All Grand Lodges, so far they are believed to have spoken, have given her encouragement.

I fraternally ask that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi take such appropriate action, as she shall deem best calculated to subserve the interest of the universal brotherhood, in behalf of her sister of Quebec.

Fraternally,

GEO. G. DILLARD,
Rep. of the G. L. of Q."

Unfortunately, the Committee to which this document was referred, instead of being guided by the presentation of facts made by a member of their own Grand Body, followed the report of a Committee of a sister Grand Lodge (Missouri) which, in her dealings with a newly-formed Grand Body in a jurisdiction within which she had chartered and still upheld subordinate Lodges, declared that she had the right to divide the authority of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico in the territory rightfully claimed by the latter, so far as those Lodges were concerned which were chartered by Missouri before the formation of the other Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Mississippi endorsed the report of Missouri on this matter, and like her recognized the pretended right of the Grand Lodge of England to permit the existence of Lodges under English charters within our jurisdiction, notwithstanding the fact that these Lodges accept our rejected material and are sustained in doing so by the Grand Lodge of England. And we had all along supposed that we enjoyed the recognition of the Grand Lodges of both Missouri and Mississippi as the supreme Masonic authority within our territorial limits, being the political and Masonic Province of Quebec.

The 261 Lodges in this jurisdiction have a membership of 7,406.

M. W. BRO. E. GEO. DELAP, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. J. L. POWER, Grand Secretary.

MISSOURI.—1887.

The sixty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri was held at St. Louis, on the 11th October, 1887, and following days, Grand Master George R. Hunt, presiding.

The Grand Master's address covers eleven pages of the journal, and is pleasant and profitable reading. We are sorry to note from it that it became necessary to arrest the charters of a number of Lodges in the jurisdiction; but in none of the cases reported does it appear that there was any other course to follow. Bro. Hunt terminates his address with the following tender words: "I now surrender this sacred trust (the office of Grand Master) with regret that I have not done more, with pain that I have in the discharge of my duty inflicted pain upon others, and yet with a glad consciousness of honest intent, and an assurance that even those aggrieved, when the inevitable hour comes and the 'low twelve' sounds its sorrowful numbers for me, will help to plant the evergreen and scatter with kind hand the dust which hides my frail body, while they consent that the ashes of forgetfulness shall cover all my faults."

Subscriptions to the amount of \$69,000 had been received towards the establishment of a Masonic Home, which the President of the Board of Directors of such Home well and truly says "will be a grander monument to Masonic charity than the most magnificent temple erected since the one built by King Solomon." We hope, at no distant date, to hear of the completion and dedication of the noble monument to be thus erected by our Missouri Brethren. The Grand Lodge of Quebec has sentiments akin to those of our philanthropic Brethren out in Missouri, though we have not as yet the means of gratifying them. We have made a commencement, however, and mean to persevere until our ambition in this regard is gratified.

In the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence adopted by the Grand Lodge, we find the following :

"The question is submitted of the right to Masonic burial of a member who dies in good standing, but who should have been dealt with while living for 'drunkenness.'

Your Committee can well imagine a case where a member might be guilty of such revolting conduct near the date of his death as would cause all Masons, by common consent, to concur in the propriety of denying a Masonic burial. Such cases must necessarily be left to the sound discretion and common sense of the Master.

We are, however, clearly of the opinion that a Mason should not be tried for drunkenness, or any other offence, *after his death*; and much less should a dead Brother be deprived of Masonic burial *without trial*, when ample opportunity therefor existed during his life. Our laws deal with the living, and not the dead. The question in actual practice ought never to arise, and cannot if the Lodge does its full duty.

However, if a Lodge receives the dues from a Brother, grants him all the privileges of Masonry during his life, and holds him out to the world as one of the Craft, it ought not, after shirking its duty to an unfortunate Brother, dishonor his memory and cast odium upon his family, by inflicting punishment upon his lifeless corpse. It is wrong in principle and bad in practice. It deprives a Mason of the right of burial without trial, and encourages looseness in the exercise of discipline by the Lodges. Such a rule should not prevail."

The above decision accords exactly with the views enunciated by us in last year's report. Under Illinois, we condemned "that Masonic charity, which, while deeming a licentious Brother good enough for fraternal intercourse while living, declines to be identified with his dead clay." And under Washington Territory, we added that "if Lodges were all true to themselves and to the teachings of Masonry, they would not wait for death to remove unworthy members from their ranks, but would bury them alive beneath the obloquy of expulsion, and amid the rubbish of unworthiness and of ill-wrought material."

It requires 187 pages, some of them in very fine print and considerably drawn out, to contain Bro. Vincil's report on Foreign Correspondence.

It is stamped throughout with evidences of the zeal, learning and ability of our good Brother, is admirably divided and well supplied with useful sub-headings, and is exactly our idea of what such a report should be—in a rich jurisdiction. We wrote one about two-thirds as long last year, and then to crowd it into the number of pages allowed us by the printer and the finances of our Grand Lodge, had to boil it down to the extent of nearly fifty per cent.

Quebec for 1887 receives pleasant and fraternal notice at the hands of Bro. Vincil. There is a flattering analysis of Grand Master Walker's address, and a statement of the issue of his edict against further intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England or its subordinates, but no opinion is expressed thereon. Of our Foreign Correspondence report of last year he is kind enough to say: "It is a well arranged and readable review, made up of good selections and creditable comments." We are further complimented by the publication of extracts from our report.

Truer words or language more fitly spoken were never uttered than the following, which form the conclusion of Bro. Vincil's report:

"If Masonry is anything, it is morality. Divested of this, it becomes a mockery. Next in importance comes that grand factor, which must distinguish Masonry as an institution, called charity. Studying, as I have for years, the movements of the Masonic fraternity, and observing the different directions in which the resources of the Craft have been turned, the conviction is fixed, that at no period in the history of American Freemasonry has the subject of charity been so prominent among us as now. The fraternity is giving a proper direction to their energies and means. This is shown in a large number of Grand Lodge jurisdictions of the country, by the efforts made to establish charitable institutions for the benefit of the helpless and the dependent. It is the opinion of this writer that on this line of effort there will be a grander movement and a more vigorous effort made in coming years than ever before in our history. I close this review with unshaken confidence in the principles of Freemasonry, because those principles are fraught with incalculable benefit to the race. Humanity needs Freemasonry. The world would be poorer without it. The Institution has its mission. That mission is for the world's elevation, improvement and happiness. With these views this Committee throws his banner, with renewed hope, to the breezes fresh and invigorating, on which he emblazens his motto in burning letters, 'Morality and Charity.'"

The Grand Lodge of Missouri has 527 subordinate Lodges on its register and a membership of 25,728.

M. W. BRO. W. M. WILLIAMS, Grand Master.

M. W. BRO. JOHN D. VINCIL, Grand Secretary.

MAINE.—1887.

The sixty-eighth Annual Communication was held at Portland on May 3rd, 4th and 5th, Grand Master Fessenden I. Day, presiding.

The Grand Master's address is an exhaustive and interesting paper. He referred to the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of Masonry into Maine, held under the auspices of Portland Lodge, and also to the fact that during the year he had the pleasure of conferring the Master Mason's degree upon his own son. He reported with satisfaction that every Lodge in the jurisdiction, 187 in all, had sent in returns, showing a total membership of 20,039.

M. E. Bro. Josiah H. Drummond submits another of those magnificent reports on Foreign Correspondence, which have made his name and that of his Grand Lodge, household words with every student of Masonic literature. It covers 180 pages of closely printed matter, and it is with sincere regret that we find that the limited space at our disposal compels us to skim it so lightly.

Quebec receives very full and kindly notice, and the writer is complimented by the publication of two pages of extracts from his Foreign Correspondence Report of 1887. Concerning the proposed Masonic Home, he says of the action of our Grand Lodge thereanent:—"We deem this action wise; first, adopt a plan; then secure the money; then, *and not till then*, begin the erection of the Home.

On the

QUEBEC-ENGLAND DIFFICULTY,

Bro. Drummond utters no uncertain sound. He has long been one of the foremost upholders of our cause. After referring to the issue of Quebec's edict withdrawing relationship with the Grand Lodge of England, he says:—"It now remains for the American Grand Lodges to do their duty and leave the members of those three Lodges isolated from all Masonic intercourse."

Under New Brunswick he says:—

"We regret to find that the Grand Master (John V. Ellis) bases the jurisdiction of a new Grand Lodge in its territory to *cession by the mother Grand Lodge*, and of course limited as the mother Grand Lodge chooses to limit it. This rule was not applied in the recognition of his own Grand Lodge, and such a Grand Lodge would not now be recognized by many of our Grand Lodges."

Reviewing the address to his Grand Lodge of Grand Master Congdon, of New Jersey, he says:—

"He discussed the Quebec question, but if we understand him he makes several mistakes in matters of fact, and in our judgment some very curious errors in his statement of Masonic law.

He says 'new Grand Lodges arose in other jurisdictions, established by and with the consent of the Grand Lodge of England.' He also speaks of the 'territory originally surrendered to them.'

He does not attempt to enumerate these 'new Grand Lodges;' and no one asked him, luckily for him, to do so. If he had made the attempt he could not have named one. We can only marvel that a man of his evident ability should have so little knowledge of Masonic history as to make such a blunder. He even names New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York as having been 'granted separate and independent Masonic constitencies.' We almost wonder that he did not add that at the same time Great Britain granted to America independence and a republican form of government. Of course, starting out in this way, he easily comes to the conclusion that England is right and Quebec is wrong.

We had intended to follow through his discussion, but (as perhaps we have already shown) we have no patience to do so. One point, however, we will notice: He speaks of the qualified recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of England; but he does not add that when England preferred this qualified recognition, Quebec absolutely refused to receive it, insisting, as she had done from the beginning, that she had of right exclusive jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec, and over every Lodge in it. She has never consented that Lodges should exist in her territory not in allegiance, nor permitted them to retain foreign charters. She has, it is true, delayed the ultimate measure, partly because she had hoped that the recalcitrant Lodges would yield, and partly because her sister Grand Lodges almost all united in urging her to exhaust every other resource before putting those Lodges under ban. And now her long suffering, her patient endurance, and the delay caused by her truly Masonic spirit, are used as arguments against her."

And this in relation to Grand Master Lawrence, of New York, and his references to the same subject:—

"He discusses the Quebec question, reaching the following conclusion:

"While fully believing in the American doctrine of the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge within the territory which it controls, I do not consider that that doctrine should extend to the length of rendering Masonic bodies previously enjoying a lawful existence within such territory clandestine and illegal, because of their refusal to abandon their original allegiance and place themselves under the authority of the newly created Grand Lodge."

We wonder whether, if Bro. Lawrence had lived at the time of the Revolution, he would have held that people previously enjoying the rights of residence in this country should not be compelled, if they refused to do it willingly, to give in their adhesion to the new government, instead of continuing their allegiance to the British Crown. Moreover, it seems a little ungracious that New York should not be willing to concede to Quebec the same rights that she asserted for herself, when she declared herself an independent Grand Lodge."

And again in the conclusion of his report:—

"The doctrine of the exclusive territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges has, during this year, received blows from unexpected quarters: The position taken by the Grand Lodges of New York, Utah and a few others, necessarily classes them among the opponents of that doctrine. But we look to see a re-action upon this question during the coming year.

We think, especially that the Grand Lodge of New York must recede from her position, when the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, *in perfect accordance with its own*

lavois, organized a regular Lodge in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, all the American Grand Lodges sustained New York in her position that a Lodge, though regularly organized by a regular Grand Lodge, yet if located and maintained in the territory of another Grand Lodge, must be held to be irregular and clandestine. With this incident in her own history, we do not think she will long maintain her present inconsistent position."

We have nothing to add to the above extracts. To attempt to improve upon them would suggest the gilding of fine gold.

M. W. BRO. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. IRA BERRY, Grand Secretary.

MARYLAND.—1887.

The one hundred and first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maryland was held at Baltimore on November 15th and 16th, 1887, Grand Master Thomas J. Shryock presiding.

The address of the Grand Master is of more than usual interest, referring as it does to the successful celebration of the centennial of the Grand Lodge in the preceding May, and to the hearty welcome extended him during his late visit to England, both in the ancient Masonic City of York and by the Anglo-American Lodge in London, as representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

There is no report of Foreign Correspondence, which is matter for deep regret.

The subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction claim a membership of 5,137 Master Masons.

M. W. BRO. THOS. J. SHRYOCK, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. JACOB H. MEDAIREY, Grand Secretary.

MINNESOTA.—1887.

The thirty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota was held at St. Paul on January 11th and 12th, 1887, Grand Master R. H. Gore, presiding, and 138 Lodges being represented.

The Grand Master's address is an able and exhaustive paper. He furnishes instances of such daring efforts in some of the Lodges of his jurisdiction to get around the black ball, that it is not altogether surprising that he should express so decided a preference for the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. A committee of Grand Lodge, wisely as we think, presented such a report as prevented the Grand Lodge from adopting the

views of the Grand Master upon what they well described as an innovation upon the constitution and ancient landmarks of the order, as well as a violation not only of the independence of the order, but a hindrance to the exercise of the spirit of charity for an applicant who may have once erred, and an obstacle to his reform.

His remarks upon the right of avouchment are so much to the point that we quote them entire :—

“The right of avouchment is, I believe, the most abused Masonic right we have. The most unskilled Mason is the first on his feet to say ‘I vouch for the Brother.’ I personally know of a Brother who, if his salvation depended upon it, could not distinguish a Mason from a Knight of the Sun, avouches for more Masons than all the other members of the Lodge, and it is a large one. When inquired of, by the Master, if he had ever sat with the person vouched for, answered ‘No.’ Were you present with a number of Brethren having the charter of a warranted Lodge, when he was examined and pronounced to be a Brother? answered ‘No.’ When asked how he could avouch for the visitor, how he knew him to be a Mason, answered: ‘He told me he was a Mason.’ This matter having been brought to my attention, I will venture to suggest a few simple rules that I think ought to be a guide in this right:

Rules—If you have ever sat with a person in a regular warranted Lodge in the third degree, or of some well-known Mason, in the presence and hearing of the person, declares to you that he has sat with him in a Lodge of Master Masons; or, if you personally examined him, or was present when he was examined under special authority from the Master or Wardens acting as Master, and on such examination he was found to be a Mason, and was not under the sentence of suspension or expulsion, and was in communication with some regular Lodge under a jurisdiction with which we have correspondence and fraternal relations, you may lawfully avouch for him, but not otherwise. It is necessary that you know the person vouching to be a Master Mason himself.

The Deacons nor the Worshipful Master should take the avouchment of any but well-skilled Brethren, and not too forward to avouch. Our sanctuary is too sacred to be invaded through fraud, and assisted by ignorance. Private examinations are not to be encouraged, except in cases of absolute necessity, and then only with the prescribed form, and by those well skilled in the art. Don't be discouraged because you can't avouch for every Mason on the globe, Brethren.”

Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, chairman of the committee, presents an interesting report on Foreign Correspondence. Quebec is fraternally noticed, and there is much of interest that would well repay reproduction in this place, did space and the printer permit. We have failed to find anything of importance in our good brother's report from which we deem it our duty to dissent.

The Grand Lodge of Minnesota claims 170 subordinate Lodges with a membership of 8,677.

M. W. Bro. JOHN H. BROWN, Grand Master.
R. W. Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON, Grand Secretary.

MONTANA.—1887.

The twenty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Montana was held on the 5th, 6th and 7th October, 1887, M. W. Bro. Samuel Ward, Grand Master, presiding.

Past Grand Masters Bro. Robert Morris, of Kentucky, and Bro. D. H. McLeary, of Texas, honored the Grand Lodge with their presence, and were received with the proper ceremonies due their rank, and seated in the Grand East.

The Grand Lodges of Peru and Porto Rico received fraternal recognition.

Bro. Cornelius Hedges furnishes a very readable report of Foreign Correspondence, extending over 100 pages. Our proceedings for 1887 are briefly noticed. Though inclining apparently to the English view of the situation so far as the invasion of our territory is concerned, Bro. Hedge says he has no desire to "mix in," as he "never liked crowding." Of our reference to the matter in last year's report, he says: "Brother Chambers insists that the concordat between Canada and England was not binding on Quebec. If it was right, reasonable and fraternal then, why not now?" But it was *not* right, reasonable and fraternal *then*, and consequently cannot be so *now*. The leading lights of the Grand Lodge of Canada to-day, admit that this arrangement was both unwise and unreasonable.

Montana has 35 chartered Lodges, with a membership of 1,375.

M. W. BRO. JAS. W. HATHAWAY, Grand Master.

M. W. BRO. CORNELIUS HEDGES, Grand Secretary.

NEVADA.—1887.

The twenty-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nevada was held at Reno, on the 14th, 15th and 16th June, 1887, Grand Master Henry Rolfe, presiding.

A brief and pleasant address was made by the Grand Master, and the various reports submitted disclosed satisfactory progress.

A report on Foreign Correspondence, covering nearly eighty pages, was submitted by Bro. John D. Hammond. Bro. Hammond's ideas on the various matters now engaging the attention of Committees on Foreign Correspondence so well accord with our own that we find no necessity to particularize.

Quebec for 1887 receives pleasant and fraternal notice, and Bro. Hammond has our thanks for his complimentary notice of our review of last year.

Nevada claims 20 chartered Lodges with a membership of 1,037.

M. W. BRO. ADOLPHUS LEIGH FITZGERALD, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE, Grand Secretary.

NEBRASKA.—1887.

The thirtieth Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was held at Omaha on the 15th, 16th and 17th June, 1887.

Grand Master Charles K. Courant presided, and representatives were present from 124 of the 146 chartered Lodges in the jurisdiction.

From the Grand Master's address we learn that ten new Lodges were constituted during the year. Some of his decisions are exceedingly interesting, and all would be regarded as sound Masonic law in this jurisdiction.

An admirable address from the Grand Orator was read and Grand Lodge appointed a commission of seven of its members to establish a Masonic Orphan Home and School, and a Home for Aged, Infirm and Indigent Masons. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated from the General Fund towards this object, and it was resolved to take for the maintenance of the institution, twenty cents out of each fifty cents *per capita* received as Grand Lodge dues. Such action is to be heartily commended.

The Grand Master rendered the following decision upon the exact counterpart of a case which occurred a few years ago in a subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction. We hold now, as then, that it is undoubtedly sound law:

“Query—Must not the record show the transactions of the Lodge, either at a regular or special meeting, and, more particularly, when a motion is submitted in writing, must not the record show the motion and the disposition of the same ?

Answer—As a general proposition, this should be answered in the affirmative. Yet, if in the exercise of the power and discretion vested in the Master, he should deem it for the best interest of the Lodge not to entertain the motion, and decline to do so, he may direct the Secretary to omit reference to it in the minutes. For the proper exercise of this discretion he would be responsible to the Grand Lodge, were complaint made of his action.”

Nebraska claims a membership of 7,377 Master Masons. Our warm congratulations to Quebec's representative, M. W. Bro. Milton J. Hull, upon his election as Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Grand Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—1887.

The twentieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was held in St. John on the 26th and 27th April, 1887, R. W. Bro. Harry Beckwith, Deputy Grand Master, in the East, in the unavoidable absence at Ottawa of Grand Master John V. Ellis, who was attending to his Parliamentary duties. His annual address was however read to Grand Lodge. It contains a record of his official actions during the year, and of the following decision, which we believe to be sound Masonic law:—

“A Lodge has a by-law which provides that a Brother six months in arrears cannot vote. A candidate was proposed and black-balled, and was declared rejected. Afterwards it was alleged that ten of the members who voted were disqualified under the law. I held that the ballot was good and that the candidate was regularly rejected. Without entering upon a consideration of the policy of the by-law referred to, I might say that the enforcement of such a by-law is a matter of local concern. The Master should enforce it. But if, by general consent, it is not uniformly enforced, it would be wrong to suddenly bring it into active operation on such an occasion as a ballot, when the most important vote which it is possible to give in the Lodge, was to be given. But the real ground upon which I made up my mind was that the ballot is secret, and nobody ought to know how his Brother voted. Nobody had a right to assume that the parties subject to this by-law were those who voted to reject; there appeared no ground for the assumption. When a ballot is passed in the usual way, and the candidate is declared rejected by the Master, he is rejected; and the Lodge, the Master, or the Grand Master, has no power to open that ballot; and no other ballot can be had, no matter what the by-laws of the Lodge may provide, except in the way prescribed by the Constitution of Grand Lodge.”

All the business transacted was of purely local importance. There is no report of Foreign Correspondence.

New Brunswick has 32 subordinate Lodges and a membership of 1838.

M. W. BRO. JAMES McNICHOL, Grand Master.

V. W. BRO. EDWIN J. WETMORE, Grand Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—1887.

The ninety-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was held in the City of Concord on May 18th, 1887, Grand Master William R. Burleigh, presiding.

The address of the Grand Master and reports of the various D. D. G. M. s are records of a large amount of good official work.

A feature of the proceedings was the large amount of business before the Committee of Trials and Appeals, with all of the decisions of which we

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heartily agree. The sentence of expulsion in cases of immorality was always sustained, and rightly so. Masonry, if anything, is a system of morality.

Bro. A. S. Wait, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented a report of 176 pages. The author of the review in question holds similar views to those expressed by us in our report of last year, as to the right of immediately correcting an admitted error committed by a member of a Lodge in balloting for a new member, and is with our own Grand Master and Grand Lodge in his interpretation of physical disqualification. Under Texas he is very properly severe upon the action of a subordinate Lodge in presuming to try and to punish a brother accused of casting a back ball on a petition for the degrees, after he had as a member of the investigating committee, reported favorably of the candidate.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

On this subject, Bro. Wait is at the same time profuse in his expressions of sympathy with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and outspoken in his denunciation of the means adopted by our Grand Lodge to enforce its claims to that exclusive jurisdictional authority, the absence of which has attracted the sympathy so frequently expressed by our brother reviewer of New Hampshire. Bro. Wait's sympathy strikes us as being somewhat akin to that described by the Apostle James, which is content to say to the naked and destitute:—"Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled." He says himself, apropos of the friendly action of Illinois in our regard, and of England's reprisals against that grand jurisdiction:

"We are inclined to think, that, decided as must be the sympathy of every American Grand Lodge with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, they would be likely to aid it as much by stopping with a plain and clear expression of that sympathy, as by the adoption of unfriendly measures towards the Grand Lodge of England."

In reviewing our own proceedings for 1886, he claims to be in full sympathy with the views enunciated in our regard by the Grand Master of New York, and freely dealt with in our review for 1887.

We very much regret to add that on page 123 of his report, Bro. Wait essays to give an interpretation of Grand Master Walker's edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England, which is utterly unwarranted either by its reading or application. We quote as follows:—

"It has come to this, that a Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity has assumed practically to declare, by a single edict, the whole membership of a sister grand Masonic jurisdiction expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry; and not only so, but has fixed upon its own members, when sojourning within that sister jurisdiction, the condition of expelled Masons. The hand of fraternal charity is by them to be denied, and if extended to them in their distress it is to be rejected with scorn."

Scarcely anything could be further from the facts of the case than Bro. Wait's presentation of the object and effect of our edict. Far from having assumed to declare the whole membership of the Grand Lodge of England "expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry," the Grand Lodge of Quebec, leaving aside her jurisdictional dispute with that Grand Lodge, has nothing but the highest respect for her and the warmest admiration for the person of her Grand Master, and for the dignity, the learning and the munificent charity of the parent grand body. The Grand Lodge of Quebec would about as soon think of issuing an edict declaring the President of the United States or the Grand Master of New Hampshire deposed from office, as to attempt by another edict the expulsion from Masonry of the whole membership of the Grand Lodge of England. The edict of Grand Master Walker was issued for what we have considered, in common with a number of American Lodges, to be good and sufficient reasons, but not for the purpose represented by Bro. Wait. The Grand Lodge of England, though repeatedly and fraternally called upon to withdraw her warrants from the three recusant Lodges in Montreal, has not only peremptorily declined so to do, but has upheld and supported those Lodges in their contumacious opposition to the rightful authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. In conformity with a resolution of the Grand Lodge, our Grand Master issued his edict of the 5th July, 1886, not proclaiming our English Brethren to be without the pale of Masonry, but severing fraternal intercourse with all owing obedience to that Grand Lodge and its subordinates, on the one hand, and the Grand Lodge of Quebec and its subordinate Lodges on the other hand. We have withdrawn from relations of social amity with the Grand Lodge of England and its subordinates, and that is all. Illinois has done the same so far as the English Lodges in Montreal are concerned. England has retaliated upon Illinois, but while she is commended for this action, in the review before us, we have been accused of conduct that never even suggested itself to us. We regret exceedingly the misapprehension of our edict on the part of our brother reviewer of New Hampshire, and when he reads it again and ascertains that instead of having pronounced sentence of Masonic expulsion against the whole membership of the Grand Lodge of England, we have simply prohibited fraternal intercourse between those owing obedience to our own Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England and its subordinates, we hope that Bro. Wait will do us the justice of correcting his erroneous and misleading statements in our regard.

New Hampshire has 76 Lodges and 8,174 Master Masons.

M. W. BRO. WILLIAM R. BURLINGH, Grand Master.
R. W. BRO. GEO. P. CLEAVES, Grand Secretary.

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NEW JERSEY.—1887.

The Grand Lodge of New Jersey celebrated its centennial on the 25th January, 1887; and its hundredth Annual Communication was held on the two following days. The volume of proceedings now before us contains a record of both events. It was a matter of sincere disappointment to us to have been prevented from accepting Grand Master Congdon's invitation to attend the centennial celebration of Grand Lodge. Our sister Grand Body has our warm congratulations upon the success of its celebration. All the addresses delivered were of a very high order, and we wish they could be read by all the Masons of our jurisdiction.

Grand Master Congdon, who presided at the Annual Communication, delivered a very lengthy and scholarly address, detailing his official acts for the year then past, and dwelling upon the duties imposed by Masonry upon all its votaries. The business of the Grand Lodge at this session does not call for any special notice.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

In the Grand Master's address, after a history of the Quebec-England affair, we find the following:

"Worshipful Brother Edwards, Grand Representative of Quebec, has put me in possession of the official records of the history of the case, and also of a letter from the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary of Quebec, (though having no official seal) setting forth the grievance from their standpoint, in which the serious charge is made that the three Lodges of foreign register 'create continual discord,' and even 'receive material rejected' by Lodges of Quebec proper. It may well be questioned why, if such be the case, Quebec has not laid charges before the Grand Lodge of England. No Grand Lodge is more jealous of Masonic integrity, no more exacting in discipline, than that of England.

Certain Grand Lodges have expressed decided opinions in the case—notably Vermont and Illinois, has severed all intercourse with the three Lodges concerned. Such eminent Masonic jurists as Past Grand Master Vaux, of Pennsylvania, and Past Grand Master Drummond, of Maine, have sustained Quebec emphatically, while Grand Master Lawrence, of New York, speaks unequivocally in favor of England.

I unhesitatingly concur with Grand Master Lawrence that Lodges should not be rendered clandestine and illegal when enjoying authorized existence under foreign charters, which they were freely permitted to retain under the newly-created Grand Lodge. Inasmuch as it is not specifically requested that this Grand Lodge take action *pro* or *con*, as the interests of this jurisdiction are not immediately affected by this unfortunate difference, and as the future may open up a way of amicable adjustment, I recommend that the facts presented be borne in thoughtful consideration for possible future action, and that no definite declaration of concurrence with the position of either Grand Lodge be for the present made."

Bro. Congdon is wrong in assuming that the charge against the English Lodges in Montreal of receiving the rejected material of other Lodges

has not been laid before the Grand Lodge of England. That Grand Lodge replied to our representation of the case: "This is not an invasion of territory, for the Lodge did not go to the man, but the man came to the Lodge." How was it possible, under such circumstances, that Quebec could continue upon terms of fraternal intercourse, either with the Lodges guilty of so glaring an invasion of its rights, or with the mother Grand Lodge that justified and upheld them in the same? What would New Jersey have done if in our position? We know that she is as jealous of her own independence and sovereign powers within her prescribed limits as either Quebec, Illinois or Wyoming; and knowing this, how can we avoid surprise at her failure to say with the latter mentioned Grand Lodge: "She will not only maintain and defend these rights for herself, but has and will at all times record her voice and vote against a violation of them by others." We hope for better things, however, from our New Jersey Brethren, when they find the error in our regard, under which they have hitherto labored.

The Grand Lodge of New Jersey has a present membership of 12,660.

M. W. Bro ROBERT M. MOORE, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. JOSEPH H. HOUGH, Grand Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA.—1887.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina celebrated its centennial at Raleigh, in January, 1887. The 100th Annual Communication was held on the 11th, 12th and 13th of the month, Grand Master Fabius H. Busbee presiding.

The Grand Master's address referred to the reorganization of the Grand Lodge at Tarboro in 1787 by the representatives of eight lodges. This grand body has good reason to feel proud of its early history. Governor Samuel Johnson was the first Grand Master, and after him the list contains the names of four other Governors of the State—Richard Caswell, Wm. Richardson Davie, Benjamin Smith, Hutchings G. Burton and Richard Dobbs Spaight. Of Supreme Court Judges, three—Chief Justice John Louis Taylor, Judges John Hall and Edwin G. Reade. There are other names, of scarcely less note—Col. William Polk, Judge Robert Strange, Calvin Jones, Samuel F. Patterson, and others of equal reputation. There were several special communications of the Grand Lodge during the year preceding this meeting, for the purpose of laying the corner stones of various public buildings.

The Grand Master reported a number of decisions rendered by him

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during the year, all of which would be considered good law in our own jurisdiction.

The following remarks of our M. W. Bro. on the social features of Masonry are warmly commended to Masters and Officers of Lodges in our own jurisdiction :—

"It is my deliberate conviction that the great cause of non-affiliation is the neglect of the social features of Masonry by the Lodges. The institution is complex in its character. While upon the one hand its chief claim to the confidence of mankind is its beautiful system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols; upon the other hand, we must remember that it is a social brotherhood. From all parts of the jurisdiction the complaint arises that Masons take so little interest in the meetings of their Lodges.

Many Lodges decline, become dormant and die, because the monthly gatherings are not made more attractive. The repetition of the ritual, not always particularly well done, the reading of the minutes, the report of a few delinquents, and a speedy adjournment, probably ought to be attraction enough to tempt Brethren in the country to ride eight or ten miles to the Lodge-room, or members in town to forsake home or club or theatre or rival attraction. But so weak is human nature, somehow it doesn't always do it.

Far be it from me to advise that the Lodge-room be made the scene of improper festivity, or to seek to ingraft upon Masonry the features that have brought discredit upon Lodges elsewhere. I only recommend, with all the earnestness in my power, that a united effort be made to render the Lodge meetings more attractive. An inexpensive dinner or supper would be a pleasant addition in many instances. The stomach, and not the heart, is the real seat of the affections."

Some of the subordinate Lodges in our jurisdiction have of late introduced refreshments at their meetings, with the best results. The practice largely tends to that sociability so desirable amongst Freemasons, but for the exercise of which so few opportunities are offered when the Lodges meet only for labor.

The Grand Master is very properly opposed to intemperance in all its forms. Following up his remarks on the social features of Masonry, he says :—

"But I do not wish to be understood as giving sanction in any respect to the use of any intoxicating liquors at such gatherings. The Brotherhood of Freemasonry is not a total abstinence society. From time to time, in our own Grand Lodge and elsewhere, efforts have been made by zealous reformers to engraft upon Masonry pledges of total abstinence. These efforts have generally failed, and, in my opinion, have properly failed.

True Masonry teaches, and has always taught, the highest temperance. A standing reproach to the Craft is the abuse of intoxicating liquors by its members."

The volume of proceedings before us, contains a report of that admirable institution supported by the charity of our North Carolina brethren,—the Oxford Orphan Asylum. At the beginning of the year there were 175 children in the Home : 82 were admitted, and 53 discharged leaving, now

204 in the Asylum, and making a total of 257 children provided for during the year. A newspaper called the "Orphans' Friend" is issued from the establishment, and the inmates are taught printing, telegraphy, type-writing, sewing, cooking, &c. When shall we in Quebec be able to point with legitimate pride to a similar Asylum in our own jurisdiction?

On the evening of the second day of the Grand Lodge sitting, it proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives in the State Capitol, where a magnificent centennial oration was pronounced by Bro. Eugene S. Martin, in the presence of a large number of Brethren and citizens, including members of the General Assembly and other high dignitaries of the State.

The Grand Lodge, very properly we think, discountenanced the sending out of circulars asking aid for Brethren who have suffered losses by fire and otherwise, and hereafter before any Lodge distributes any such appeal, it must have the approval of the Grand Master, attested by the Grand Secretary.

Bros. Bain and Cowan presented an admirable report on Foreign Correspondence in which Quebec is fraternally reviewed, and our edict against intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England, quoted without comment.

There are 220 subordinate Lodges at work in this jurisdiction, and a total of 8,162 Master Masons.

M. W. BRO. CHAS. H. ROBINSON, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. DONALD W. BAIN, Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK.—1887.

The one hundred and sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New York was held in the City of New York on June 7th, 8th and 9th, 1887, Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence presiding in the Grand East.

Amongst those present was Bro. Daniel W. Talcott, representing the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The Grand Master's address is a valuable document, containing the record of much important work. He joins in the general chorus of Grand Masters as to the danger of an indiscriminate issue of charters for new Lodges, congratulates Grand Lodge upon the uniformity and efficiency of its work done in the jurisdiction, and announced the appointment of Bro. [Name] to prepare a history of Freemasonry in the State of New

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Bro. Lawrence reported that the Masonic Hall debt had been reduced to \$190,000,—a result upon which we heartily congratulate the fraternity in the sister jurisdiction. Twenty months previously, the debt was but little less than half a million dollars.

The report of the Masonic Board of Relief of New York City is an exceedingly interesting document, instancing several cases where it was able to afford timely assistance to deserving applicants, and no fewer than 45 cases of persons who had been detected as unworthy, one of whom was prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for swindling Masons.

Perhaps the most important business transacted at this session of the Grand Lodge, was the forfeiture of the charter of Prudence Lodge No. 632, under the following circumstances, reported and commented upon by the Committee on Warrants :

"The specifications under the charge set forth the election, initiation, passing and raising of seven men charged to be without good moral character, legal business standing in the community, with no visible means of obtaining a livelihood, and not under the tongue of good report. Specifications further set forth that the election, initiation, passing and raising of these disreputable characters, was aided and abetted by the Master and Past Master of Prudence Lodge. All of these persons have been expelled from the fraternity—the charges against them having been amply proved. In defense of the charge against the Lodge itself, two members of Prudence Lodge have appeared before your Committee. In the opinion of your Committee, the charges have been amply and fully proved and sustained. It has been very strongly urged upon us that sufficient discipline has been exerted in the expulsion of these objectionable Brethren, and that further discipline in forfeiting the charter would work injustice and hardship to those members of the Lodge who have not been concerned in any way in the flagrant acts committed in the initiation of the disreputable characters before alluded to. In the opinion of your Committee, no extenuating circumstance has been shown, no valid or sufficient excuse has been offered for the act of omission that lies at the door of the members of this Lodge, who permitted the initiation of these candidates into Masonry, and thereby failed to discharge a most obvious duty. They present no proper guaranty for a more faithful performance of the duty in the future. The charter of the Lodge was committed to the custody of all the members of Prudence Lodge, and their successors, by your Grand Body, as an inviolable trust. It was their duty to be ever vigilant in the preservation of the ancient landmarks of the fraternity, and in preventing the commission of any act which would bring the Masonic name into disrepute. They were the recipients, from your Grand Body, of the power of receiving members into the body of Masons. This power was coupled with the sacred trust of receiving only men 'tried and true,' and for whom they could vouch. In accepting this trust they solemnly promised to observe the ancient landmarks. They have signally failed in their duty. Seven men have been received within Prudence Lodge at different times, whose worthless characters were matter of common repute, which must necessarily have been known to a majority of the Brethren constituting the membership of the Lodge."

The recommendation of this committee, (that the charter of the Lodge be declared forfeited), and the adoption of the same by the Grand Lodge,

merit the warm commendation of all members of the Craft who are properly jealous of the fair fame of our institution. May this action serve as a timely warning to the large body of Masons who are willing to delegate to others the responsibility of enquiring into the character of candidates for initiation, and of attending at all meetings of the Lodge at which candidates are to be balloted for ! We have no sympathy with the pretension that such a decision as the above deals harshly with those who had no part in the admission of the unworthy members. It was equally their privilege and their duty to have taken part in the balloting and we fail entirely to understand how those Masons who do not sufficiently appreciate their Lodge privileges to attend its meetings, and to assist in guarding its portals against the admission of men of ill-repute, can, with any reasonable show of sincerity, complain of their forfeiture. When the advantages of Lodge membership are wrapped up in a napkin of indifference, and buried away in forgetfulness and neglect, what more natural than that, like the hidden talent of old, they should be demanded back again from their unappreciative custodians ?

A report on Foreign Correspondence, covering eighty-two pages, was submitted by Bro. Anthony, and is signed by the Committee, Bros. John W. Simons, Jesse B. Anthony and Chas. Sackreuter.

Under Alabama, an important prerogative of a W. M. is conceded as follows :—" A discreet Master always has it in his power to prevent wrongdoing by refusing to entertain a question when, in his judgment, a fair expression of the Lodge cannot be had, when there is a markedly large roster of absentees." Under New Jersey, the following decision of Grand Master Congdon, is, with others, very properly endorsed :—

" A Worshipful Master has the right, before the minutes have been approved, to order the record of any matter of business transacted in the Lodge expunged therefrom, for just reasons, valid in his own conscience, and in the interest of peace and harmony."

Quebec is kindly noticed, our Grand Master being warmly complimented upon the happy results of his visits to more than two-thirds of the Lodges in the jurisdiction, and also upon his decisions, of which the reviewer says :—" They are so well expressed and entirely sound, that we cannot resist the temptation to quote them."

Of our report on correspondence for 1887, he is kind enough to say :—" Although comparatively brief, it is really good,

THE QUEBEC-ENGLAND DIFFICULTY

having naturally the preference. New York for 1886 has pleasant notice,

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though the writer does not agree with Grand Master Lawrence in his views of the trouble above mentioned. But that was to be expected."

The committee supported the stand taken in 1886 by Grand Master Lawrence on the Quebec-England matter and reported the following resolution for adoption :—

Resolved—That the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, while earnestly upholding the rights of the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a sovereign and independent Masonic Government, refuses to accept the doctrine that Lodges legally constituted by competent and acknowledged authority can be compelled by any known law to transfer their allegiance against their will. At the same time, it is fraternally recommended to the three Lodges in Montreal, holding English warrants, that they cease their opposition, and become part of the constituency of the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

The inconsistency, to our mind, of upholding our rights as a sovereign and independent Masonic Government, "whose jurisdictional limits," as the committee states in another part of its report, "are coincident with the political lines of the Province within which it is located," and at the same time supporting the alleged rights of three Lodges within such jurisdictional limits to defy our authority and our acknowledged sovereign and independent Masonic Government, was pointed out in our last year's review of New York, and need not therefore be further enlarged upon here. The difficulty experienced by even so able a reviewer as our Brother of New York, in maintaining his pretensions on this matter, is strikingly illustrated by a number of passages in his excellent report apparently quite contradictory of his views otherwise expressed in relation to the pretended rights of the three recusant Lodges in Montreal. Thus under Dakota he says of the Grand Master's address :—"Its views on important topics, so entirely coincide with our own, that we may be readily pardoned for extracts, made, on the principle of allowing every man to speak for himself in his own words." And then follows an extract giving a history of the Quebec-England dispute, of the correspondence between the two Grand Bodies, of the edicts issued, &c., and winding up as follows :—

"The Grand Lodge of Quebec, though firm in its protests, has ever maintained a dignified and courteous attitude toward the Grand Lodge of England. Yet the able arguments of successive Grand Masters, the annual resolutions duly transmitted by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, have received but little attention, and met with persistent refusals to concede her sovereignty within this jurisdiction. There was, therefore, no other action left to the Grand Lodge of Quebec than to issue the edict referred to ; and several other Grand Lodges have since not only approved the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but issued similar edicts."

When views, so favorable to Quebec's contentions as the above, "so entirely coincide" with those of New York's Committee, it is somewhat difficult to account for its presentation of a resolution affirming diametrically opposite ones.

In the review of Manitoba, that Grand Body is commended for notifying Pequongs Lodge, (which has passed into the jurisdictional limits of Canada), to return its warrant and make application to the Grand Lodge of Canada for one from that Grand Body, and the reviewer adds, "This is precisely what, in our judgment, ought to be done in the Quebec matter." Exactly so; and because England declined, when fraternally and repeatedly called upon, to act towards us, as Manitoba, without waiting to be requested, has acted of its own free will and inherent sense of justice towards Canada, we issued the edict, than which, according to pages seven and eight of New York's Foreign Correspondence report of 1887, no other action was left us, but which according to pages seventy-nine and eighty of the same report, has nothing to justify it.

New York has 715 Lodges and 72,113 Master Masons. Quebec is proud of her big sister's prosperity.

M. W. BRO. FRANK R. LAWRENCE, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. EDWARD M. L. EHLEES, Grand Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The twenty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was held at Truro, on the 1st and 2nd June, 1887, M. W. Bro. Lewis Johnstone, M.D., Grand Master, presiding, and forty Lodges being represented.

Headed by the Truro brass band, Grand Lodge proceeded to St. John's Church, where Divine Service was performed by the Rev. Bros. Geo. B. Dodwell, J. R. S. Parkinson, and S. Gibbons, and an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. D. C. Moore, Past D. G. M., Grand Chaplain, from the text "Love the Brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the King." Did space permit we should like to quote largely from this very excellent and very practical discourse.

The Grand Master delivered an interesting and instructive address, containing a report of his official actions for the year past; and the reports of the Grand Secretary and D. D. G. M.'s disclose a gratifying condition of prosperity and peace amongst the Masons and Lodges of the jurisdiction.

On the 22nd June, a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, when the whole body attended Divine Service in St. Paul's Church, Halifax. A magnificent festival service was held, and again a loyal and eloquent sermon was preached by R. W.

Bro. D. C. Moore, Grand Chaplain. An address of congratulation was also adopted by Grand Lodge, and forwarded to Her Most Gracious Majesty, on whose behalf due acknowledgment was subsequently made therefor by General Ponsonby.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, extending over 100 pages, is from the accomplished pen of R. W. Bro. D. C. Moore.

Quebec for 1887 is fraternally noticed, and our report for that year kindly spoken of.

Bro. Moore returns to the matter of the English Lodge at Halifax. We tried to make ourselves quite plain in our references to this matter last year. We never for a moment contended that there was anything improper in the existing relations, but we decidedly objected to England's misrepresentation of those relations as a weapon against our claim of undivided control within our own territorial limits, and to Nova Scotia's silence in reference to such misrepresentation. We said last year :

"The danger which we see, is not to be apprehended from our Nova Scotian brethren, nor yet from the members of Royal Standard Lodge. It comes from England, and is heralded in a letter from the Secretary of the English Grand Lodge, in which, after refusing submission to the American principle of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty within the territorial limits of such Grand Lodge, it is quoted as a precedent, that 'at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, a lodge under the Grand Lodge of England continued its allegiance, and is still working, at Halifax, in harmony with the local Grand Lodge.' And this was quoted as a crusher to Quebec's claim to undivided control within her own territorial limits, in which she was supported by the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia; and as a reason for the continued maintenance in Montreal by the Grand Lodge of England, of lodges refusing allegiance to the supreme Masonic authority of the jurisdiction in which they are situated, and accepting its rejected material. It seems to us, that our Nova Scotia brethren owe it to themselves to have England recognize the fact that they have complete and undivided control within their own territorial limits. Their silence in face of the Halifax Lodge being quoted as a precedent for divided sovereignty, may be construed as acquiescence, and in the near future may be quoted against them as it is against us to-day."

To which Bro. Moore replies:—"Well, Bro. Chambers, we cannot help what the present Grand Secretary of England may be pleased to write on the subject."

Of course not, Bro. Moore, but it does seem to us, that our Nova Scotia Brethren owe it to themselves to have England make acknowledgment of its misrepresentation of its relations with them. Lest we might by any possibility appear to be too prone to take offence, we will quote from the report of the Grand Lodge of England's proceedings for 1886, the reference to an incident which occurred in presence of General Laurie, the then Grand Master of Nova Scotia. Grand Lodge was discussing the seven-

rance of fraternal relations on our account with the Grand Lodge of Illinois. It was on the 3rd March, 1886, that W. Bro. Brackstone Baker, P. G. D., a Past Grand Warden of Canada, and the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in speaking against the action of that Grand Lodge in issuing its edict against England said :—

“In 1869 the Grand Lodge of Canada split up, and a Grand Lodge of Quebec started. We proposed then to the Grand Lodge of Quebec that they should observe the same conditions as were observed by their predecessors in Canada, which was that those three English Lodges in Montreal should be allowed to maintain their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England so long as they desired to do so, and under those conditions we offered to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec. They said, ‘No, we will not acknowledge that there should be a divided jurisdiction ;’ and they asserted that where there was a territorial jurisdiction there should be no subordinate Lodges that were not under that jurisdiction. Now we have District Grand Lodges in various parts of the world, where, in process of time, there may be Grand Lodges formed, but where we still will maintain any individual Lodges desiring to continue under us. As an instance we have here to-night the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, within whose jurisdiction there is the Royal Standard Lodge, No. 398, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, and they not only have interchange of friendship, but the Grand Master there invites the Brethren of that Lodge to all Masonic displays, to laying of foundation-stones, and other ceremonials.”

And yet Bro. Laurie appears to have permitted palpable misrepresentation to have passed without protest or correction. We sincerely hope that our Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia will never have cause to regret their silence in face of England's mis-statement of the facts in their regard.

The subordinate Lodges in obedience to the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia claim a total membership of 2,940.

M. W. BRO. LEWIS JOHNSTONE, M. D., Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. BENJAMIN CURREN, D. C. L., Grand Secretary.

OREGON.—1886.

The thirty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon commenced on June 15th, 1887, Grand Master James Corwin Fullerton in the Grand East.

There are seventy-four chartered Lodges in the jurisdiction, and a membership of 3,436, being a gain for the year of 123. The proceedings of the Grand Body at this Communication were principally of local interest.

Bro. S. F. Chadwick, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, presented a very voluminous review of the proceedings of

sister Bodies, including Quebec, for 1886, and quotes at length from the address of Past Grand Chaplain Rev. Bro. Ker, which he heartily commends.

Under Kentucky, he says of the delicate question of non-payment of dues :

"Non-payment of dues is the rock on which Lodges split. The only way is to put the degrees high enough to do away with dues. Make the degrees not less than one hundred dollars and no dues. A better class, on the whole, of Masons will be obtained. Commanderies here have no dues. The victim pays one hundred and twenty-five to fifty dollars, and that is an end of it. Membership, then, is desired and kept. It is the only way to keep those men in the Lodge who will not pay dues to amount of fifty cents, or less, per month. Let us have the motto :— 'Up with the price of degrees and no dues.' One great trouble lies in the habit of creating a Lodge at every fence-corner. There are too many scattering Lodges which are poorly attended."

There is much to be said in favor of Bro. Chadwick's proposition to put up the price for the degrees, and abolish all dues. *Financially considered*, a better class of Masons might be obtained. The door would be shut, however, against the admission of some of the most suitable material. We have in our mind's eye some of the best of men, and most deservedly honored and enthusiastic of Masons, who could never have paid \$100 at one time for the degrees of Masonry. While we agree as to the advisability of keeping the attainment of our privileges sufficiently difficult to demand a sacrifice, we are anxious that no unremovable barrier should be placed in the way of worthy and deserving applicants for participation in our mysteries, who have been led to solicit such privileges from a favorable opinion preconceived of our Order, a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to render themselves more extensively serviceable to their fellowmen.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

Under Virginia, he supports the proposal for the withdrawal of the English charters from the three Montreal Lodges, unless they unite with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and adds :—"This would settle the Quebec-England trouble ; but we fear there is too much stubbornness left to effect this cure."

M. W. BRO. ANDREW NARBURG, Grand Master.
R. W. BRO. F. J. BABCOCK, Grand Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.—1886.

The Journal of proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for 1886 is a handsome volume embellished with splendid steel engravings of the

then Grand Master and now regretted Brother E. Coppee Mitchell, of Bro. Patton Grand Treasurer, and Brother Michael Nisbett Grand Secretary. They are striking likenesses, and will be highly prized by all Brethren who have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the originals.

Bound up with the other abstract of proceedings, is an abridged report of the very creditable and very successful celebration by the Grand Lodge, in September, 1886, of the centennial of its independence, of which the present writer has the pleasantest recollections.

From addresses and reports in the volume before us, we glean a number of interesting historical events in connection with the Order in the Keystone State. Thus during the Antimasonic Crusade in the United States, a Committee of the Legislature was appointed to investigate the Society. Among those summoned to testify before the committee were a number of Past Grand Masters. They refused to divulge the secrets of the Fraternity, and made a vigorous protest against the whole proceeding. They were ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, paraded before the House of Representatives, and denounced by impotent committeemen as incipient traitors. After keeping the Brethren in custody for two days, they were discharged and the inquisitorial proceeding came to an end.

We also learn that the movement which ultimately brought about the severance of the connection between the Grand Lodge of England and the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and led to the establishment of the independence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania grew out of a meeting at Morristown, New Jersey, on St. John's Day, December 27th, 1779, where Lodge No. 19 was working as a Military Lodge under a warrant granted by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at which were present Bro. George Washington and Bro. General Lafayette. Verily the fraternity of Pennsylvania has good reason to be proud of its history.

At the Annual Meeting on St. John's Day, it was voted to tender the sympathy and affection of this Grand Lodge to Past Grand Master John Thomson, who at the age of eighty-eight years was lying at home seriously ill. Our good Brother Past Grand Master Richard Vaux, was commissioned to be the bearer of this message of love. We like to hear of these personal presentations of expressions of sympathy and affection. There is something in the fraternal hand shaking, the kindly beam of the eye, the sympathetic accent of the old familiar voice, the talk over incidents of the old time companionship, or of the doings and sayings of the Brethren of the day, that is often exceedingly comforting to the invalid Brother, and the absence of which can be but poorly compensated for by the reception of a formal letter enclosing a duly certified copy of a resolution of sympathy.

The retiring Grand Master, Bro. E. Coppee Mitchell, was unavoidably prevented by illness from attending the Annual Communication. A Past Grand Master's jewel was forwarded him with an appropriate letter, signed by the Grand Officers. The distinguished Brother was not destined to enjoy for very long this new evidence of the esteem and gratitude of his Grand Lodge. In the loss which the sister jurisdiction has sustained in the decease of its Immediate Past Grand Master, she has the sincere sympathy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

R. W. Bro. Joseph Eichbaum has our warm congratulations upon his election as Grand Master. Our good Brother, though like ourselves only a visitor in Philadelphia during the centennial celebration of the Grand Lodge, vied with the Brethren of that city in showing individual hospitality to the Brethren from Quebec. On one occasion at least, we had all been "so happy to meet, so sorry to part," that when we reached our own hotel, it was with a sense of the utmost relief that we left the explanatory portion of our esoteric work that *night* (?) to our Grand Treasurer and model travelling companion R. W. Bro. Stearns. Brother Eichbaum should have been present at Bro. Stearns' avouchment. We shall bear it in grateful an everlasting remembrance, for it doubtless saved us that anticipated curtain lecture. "Happy to meet again," Bro. Eichbaum! Come to Quebec and see us.

That veteran of the Masonic Corps reportorial, Past Grand Master Richard Vaux again presents the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. It covers nearly 190 pages, and includes an admirable introduction of 16 pages. Every page of this review bears marks of the individuality of its author, and of his uncompromising hostility to any deviation, real or apparent, from the old landmarks of the Order.

Bro. Vaux takes exception to the action of Grand Representatives who report from their own Grand Lodge to the jurisdictions they represent. We are prepared to admit with Bro. Vaux that these Grand Representatives have no official authority, and that when questions arise between Grand Lodges that need the interposition of Masonic authority, it is the Grand Masters who are the recognized and authoritative exponents of the opinions of these Grand Lodges and their acknowledged lawful representatives. But we claim that Grand Representatives may often prove their practical utility to the Grand Lodges which they represent near their own Grand Body. We gratefully acknowledge the eminent services rendered the Grand Lodge of Quebec in other jurisdictions, by her Grand Representatives, who have directed the attention of their own Grand Lodges to opportunities for aiding us in our struggle for undivided Grand Lodge sovereignty.

All through his report, Bro. Vaux insists upon the importance of "making haste slowly" in the matter of extending recognition to newly created bodies claiming to be sovereign Grand Lodges.

Under Missouri, he replies in pretty much the same strain as we did last year, to Bro. Vincil's criticism of the Pennsylvania report in giving Bishop Perry's titles in recording his initiation.

Under Quebec, Bro. Isaacson is complimented upon his report of Foreign Correspondence for 1886, and his reference to Grand Master Murray's pronouncements on the subject, to the Grand Lodge of Canada, are quoted entire.

QUEBEC ENGLAND.

Referring to the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in issuing its edict against Masonic intercourse with the three recusant Lodges in Montreal, Bro. Vaux says:—"We feel that the Grand Lodge of Illinois took exactly the proper course in this state of the relations between it and England. What else could it do and maintain its dignity as the sovereign equal of England?" And in the introduction to his report, our illustrious Brother says:

"The contention between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and the Grand Lodge of England is yet unadjusted. This is cause for the unfeigned regret of all the Grand Lodges of the United States. The Grand Lodge of Quebec is either a supreme sovereign Grand Lodge, or it is not. If it is, then it must assert its supremacy within its jurisdiction. Lodges which hold allegiance to another Grand Lodge, refuse to be governed by the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction in which they work, reject and deny its lawful authority over them, must be regarded *quo ad* the jurisdictions they defy, as clandestine.

Quebec has so treated those Lodges within her territory. In this she must be sustained, if the doctrine accepted by the Lodges of the several States of the United States is to be maintained. It is too late now to argue the question. 'The American doctrine' on this subject is formulated into a law for all the jurisdictions of the United States. England is tenacious of her sovereignty. This prevents her from agreeing to the sovereignty of Quebec. The very reason for the action of England is, that she insists on her sovereign rights as a Grand Lodge; and that her charters, be they where they may, are issued by her, and the Lodges holding them owe her not only their allegiance, but obedience.

We venture to suggest to England and Quebec, in the true spirit of Masonic fraternity, they ought to intrust this contention between them to the arbitration of three Grand Lodges of the Craft.

The Craft would rejoice to know that this disturbing subject was finally settled by that spirit of fraternity which an accepted arbitration might suggest. It must soon be so decided as to free the Craft from a growingly disturbing issue."

We thank Bro. Vaux for his kind interest in our behalf. Quebec has manifested all through this dispute, a sincere desire for "peace with honor."

The limited space at our disposal compels us to leave Bro. Vaux and his interesting report here.

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There are 379 constituent Lodges in obedience to this Grand Lodge, with a membership of 37,343

R. W. BRO. JOSEPH EICHBAUM, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. MICHAEL NISBETT, Grand Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND.—1887.

The last volume of proceedings of this Grand Lodge contains records of an emergent Communication, held on June 14th, 1886, for the purpose of interring with Masonic honors, the remains of late Past Grand Master Thomas A. Doyle, and ex-Mayor of the City of Providence; of another emergent Communication, held at Providence, on the 29th July, 1886, to pay the last tribute of respect to late Brother Cyrus Butler, Manchester; of a Special Communication, held at Greene, for the purpose of dedicating with Masonic ceremonies, the new Hall of Ionic Lodge, No. 28; of the semi-Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, held on the 15th November, 1886; of Festival Communication, held on the 24th June, 1887, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the George Hail Free Library Building, in Warren, R. I.; and of the ninety-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, held at Providence, on May 16th, 1887, Grand Master Newton D. Arnold, presiding, and thirty two subordinate Lodges being represented.

Kindly mention was made in Grand Lodge of fraternal visits by some of the Past Grand Masters to Past Grand Masters Hutchison, Ballou, and Benedict Aldrich. The latter mentioned is 96 years of age, having been a member of the Grand Lodge for sixty-two years.

The business transacted at the Annual Communication was principally of local importance only. There is no report of Foreign Correspondence.

Rhode Island has thirty-five working Lodges, with a total membership of 3,689.

M. W. BRO. REV. WM. N. ACKLEY, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. EDWIN BAKER, Grand Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—1886.

The one hundred and tenth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Charleston, on December 14th and 15th, 1886, M. W. Bro. Adger Smyth, Grand Master, presiding, and 136 chartered Lodges being represented.

An exceedingly eloquent address was read to Grand Lodge by the Grand Master, in the course of which he referred to the practical outpouring of Masonic sympathy with the suffering Brethren in Charleston, on the occasion of the great earthquake of August 31st in that year. We quote as follows :

"No words can fitly portray the terrors of that awful night of August 31st, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, that most mysterious and mighty of all the forces of nature burst upon us and overwhelmed us in ruin and death. Those of us who experienced that night of agony can never forget its horrors and its sufferings.

But this dark background, with its awful shadows, and gloomy tints, but serves, by contrast, to heighten and bring out the warmer, brighter colors in the picture. Black as was the cloud, big with the wails of helpless women and terrified children, and the sobbing heart-bursts of brave men, its other side is bright and glowing with tender love and helpful sympathy. God bless our noble Brethren, who not only sorrowed with us, but stretched out at once the hand of kindness and relief.

Swiftly as the lightning sped the news of our terrible disaster over the wires, just so swiftly came back from warm hands and loving hearts all over our broad land offers of help, and words of sympathy and cheer. It were worth the while to have endured the suffering and the sorrow to have received the love and the kindness. "A Brother is born for adversity," is written in our greatest Light, and we can almost welcome the adversity to have had poured into our hearts such a tide of brotherly love and Masonic sympathy.

'One fearful night
As by the pillars that uphold its girth,
The King of all arose, and shook the earth
With awful might.

'As giant tree,
All shivered by a bolt from heaven's own hand,
So, shattered all, doth yon fair city stand,
Beside the sea.

'In midnight hours
The South wind bears a wail of grief and pain ;
The North wind answers once and once again,
'Your loss is ours.'

'Do they forget.
Forget, forget those years of blood and tears !
Nay, all the wrath was buried with those years,
And love is yet.

'Our motherland—
She, too, puts every bitter memory by
Her children suffer, and she hears their cry
With outstretched hand.

'By earthquake shock,
The poet sings, has gold been oft revealed,
That else had lain for aye and aye concealed
Beneath the rock.

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saying :

'It showed us, then,
That, under all, yet love may buried be,
So long and deathlessly, where none may see,
In hearts of men.'

Our calamity has indeed been a blessing in disguise. It has proven that deep in all hearts there beats a common love and sympathy for our fellows in distress.

Before we could appreciate ourselves the appalling extent of our calamity and our needs, offers of assistance and enquiries as to our necessities came flashing over the wires. Our Brethren waited not to hear our cries for help, but actuated by the glorious principles of Masonry, it was only needful for them to know there was suffering, and their loving hearts prompted them to relieve their Brothers' want. The intrinsic value of our tenets was tested in this crucible of suffering, and was proved to be pure gold and a living reality."

We regret to learn from the Grand Master's address of the deaths of Past Grand Master Wilmot G. Desaussure, and of Grand Chaplain the Rev. Bro. D. W. Cuttino.

On the recommendation of the Grand Master, the Grand Lodge reiterated its order to the Brethren of its jurisdiction to obey the edict of the Grand Lodge of Quebec with regard to the members of the Lodges in its jurisdiction that defy its authority.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Chas. Inglesby, presents an excellent report on correspondence, and we can heartily agree with him in very many of his opinions. In regard to the proposed trial and punishment in a summary manner of offences occurring in the presence of the Lodge, without the usual formalities required in Masonic trials, he well and wisely says :

"This would be Masonic lynch law, and, we think, very dangerous to the peace and well-being of Masonry, because of its liability to abuse. Expulsion is the death penalty in Masonry, and no one should be condemned to death without fair trial and conviction."

Discussing Washington's legislation in regard to the saloon business, he says :

"We think that a saloon-keeper is, from the nature of his business and associations, a person with whom we would not care to associate, and is, therefore, unfit material for the Masonic Temple, but we greatly doubt the expediency of this kind of legislation. It is not apt, in our judgment, to declare any thing immoral which is sanctioned by the civil law ; and when it is begun, no one can tell where it will go to. *Vide*, a Brother offered a resolution declaring it to be a Masonic offence and justifying expulsion for a Mason to enter a place where intoxicating liquor is sold and drink the same. So wild a resolution was treated with the respect of being referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. They recommended that it be laid on the table, and it was so laid."

He views the opinions of M. W. Bro. Lawrence, of New York, on the Quebec-England matter, exactly as they were viewed by us last year, saying :

"It seems to us that the position of our M. W. Brother is illogical and contradictory. How can the Grand Lodge be supreme and have *exclusive* jurisdiction, when there are lawful Masonic Bodies within its Territory which are independent, even hostile to it? When the Grand Lodge of New York recognized Quebec as a lawful Grand Lodge, it seems to us that it tacitly promised to sustain it in its right to supreme and absolutely exclusive jurisdiction."

And in discussing a motion placed before the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, looking to the securing of "conditional recognition from the Grand Lodge of Great Britain, based on concurrent jurisdiction in New South Wales," Bro. Inglesby speaks with no uncertain sound. He says :

"There is no Grand Lodge of Great Britain. There are three Lodges there—England, Ireland and Scotland. We presume that the conditional recognition sought was from the Grand Lodge of England. Conditional recognition, Quebec absolutely and positively declined to receive such recognition when offered respectively by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and she was applauded for doing so by most of the Masonic students and writers of America. Conditional recognition based on concurrent jurisdiction, excludes one of the leading prerogatives of the Grand Lodge as we understand it; that is, its *exclusive* supreme government over the Craft in its Territory; and it seems to us that in the American acceptance of the term Grand Lodge, a Grand Body which consents to concurrent jurisdiction, necessarily, precludes other Grand Lodges from according her recognition. With a Grand Lodge the maxim '*aut Caesar, aut nullus*,' should be maintained."

South Carolina has 167 subordinate Lodges, claiming a membership of 5,233.

M. W. BRO. J. A. SMITH, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. CHAS. INGLESBY, Grand Secretary.

TENNESSEE.—1887.

The seventy-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was held at Nashville, on the 25th, 26th and 27th January, 1887, M. W. Bro. Thomas O. Morris, Grand Master, presiding, and 339 Lodges being represented.

The Grand Master's address, reports a number of decisions, the necessity for many of which would never have existed if the Brethren applying for them were reading Masons. None of them call for any special notice.

The Brethren of this jurisdiction are evidently determined to deal vigorously with the non-affiliation question. The Grand Master suggested in his address that all non-affiliates in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge should be taxed \$2 each annually.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence submitted the following report :

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"We have had under consideration the resolutions as to non-affiliates, and not being able to concur in all the provisions thereof, recommend the adoption of the following Edict:

'Six months non-affiliation from choice within this Grand Jurisdiction is a Masonic offense, and punishable by indefinite suspension from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. Subordinate Lodges within whose territorial jurisdiction such non-affiliates reside, shall, after due notice, try them, and if found guilty, impose the penalty.'

I am instructed by the other members of the Committee to report the above, though I am constrained to dissent therefrom. E. EDMUNDSON, *Chairman*.

Brother A. V. Warr introduced the following resolutions on the same subject:

Resolved, That all non-affiliated Master Masons residing in the State of Tennessee be and they are hereby required to pay annually, counting from January 1, 1887, the sum of two dollars into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, and failing to do so, within the current year, they shall be dealt with as delinquents.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Secretaries of the Subordinate Lodges in the State to report to the Grand Secretary, on or before May 1st each year, the name and postoffice address of each non-affiliated Master Mason within the territorial jurisdiction of their Lodges respectively, and the Grand Secretary shall, within one month thereafter, mail a notice to each of them requiring the payment of said sum to the Secretary of the Lodge within the territorial jurisdiction of which said non-affiliate resides. The Secretary shall forward the sums so collected, and the names of those who have paid and those in default, with his annual return to the Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That those neglecting to pay the sum so required as herein prescribed, or failing to render to the Grand Lodge a sufficient reason for so failing, shall be declared indefinitely suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and notice thereof given in the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

On motion, the further consideration of this subject was postponed until the next Annual Communication, the report and resolutions being published with the Proceedings for information, and the Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges were directed to call the attention of the non-affiliates within their bounds respectively to the action thus had."

We are inclined to doubt the expediency of the proposed legislation, and fear that its principal result will be to largely increase the number of suspended Masons in Tennessee. A Mason who is a non-affiliate of his own free will and accord, is scarcely likely to pay \$2 a year under coercion, in order to avoid suspension.

Bro. Frank M. Smith supplies a seventy-five page Report on Foreign Correspondence, in which Quebec receives brief but kindly notice.

Referring to Bro. Vincil's expectations of good things from the committee, since it contains two "Smiths" amongst its members, our Brother Reviewer says:—"Yes, Brother V., we were all named Smith in the beginning. Adam's name was Adam Smith, but when any member of the family committed a crime, he was turned out of the family and his name changed."

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

Discussing the Illinois edict against the English Lodges in Montreal,

Bro. Smith says :—"The edict is certainly nothing more than the 'American Doctrine' reasserted, and it is to be hoped that the Grand Lodge of England will remove the cause which now bids fair to disturb the friendly relations of our Ancient Craft."

We regret to note a small nett decrease in the membership in Tennessee, which still reaches however the respectable figure of 14,345.

M W. BRO. CASWELL A. GOODLOE, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. JOHN FRIZZELL, Grand Secretary.

UTAH.—1887.

The sixteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Utah was held at Salt Lake City, on the 18th January, 1887, Grand Master Parley Lycurgus Williams, presiding.

The eight Lodges in the jurisdiction were represented; and so was Quebec, by R. W. Bro. Christopher Diehl, Grand Secretary, and Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence.

The Grand Master's address records his official acts for the previous year, and makes a sympathetic reference to the fraternal dead, amongst whom we regret to note the name of Past Grand Master Frank Tilford, of Utah.

On the occasion of the public installation of officers in some of the subordinate Lodges of the jurisdiction, a number of guests were present, including several ladies. The Grand Master says: "I commend this practice and hope it will become more popular in the future. It creates interest without the Lodges, increases it within, and promotes sociability amongst Brethren, and their families and friends."

The following from the report of Grand Secretary Diehl, is well worthy of reproduction:

"We may have erred in many points, and we may have disagreed on others; but we did not err and we were harmonious on one point, namely: that no man can be a Mason who is not a loyal citizen, and does not obey the laws of his country. All the Grand Lodges in our neighborhood are ahead of us as far as numbers are concerned; but the handful of Masons in Utah had, and have yet, a foe to contend with, whose teachings and practices are the very opposite to the teachings and practices of the Masonic Institution. Utah has been, and is yet, a place of darkness; and the Masons in the Territory claim, and they have a right to claim, that they were the first heralds who sounded the word 'Light.' The rays of the Masonic light have penetrated into many hearts; it made priestcraft tremble, and to some extent superstition vanished. That has been the work of this Grand Lodge and its Lodges during the past fifteen years. It was good work and square work. We could not do more to be serviceable to our fellowmen. I trust Olio, with her indelible pencil, will write it on the pages of history, so that future generations may look upon the few hundred Masons who gathered around their altars from 1872 to 1887, as industrious workmen on the temple of light and humanity."

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Bro. Diehl is right. It was indeed good work and square work. Though we know that the chief reward of such work lies in the doing of it, we trust that all Masonic Reviewers, wheresoever dispersed, will give Clio a hand in publishing the splendid record of our little band of devoted craftsmen, who are building upon so sound a foundation in the midst of the crumbling monuments of intolerance and immorality.

Miss Maud Crosby is assistant Librarian of the Grand Lodge, and her work is warmly commended. The sympathy and aid of the fair sex must be exceedingly gratifying to our Utah Brethren. But then it is not to be wondered at. What a power for the extension of our system of morality would every woman worthy of that charmed name become, could she perceive, as her Utah sisters evidently do, what Masonry has done and is doing towards elevating, ennobling and sanctifying her sex in the hearts and affections of all who are brought within the range of its teachings.

The Grand Lodge, upon the recommendation of its Committee on Jurisprudence, passed upon the Louisiana Resolutions, affirming some, but declining to subscribe to others. Did space permit, we should like to have our say on some of the Grand Lodge conclusions on this matter.

Bro. Diehl presents a masterly report of Foreign Correspondence. Quebec is fully and fraternally noticed. Our copy of his report is thickly pencilled, but Bro. Isaacson's admonition to brevity is ringing in our ears, and we are reluctantly compelled to say *au revoir* to our good Brother of Utah.

There is a magnificent oration too, on Masonry, by Bro. Van Horne, Grand Orator, that would bear reproduction from beginning to end.

The Master Masons in Utah, number 477. Their Lodge treasuries contain \$10,595, and the value of their Lodge property is \$9,950.

M. W. BRO. PARLEY LYCURGUS WILLIAMS, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Grand Secretary.

VIRGINIA.—1886.

The 109th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, was held at Richmond, on the 13th December, 1886, M. W. Bro. Francis H. Hill, Grand Master, presiding.

An immense amount of business was transacted, principally of local interest.

The number of Lodges making returns was 197 as compared with 207

in 1885. Seventeen, however, failed to make returns, as compared with six in 1885. The membership of Lodges reporting is 8,910.

An interesting report on Foreign Correspondence, covering seventy-six pages, was submitted by M. W. Bro. W. F. Drinkard, whom we are glad to say is both sound and strong in his advocacy of Grand Masters' prerogatives, and opposition to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates. He fails however to convince us of the advisability of adopting the Virginia method of publicly nominating the candidates for Grand Lodge offices.

Quebec is fraternally noticed, but we are sorry to note that Brother Drinkard does not come up to the general consensus of opinion in the United States on the Quebec-England difficulty and the question of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge sovereignty.

Referring to the absence of a report on Foreign Correspondence in South Carolina's Journal of Proceedings for 1885, our Brother reviewer truly says :

"A Grand Lodge without a Reporter is placed at a disadvantage compared with the Grand Lodges whose Reporters make them known all over the world. Massachusetts is an exception ; but even her position, and age, and wealth, and talent, and numbers, do not enable her to claim half the attention in the Masonic world that is accorded to her daughter Maine, as the direct result of Brother Drummond's reports."

Under Maryland, Brother Drinkard says :

"The Grand Master would have the Grand Lodges responsible in some sort for the utterances of the reporters on Foreign Correspondence. That is an impracticable proposition. A reporter cannot be responsible for his Grand Lodge, nor it for him. As well submit law questions to a town meeting. It is understood everywhere that Past Grand Masters Drummond, Vaux, Simons, Brown, Gurney, Vincl, and the rest of the Grand Lodge reporters, speak for themselves, though they speak so ably, and though their opinions have so much weight. Either have no report, or let the reporter speak his mind. And who is to sign an emasculated report, and become responsible for it?"

While agreeing with Bro. Drinkard as to the impracticability of the proposition of the Grand Master of Maryland, we conceive it to be the duty of every Chairman of a Grand Lodge Foreign Correspondence Committee to see to it that he enunciates, so far as possible, the opinions and the views, of his Grand Lodge. When he finds it impossible to do so, it is time to hand in his resignation.

M. W. Bro. W. F. DRINKARD, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. W. B. ISAACS, Grand Secretary.

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WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—1887.

The Grand Lodge of Washington Territory held its thirtieth Annual Communication at Vancouver on June 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1887, Grand Master Louis Ziegler presiding, and all the Lodges of the jurisdiction being represented.

This Grand Lodge has 43 subordinate Lodges on its register, and they claim a membership of 1,807 master masons. The Grand Master delivered an eloquent and businesslike address, from which we extract the following timely reference to the undue haste in which some Lodges initiate candidates :—

“Indeed, ‘There is something rotten in Denmark.’ The desire to make Masons with all modern speed, without regard to law or time, is fraught with danger, and threatens the downfall of our institution. In this inordinate desire to make Masons with undue haste, the ordinary mail facilities prove inadequate, and the process of the lightnings are invoked to be allowed to override the law and, in my judgment, with lightning speed should that permission be refused in ninety-nine of every hundred cases.

I am constrained to believe that all the troubles existing and arising in our Lodges are due to this baneful desire to swell numbers instead of raising high the standard of quality. There are too many Lodge organizations and too few Lodges; too many members and not enough of Masons; entirely too many in numbers, too few in quality. Too much attention is given to the enlargement of membership, and entirely too little attention is paid to the elevation of the moral standard which proclaims Masonry to be a moral and intellectual science.

Masonry is too cheap and too easily attained, and as a distinguished brother in a sister Jurisdiction, which evidently (yes, I know,) sweats under the sting of this moral stricture, said : ‘Masonry is dog cheap, and they still want it cheaper.’ This sounds harsh, yet it has the ring of truth in it, because constant endeavors are made to change the law, reducing the minimum of fees still lower, in order to admit as it is claimed, the poor man.

Brethren, we have poor men enough; too many, now. I speak in a mental and not in a physical sense. Therefore, let us pay all possible attention to quality and ignore quantity. Let us see to kind instead of numbers; and see well to it that this intellectual legacy left us by our fathers keeps pace with the times and does not deteriorate in our hands.”

The proceedings of this communication were of local interest only

Bro. Louis Ziegler presented an admirable report on Foreign Correspondence. From his introductory remarks we extract the following :—

“The doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty and independence is involved in the very unpleasant relations existing between the Grand Lodges of England and Quebec. In the solution of this problem, measured by the American doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty and jurisdiction, there can be but one sentiment and one voice. England should recede from her unwarranted position and Quebec’s rights must be respected.”

Quebec for 1886 is fraternally noticed, and after quoting our edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England he remarks :—

"The above has the ring of the true metal and we trust it may have the desired effect. Why does England persist in keeping up this spirit of discord without any material benefit to anybody! we beg to ask."

He criticises strongly the reference made to the matter by Grand Master Lawrence, of New York, to which we have already directed attention elsewhere, saying :—

"How strange that sounds, especially so, coming as it does from New York. We well remember in our Masonic youth (and we are not so old, either) of hearing the lusty voice of New York, which still sings in our ears, assailing in bitter yet righteous terms, that Masonic Freebooter, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, for doing precisely what the Grand Lodge of New York now justifies in the invasion of Quebec. Hamburg preyed on New York's vitals. New York invoked the help of the Masonic world to forever drive the vulture from her barn-yard. Every jurisdiction on the American continent responded and lent a helping hand, and the pirate was dislodged. New York blessed her maker for being on the side of the right. Now, England feeds on Quebec, Quebec resists her beak and talons; England still insists that it is her pound of flesh. Quebec, like New York, appeals for help. The fire of indignation sweeps over the Masonic world; every Grand Lodge on our continent adds fuel to the conflagration; but to our utter astonishment, New York piously parts her coat-tail and warms herself by the destructive elements. 'Consistency, thou art a jewel.'"

M. W. BRO. JOSEPH SMITH, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. T. M. REED, Grand Secretary.

WISCONSIN—1887.

The forty-third Annual Communication was held in Milwaukee, on the 14th June, 1887, Grand Master Eugene S. Elliott, presiding.

The Grand Master's address, which covers thirteen pages, is an instructive and edifying paper. From it we learn that the Lodges of the jurisdiction contributed \$799, in response to the Grand Master's appeal, for the relief of the Charleston Masonic sufferers; and that the Grand Master, in company with the officers of the Grand Lodge, laid the corner stone of a soldier's monument, on the 30th May last, in the City of Berlin. The appointment as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin near the Grand Lodge of Quebec, of our own esteemed Past Grand Master, M. W. Bro. J. Fred. Walker, is noted. Quebec's representative near Wisconsin is Brother N. M. Littlejohn.

The Grand Master is thoroughly sound in regard to the care which should be exercised in issuing dispensations for new Lodges, and, amongst other reasons therefor, he says :

"A Lodge barely strong enough to meet its running expenses is constantly tempted to make use of unfit material in its work; and when its members are obliged to assess themselves to meet such expenses, the duties which they owe to charity are too apt to be neglected."

No less than twenty-nine decisions are reported by the Grand Master, most of them sound interpretations of Masonic law.

The prerogative and duty of a Master to refuse to entertain an unmasonic motion, and to prevent the adoption of a measure prejudicial to the interests of his Lodge, is very properly insisted upon. The W. M. is something more than a mere Chairman of a meeting, he is the *Master*, and not the slave of the Brethren, and is necessarily armed with extraordinary and arbitrary powers, since he alone is responsible to the Grand Lodge for any violation of its Constitution, or of the principles of Masonic law, by the Lodge over which he presides. Brother Elliott's decision is as follows :

"While the majority of a Lodge have the unquestioned right to manage the affairs of the Lodge, within Masonic restrictions, the Worshipful Master has an unquestionable right to prevent the adoption of any unmasonic measure or any measure whereby the funds or property of the Lodge will be wasted. He may refuse to entertain a motion, and it is his duty to do so, if in his opinion such motion be unmasonic or greatly prejudicial to the interests of the Lodge ; but he should use this power with discretion, and be well satisfied that the occasion is such as will justify such arbitrary action."

The above is unassailable. Not so the following, however, which was reversed by Grand Lodge, on recommendation of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence :

"An unworthy candidate having been initiated and passed, through the negligence of the investigating committee, an objection was rightly interposed by the Master when made aware of the candidate's unworthiness. I am of the opinion that when objection is made to advancement, the candidate is entitled to the benefit of a trial upon charge and specifications, and if acquitted should be allowed to advance."

The report of the Committee says : "When objections to advancement are made, the candidate is not entitled to trial upon charge and specifications." This is good law. No trial is permitted the profane to whom the Investigating Committee object ; and if by reason of that Committee's negligence, the properly interposed objection is made only after the initiation and passing, the Masonic error by which the unworthy candidate has obtained privileges which should never have been conferred upon him, cannot entitle him, either in law or equity, to the additional privilege of a trial upon that objection, which should have prevented his admission into the Order.

On the social aspect of Masonry, the Grand Master says :

"There is every reason why social intercourse should be encouraged in our Order. To know each other better so that we may do each other more good should be our aim, and that knowledge should not be confined to the masculine branch of our society. It is to be regretted that so many of the wives and daughters of

Masons should display a spirit of opposition to the Order. The secret of this opposition may, I think, be found in the selfish way in which we too often amuse ourselves. If we make them sharers of our pleasures and let them see a little more clearly some of the practical benefits, I suspect opposition would be changed to support, and enthusiasm take the place of doubt."

At the risk of considerably o'er-stepping our allotted space, we reproduce below, Brother Elliott's expression of contemptuous disregard of the ranting of an army of detractors. It is sometimes encouraging to the Masons of Quebec to be thus reminded of the futility of the enemy's attacks, which are nowhere more vicious or virulent than in our own Province, where the intolerance of the majority of the population aims at little less than the social and political ostracism of members of our Order. When by any chance a Freemason is appointed to an office of emolument under the Crown in Quebec, the Government is sure to be violently assailed by the ultramontane press of the entire Province. Of these attacks, Bro. Elliott says :

"The pyramids which stand like lonely sentinels watching for the returning countessign of the myriads whose footsteps shook the world when Rome was a desert and Athens only a hovel, may well regard with profound indifference the hissing of the reptiles which drag their slimy lengths along their base. And so this fraternity, which has survived the malice of bigotry and the persecution of tyrants, never seeking a convert, trying to refuse all but good, but steadily increasing until now its members joining hand to hand circle the globe with the strong grip of a Master Mason, this fraternity need care nothing for the attacks of those who draw their knowledge from ignorance and their facts from fiction."

The Brethren of the Grand Lodge marked their kindly remembrance of and regard for their P. G. M. Cottrill, who is described as slowly wasting away by disease, by resolving to place the sum of \$200 into the hands of his brave and devoted wife, to be used for him by her in such manner as in her own good judgment may seem proper.

Brother Duncan McGregor furnishes an eighty page review of Foreign Correspondence, which, though his first effort in this direction, does him very great credit. It is conveniently arranged, and contains a large number of readable and instructive extracts.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

Quebec for 1886 is fraternally noticed. Respecting the three recusant Lodges in Montreal, our Brother says: "For sixteen years these three Lodges have held to their English allegiance, *as was guaranteed to them when Canada organized her Grand Lodge.*" The italics are our's. Without further particulars, Bro. McGregor's statement of the case is misleading. The Grand Lodge of Quebec never was, and never could be a party to the so-

called "guarantee." From her earliest existence she has protested against it. The Grand Lodge of Canada, which alone consented to a divided jurisdiction, has been condemned for her error by almost the entire Masonic world; and many of her own foremost Masonic lights to-day, deeply regret the blunder of many years ago.

The membership of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin is 13,108, a net increase of 151 during the past year.

M. W. BRO. EUGENE S. ELLIOTT, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. JOHN W. LAFLIN, Grand Secretary.

WYOMING.—1887.

The thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming was held at Rawlins on the 6th December, 1887, Grand Master Davis presiding.

This jurisdiction claims ten subordinate Lodges with a membership of 568 master masons.

Bro. W. L. Kuykendall supplied the report of Foreign Correspondence, and we can agree with almost all his conclusions. He makes a pleasant and kindly notice of Quebec, and endorses our stand on the matter of the English invasion.

Under Washington Territory, he says of our brother reviewer of that jurisdiction:

"His comments on the action of New York in the Quebec-England trouble are decidedly rich and racy. You forget, brother, that New York's ox is not being gored at this time. It is the other fellow's. It is a sorry case that invokes the special pleading resorted to; *viz.*, 'general current of authority is opposed to such a construction of the rights of a newly created Grand Lodge.' We believe this is America and not Europe and that the time has come that American Masons should shake off the cobwebs of foreign claims and pretensions and stand shoulder to shoulder by already well settled American doctrines that should and will govern Masonry on the continent."

M. W. BRO. N. R. DAVIS, Grand Master.

R. W. BRO. N. L. KUYKENDALL, Grand Secretary.

The whole fraternally submitted, in the sincere desire that, if read, it may not prove devoid of interest to the Brethren of our own jurisdiction.

E. T. D. CHAMBERS,

(Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence.)