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GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.
SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1868.

The Grand Lodge was called to labor at 9 o'clock, A. M., according to ancient form.

Bro. COLLINS, from the Committee on Finance, made the following report, which was concurred in, and the resolutions accompanying it adopted, viz:

The Committee on Finance have sufficiently advised themselves upon the various subject matters referred to them, and submit for consideration, the following report:

Through the courtesy of the very affable and efficient Secretary of the Masonic Temple Company, Bro. William Cromey, the Committee are enabled to present a clear statement of its affairs.

While, from circumstances over which the company had no control, it was not able to succeed so well as they did for the year ending 1st October, 1867, yet the Committee are fully satisfied that its finances have been very profitably managed, and the company is in a good and safe condition.

They find that after paying interest on all their indebtedness, except the common stock, the clear net profits for the year ending 1st October, 1868, have been \$2,356 85. They have paid interest for the present year on all their indebtedness, except the common stock, \$6,286 25. That they have paid the Grand Lodge on \$41,000 of stock, all the interest due to the 1st of October, 1868, to wit: \$3,280 00.

The Committee are satisfied that the company will be able, in the future, to pay all the interest upon their 1st and 2d mortgage bonds and their preferred stock, and at the same time declare at least six per cent. dividend on the common stock; and they take this occasion to suggest to the company the propriety and justice of such a course on their part. The Committee are impressed with the belief that the company is acting in perfectly good faith to the Grand Lodge, and that the interests of this body is safe in their hands.

The Committee, with much pleasure, refer to the report of the Grand Treasurer for 1868. They are especially gratified in being able to present the condition of the finances of this body as is suggested to them by the report, because the acknowledged financial ability of our Grand Treasurer appears in every transaction.

The net income of the Grand Lodge for the year ending October 1st, 1868 is \$5,399 85.

The Grand Treasurer, with an eye single to the interests of the Grand Lodge, and in view of a resolution of the Finance Committee adopted by the Grand Lodge at the last annual communi-

cation, [printed proceedings, page 43,] has converted four United States 5-20 bonds into money, for which he received \$3,764 79, and took this sum, together with what cash he had on hand after the last communication, and \$443 08 of his own private funds, and bought ten 1st mortgage bonds of the Masonic Temple Company, for which he paid \$10,000, being par value, which makes the Grand Lodge now the owner of eleven of the twenty-eight 1st mortgage bonds, with a fair prospect of being able to obtain several more.

The Committee are especially gratified that they are able to say that the permanent Finance Committee have so invested the surplus funds of the Grand Lodge, as that they can, at any time, convert them into money when there is an opportunity of purchasing the outstanding 1st mortgage bonds of the Temple Company.

The report of the Grand Treasurer shows the resources of the Grand Lodge to be \$78,006 92, all which is invested in safe and profitable securities.

The Grand Lodge owns the following obligations of the Masonic Temple Company:

1st Mortgage Bonds.....	\$11,000 00
2d Mortgage Bonds	27,500 00
100 Shares Preferred Stock.....	10,000 00
91½ Shares Common Stock.....	9,150 00
Total.....	\$57,650 00

On all this, except the Common Stock, the Company pays the Grand Lodge eight per cent. interest, annually, which amounts to the sum of \$4,612 00.

The Committee take this occasion of suggesting to the Temple Company the propriety of paying this interest semi-annually, if they have the means on hand, as the same will be very profitably handled for the Grand Lodge by the Grand Treasurer.

The Committee feel that the thanks of the Grand Lodge are due to their inestimable Grand Treasurer, as well as the efficient Board of Directors of the Masonic Temple Company, for the faithful discharge of their several duties.

The Committee have examined the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1867, and find them complete and perfect in all their parts, for which, on behalf of the Grand Lodge, they tender to its accomplished and courteous Grand Secretary its most grateful acknowledgements. The Committee concur with the Grand Master that the constitutional salary of the Grand Secretary is much too small for the amount of labor performed, not being half as much as paid by most of the Grand Lodges of our sister States; and, in view of this fact, recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the sum of \$200 be appropriated to our Grand Secretary, in addition to his salary,

and that the Grand Treasurer is directed to pay the same to him.

The Committee have had under consideration the petition of Harvey McGuire Lodge, No. 209, Lancaster Lodge, No. 104, and Stanton Lodge, No. 352, and in view of the precedents established and carried out by the Grand Lodge as to such cases, the committee therefore ask to be relieved from the further consideration thereof.

The committee have also satisfied themselves as to the merits of the claim of Thomas Ware Lodge, No. 340, their Lodge rooms having been destroyed by fire, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the dues of Thomas Ware Lodge, No. 340, be remitted for the past year, and if paid, that they be refunded, less mileage and per diem of the representative.

The Committee have also examined the following accounts, to-wit: Ford Luetsch, for laying down bagging in the Hall, \$8; J. W. Barr, attorney's fee, \$100; Race, Snider & Neal, for gavel, \$1; Singer's Sewing Machine Company, for 100 aprons, \$16 50; F. W. Merz, for iron railing around Grand Secretary's stand, \$61; J. S. Pool & Co., for marble tiles on Grand Master and Warden's stands, \$3 50, and find them correct and the charges reasonable; wherefore, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Grand Treasurer pay said bills and take their respective receipts therefor.

The Committee have examined the petition of Elijah Upton Lodge, No. 377, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the fee of the Grand Lodge, to-wit: five dollars, for a dispensation granted to said Lodge heretofore, be remitted and refunded.

They are also satisfied of the justice of the claim of West McCracken Lodge, No. 393, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Grand Treasurer refund to said Lodge two dollars, being for dues paid on suspended members.

They have likewise informed themselves of the merits of the claim of Highland Lodge, No. 311, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the dues of said Lodge for 1867 be remitted, and if paid, that the Grand Treasurer refund the same, less mileage and per diem paid the representative.

J. M. COLLINS,
C. HENRY FINCK,
WM. C. JENKINS.

Bro. I. T. MARTIN, from the committee to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, made the following

report, which was concurred in, and the resolution accompanying it adopted, viz:

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the M. W. G. and Master's Address as refers to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, would report—that they have had the subject under consideration, and would most heartily indorse all he has said on the subject, as well as the action heretofore had by the Grand Lodge, believing, as we do, that every Mason in the State is directly interested in the success of this great enterprise. They offer the following resolution for adoption, viz:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge cordially recommends to the Subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction, and to every Mason in the Commonwealth, the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, of Kentucky, and ask for its assistance; having the fullest confidence in its able and efficient Board of Managers, whilst, at the same time we express the opinion that the Masons of Kentucky are pledged to the success of the enterprise.

I. T. MARTIN,
I. N. WEBB.

Bro. RASCOE, from the committee to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to the appointment of a Grand Lecturer, made the following report, and after discussion thereon the resolution accompanying it was rejected, viz:

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as refers to the appointment of a Grand Lecturer for the State, would respectfully report that they have duly considered the same.

The question is no new one before this Grand Lodge; it has been presented at various times, and this Grand Body has uniformly refused to take any definite action. In view of this fact we would offer for adoption, the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the whole matter of appointing a Grand Lecturer be referred to the various Subordinate Lodges, with the instruction, that they vote upon the following proposition, viz: Do you desire a Grand Lecturer for the State at Large? Do you desire one for each Congressional District? Are you willing to pay the expenses of said Lecturer or Lecturers? And that each Subordinate Lodge inform the Grand Lodge, at its next annual communication, the result of such vote.

J. P. RASCOE,
JOHN H. HOWE,
THOS. H. BERRY,
E. H. BLACK.

The Grand Lodge then took up the unfinished order, being the amendment to the Constitution, proposed last year by Bro. J. T. Crandell, providing for the appointment of a Grand Lecturer, and marked 5 in the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business, and, after amending the same, it was rejected.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following brethren were duly elected and proclaimed, viz:

M. W. ELISHA S. FITCH, of Flemingsburg, G. M.
R. W. CHARLES EGINTON, of Winchester, D. G. M.
R. W. V. H. JONES, of Glasgow, G. S. W.
R. W. EDWARD B. JONES, of Paducah, G. J. W.
R. W. ALBERT G. HODGES, of Frankfort, G. Tr.
R. W. JOHN M. S. MCCORKLE, of Louisville, G. Sec.
M. REV. JOHN H. LINN, of Louisville, G. Chap.
R. W. ROBERT C. MATHEWS, of Louisville, G. S. & T.

Bro. TILDEN, from the committee to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to the Ladies Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Society, made the following report which was concurred in, viz:

The Committee to whom was referred that por-

tion of the Most Worshipful Grand Master's Address in reference to the "Ladies Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Society of Louisville," beg leave to report—that the Board of Directors of the "Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary," being fully impressed with a knowledge of the nature of the services of the ladies in all such undertakings, enlisted in the cause a few of the benevolent ladies of Louisville. The result was the formation, in January last, of the "Ladies Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Society;" since that time the success of the Society has confirmed us in the belief of the importance of such auxiliary societies in aid of that noble and benevolent enterprise, "The Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary." The Committee would direct the attention of delegates to this present Communication especially, and of the Masonic Fraternity throughout this jurisdiction, generally, to the object and end of such auxiliary societies, to aid in founding a home for the bereaved and destitute widows and orphans of Masons.

We reiterate the injunction of the Most Worshipful Grand Master in his address, to the Brethren, to carry home with them the beautiful and touching appeal of the Society, through its gifted President; read and reflect upon the noble sentiments contained in it, and your committee feel assured that no true Mason's heart can resist the touching appeal, or his hand refuse to aid in the consummation of so noble and beautiful a work.

The small pittance asked of each Mason in Kentucky is to him a small matter indeed, but when aggregated it will be to the lone and destitute widow and orphan a home, protection, support and friends. These generous considerations should be an incentive to every Mason in the State to put his shoulder to the wheel, and it should be the pride of every Masonic heart to aid in rearing, to the honor and glory of Masonry, a monument that shall be as enduring as time itself. It is time that Masonry had given to the world some tangible evidence of her claim to that character for charity and benevolence that we as members of that fraternity know she is entitled to, and no better proof can we give of it than the establishment of this contemplated house of refuge for the bereaved and the indigent. Your committee would recommend to the Brethren of Kentucky to call to their aid in this matter, the wives, mothers and daughters of the fraternity, in establishing similar aid societies throughout this jurisdiction. Every Lodge in the State should have its auxiliary "ladies' society;" aid your noble women in forming these societies, as has been done in Louisville, by your presence, advice and counsel, and we believe it will be done. Woman is always foremost in deeds of charity and love; and shall we the sterner sex falter, when lovely woman points us to the path of duty, and promises to be our companion and our aid in following that path.

CHARLES TILDEN,
THOMAS TODD,
THOS. J. PICKETT.

Bro. BASSETT, from a select committee, made the following report, which was concurred in, viz:

The committee appointed to examine the Pillars of the Porch, Winding Stairs and other Masonic emblems prepared, by Bro. John Sherer, respectfully report, that they have performed the duty, and offer the following resolution for adoption, viz:

Resolved, That Lodges not already provided with such charts or representations, would find them very useful in exemplifying and explaining the valuable symbolism of Masonry.

Bro. BASSETT moved the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, in January, 1868, A. G. Hodges, the present Grand Treasurer of this Grand Lodge, believing that it was important to the interests of the Masonic Fraternity in this jurisdiction, that it should be properly represented by a journal that would impartially vindicate its principles and objects, commenced the publication of such a paper at that time in the city of Frankfort, under the name of the Kentucky Freemason—therefore

Resolved, That the Kentucky Freemason be respectfully recommended to the Lodges and Brethren throughout this jurisdiction, as worthy of their patronage and support.

The following proposed amendments to the

Constitution were offered and ordered to lie over for two months, viz:

By Bro. JOHN H. HOWE:

Amend the Constitution, part 2, article 3, section 1, after the words "Minister of the Gospel," by inserting the words "and others that may be."

By Bro. WINTERSMITH:

Resolved, That section 1, article 2, part 1, of the Constitution be amended, so as to read as follows:

The Grand Lodge shall hold a Grand Communication in each year at the Masonic Temple in Louisville, commencing on the third Tuesday in August.

By Bro. WOODRUFF:

Amend section 6, article 3, part 2, by inserting after paragraph fourth, the following: "In balloting for membership, in the event of a black ball upon the second ballot, the brother may present his petition to the same or any other Lodge in one month thereafter."

Bro. EGINTON, from the committee appointed in 1865, to make sale of the Grand Masonic Hall, in Lexington, made the following report, which was concurred in, and the resolution accompanying it adopted, viz:

The committee appointed at the session of 1865 to make sale of the Masonic Hall property, in Lexington are ag in compelled to report their inability to accomplish the object of their appointment. Since the last session, they have been frequently at Lexington, and could have sold the interest of this Grand Lodge in that property for \$7,000; but before completing the sale they sent one of their number to have a personal conference with Lexington Lodge, No. 1. In order that the differences theretofore existing as to that Lodge may be the better understood, they respectfully refer to and embody herein the report which they made to the session of this Grand Body in 1866, and which reads as follows:

"The Senior Grand Warden, from the committee to dispose of the Masonic Temple at Lexington, made the following report, which was concurred in, viz:

"The undersigned, appointed at the last annual communication to make disposition of the Masonic Hall in Lexington, respectfully report, that we met in the city of Lexington in the month of November, and made a proper examination of the building and lot, conferred with the committee in that city, who had the property under charge, and with other brothers who were supposed to be possessed of information, &c., in regard to the property.

"The result of the conference was the conviction, on our part, that it should be disposed of if \$15,000 could be procured therefor upon reasonable terms, and that this sum should be equally divided between Lexington Lodge, No. 1, and the Grand Lodge, and the concurrence of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, requested to that arrangement, and was promptly presented to that Lodge, under the protest and earnest opposition of an esteemed brother of Daviess Lodge, No. 22, who not only opposed the sale of the property, but insisted that it could not be legally sold. With all due respect to that brother, we were satisfied both of the propriety and power in the premises, and satisfied No. 1, on those points; but unfortunately that Lodge, in agreeing to a sale, imposed the condition that they must be paid \$10,000. This we considered unreasonable, inasmuch as only \$15,000 could be obtained as a sum total, and we were constrained to abandon the whole matter for the time being. Subsequently, however, we again brought the matter up, but with no better success, and now during this session, a committee of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, has had an interview with us, in connection with a proposition of purchase, which has not been favorably entertained, in part, because that Lodge requires as a condition of consent, that they should receive \$8,000—being \$300 over half.

"We are therefore constrained to report thus far being unable to accomplish the object of our appointment. We therefore recommend that this committee be continued, with full power to make such disposition of the property aforesaid, as they may deem proper.

P. SWIGERT,
D. P. ROBB,
CHAS. EGINTON."

"October 17, 1866."

After the adjournment of that session the committee had further meetings in Lexington, and to their regret—found that the delay in making the sale and the cloud thrown upon the title of the property—left them without a purchaser—the parties who had been willing to buy declined doing so. Since which time the committee have made several other visits to Lexington, and used every proper effort, in the kindest spirit, to perform the task assigned them, but no other opportunity of sale was presented until the offer was made, during the past summer, of \$7,000 for the interest of this Grand Lodge as above stated. The personal interview with Lexington Lodge, No. 1, in the summer of 1868, not being satisfactory or definite, the following communication on

behalf the committee was presented to that Lodge, and which reads as follows:

"To the W. M., Wardens, and Brethren of Lexington Lodge, No. 1.

"It was my intention, on behalf of the committee of the Grand Lodge, at your last meeting, to have requested the action of your Lodge upon certain propositions; but so much time was taken up in considering the report of your committee, and the amendments thereto, that I deemed it most advisable to defer offering them until a subsequent meeting, and a further conference was had with my colleagues, Bros. P. Swigert and Robb—which has taken place, and as I cannot be present on Friday night, beg leave, fraternally, in this manner, to submit the propositions above referred to, and request their serious and favorable consideration—and which are as follows:

"1. WHEREAS, It has been represented to this Lodge that the Grand Lodge can obtain for her interest in the Masonic Hall property, in Lexington, the sum of seven thousand dollars, the purchaser being fully advised of the guaranteed rights of Lexington Lodge, No. 1, for the use of rooms therein forever, and that said Lodge will require the full performance thereof. In order, therefore, that the Grand Lodge may amicably thus dispose of her interest:

"Resolved, That Lexington Lodge, No. 1, hereby consents to the Grand Lodge making said sale of her interest in said property.

"But if Lexington Lodge, No. 1, is not willing to adopt that first proposition, then that this one may be adopted:

"2. Resolved, That for the satisfactory settlement of all matters in regard to the Masonic Hall property in Lexington, that Lexington Lodge, No. 1, will unite with the Grand Lodge in making an absolute sale of said Masonic Hall property—the proceeds of sale to be equally divided between the Grand Lodge and Lexington Lodge, No. 1, and that _____ be appointed a committee to co-operate with the committee of the Grand Lodge in making and perfecting said sale.

"The committee of the Grand Lodge prefer that the first of the above propositions shall be first considered and voted upon, and if adopted your Lodge can make its own terms with the purchaser of the Grand Lodge interest; and if that first proposition is rejected, then that the second one may, after due consideration, be voted upon; and that I may be notified of the result of your decision; and which, for the harmony and progress of our glorious Order, I sincerely hope may be for your own and the common good of the cause. In haste, fraternally yours,
CHARLES EGINTON."

To this communication no official response whatever has been received by your committee, and they are without any advice except that furnished by the individual statement of some of the members of No. 1, that both propositions were rejected. The committee, therefore, postponed further action, and now report the foregoing facts. And inasmuch as this Grand Lodge at its last session donated the proceeds of her share in the above mentioned property to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, they now recommend, in order to relieve this Grand Lodge of further attention thereto, that the Grand Lodge convey, by proper deed, all her right and title—legal and equitable—in the aforesaid property to said Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary—and that this committee be discharged.

P. SWIGERT,
D. P. ROBB,
CHARLES EGINTON.

October 20, 1868.

Bro. I. T. MARTIN moved the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary, Bro. John M. S. McCorkle, be and he is hereby appointed agent, for and on behalf of this Grand Lodge, and in its name, to convey by suitable deed to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, all the right, title, interest and claim, legal and equitable, of this Grand Lodge in and to the lot of land and the buildings thereon erected, in the city of Lexington, Kentucky, known as the Masonic Hall property, and described in a deed from Henry Savary, Gideon Stryock and Derrick Warner, Trustees, &c., to George Breckinridge, T. C. Orear, A. Cunningham and Thos J. Welby, dated March 20th 1840, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Fayette County Court, 20th day of May, 1840, and that he be authorized to acknowledge the same for and on behalf of this Grand Lodge, as the act and deed of this Grand Lodge, before the proper officer authorized by law to receive said acknowledgement.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1868.

The Grand Lodge was called to labor at 9 o'clock, A. M., according to ancient form.

Bro. COLLINS, from the Committee on Finance, made the following report, which was concurred in, and the resolutions accompanying it adopted, viz:

The Finance Committee have had under consideration the following matters, and desire to submit their report thereon:

They have carefully considered the petition of Somerset Lodge, No. 111, and others, praying remission of dues on account of building Lodge Halls, &c. The petitions are contrary to the well, and, we think, justly established precedents of this Grand Lodge, and cannot be granted. The Committee therefore ask to be relieved from the further consideration thereof. In this connection the Committee desire to say to the Subordinate Lodges that this Grand Lodge, for many years has persistently refused to remit dues and making donations to them on account of building and other improvements, and surely they ought by this time to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. The reasons for this are too well known to Subordinate Lodges to require to be here again stated.

Your Committee after proper investigation are prepared to say that the petition of Bath Lodge, No. 55, should be granted. Therefore they offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the dues of Bath Lodge, No. 55, be remitted up to the 1st September, 1867.

From the comprehensive address of our M. W. Grand Master, presenting in his own happy and beautiful style the condition of the Craft throughout the State, as well as suggesting many new and important matters for our consideration, the Committee are satisfied that he has incurred an unusual amount of expense in visiting Subordinate Lodges, and otherwise responding to the many and various demands of the Craft upon him; they therefore offer the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated to the Grand Master, and the Grand Treasurer is directed to pay the same.

The Committee are satisfied from the increased amount of labor performed by our accomplished and genial Assistants Grand Secretary and Treasurer that the amount heretofore appropriated to them, to wit, fifty dollars, is not enough for their services, so excellently rendered. Therefore they offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of seventy five dollars be appropriated to them, and the Grand Treasurer is directed to pay the same.

Resolved, That the sum of fifty dollars be appropriated to Bro. L. J. Jones for his ready and faithful services as Grand Pursuivant at this Communication.

Resolved, That the sum of fifty dollars be appropriated to Bro. R. C. Mathews for his services as Grand Steward and Tyler, and also sixty dollars for expenses incurred by him in employing servants to wait upon Grand Lodge, washing aprons, &c.

J. M. COLLINS,
C. HENRY FINCK,
W. C. JENKINS.

Bro. TURNER, from the Committee on Grievances, made the following report:

The Committee on Grievances have had under consideration the appeal of Zach. Coblens, late a member of St. George Lodge, No. 239, expelling him from said Lodge, and believing the charges and specifications are not sustained by the proof in the record, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the action of St. George Lodge, No. 239, be reversed and that Z. Coblens be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

In the matter of the action of Cuba Lodge, No. 412, in the case of Jas. O. Cooper, the record being incomplete and unsatisfactory to the Committee, they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

They have had also under consideration the appeal of S. P. Welden, from the action of Carrsville Lodge, No. 387, and believe the action of said Lodge should be reversed, because the penalty, "suspension," is not for a definite period of time, and therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of Carrsville Lodge, No. 387, be reversed, and S. P. Welden be restored to all his rights and privileges as a Mason.

They have considered the appeal of J. W. Tanner, from the decision of Holloway Lodge, No. 153, suspending him for an indefinite period, and recommend the following resolution for adoption, to-wit:

Resolved, That the action of Holloway Lodge, No. 153, be reversed, and J. W. Tanner be restored to all his rights and privileges as a Mason.

The Committee have also had under consideration the appeal of Joseph M. Evans, late a member of Blandville Lodge, No. 142, expelling him from said Lodge for unmasonic conduct, and would recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the action of said Lodge be affirmed.

Also, they have considered the appeal of James H. Rudolph, from the decision of Oakland Lodge, No. 434, expelling him from said Lodge, and believing that the charges and specifications against said Rudolph are, not sustained by proof, they would recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the action of Oakland Lodge, No. 434, be reversed, and Joseph H. Rudolph, be restored to all his rights and privileges as a Mason.

In the case of Telly Choice, appealing from the action of Haywood Lodge, No. 360, expelling him from said Lodge, the record is incomplete and not sufficient for this Committee to base any action upon. Wherefore, they respectfully ask to be discharged from its further consideration.

They have also considered the appeal of A. Slaughter, from the action of Mourn Lodge, No. 170. In this case the said Slaughter was duly elected to receive the first or Entered Apprentice's degree, and before he was initiated an objection was raised by a member of said Lodge who was not present when the candidate was balloted for. The Master caused a second ballot to be spread and the candidate was duly rejected. From this Mr. Slaughter appeals.

The following resolution is offered for adoption:

Resolved, That the decision of the Master of said Lodge be affirmed.

They have considered the memorial of Raywick Lodge, No. 296, against Stonewall Lodge, U. D.: and would offer the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That Stonewall Lodge, U. D., pay to Raywick Lodge, No. 299, the sum of \$50, it being the cash value of three shares in the "Lor to Building," and that Raywick Lodge, No. 299, transfer said shares to Stonewall Lodge, U. D., upon the payment of said sum.

The Committee report that they have considered the petition and remonstrance for the removal of Union Grove Lodge, No. 404, from its present location to Rockfield, and having heard the parties, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that Union Grove Lodge, No. 404, be removed to Rockfield, Warren county.

They have also considered the petition of Wm. Willett, who was expelled from Rob Morris Lodge, No. 289, some years since, praying to be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry, and it appearing to the Committee that said Lodge has made no returns to this Grand Lodge since 1863, and as they are informed has ceased to exist and is now dormant, and Mr. Willett therefore has no redress except through this Grand Lodge; and it appearing from the records that his case is a meritorious one; they offer the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That William W. Willett be restored to all the privileges and rights of Masonry.

The petition of Bro. J. S. Hamlin to this Grand Lodge has also been considered, making enquiry what is the status of a non-affiliating member who applies for membership under "General Regulation, No. 15" and is rejected? The Committee believing that this Grand Lodge has no jurisdiction over the subject of membership in a Subordinate Lodge under its jurisdiction, would beg to be discharged from the further consideration of said petition.

The Committee have also considered the petition of J. W. Tydings, late a member of Maj. Barbour Lodge, No. 181, from which he was suspended for non-payment of dues, said Tydings believing that he had a dimit from said Lodge, having paid his dues to same, and said Lodge being now dormant and he having no redress except in this Grand Lodge, they therefore recommend the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the said J. W. Tydings be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

They have considered the petition of Foster Lodge, No. 274, requesting this Grand Lodge to make a correction in the report of said Lodge in

1865, wherein James Kendall was reported as expelled, when it should have read *suspended*; and said Brother having been reinstated in 1866; they therefore offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary make said correction in the Grand Lodge report of this year.

They have also considered the appeal of M. L. Hudson, from the decision of the Master of Mount Eden Lodge, No. 263, upon a charge against a brother of said Lodge for unmasonic conduct, and offer the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the decision of the Master of said Lodge be affirmed.

The petition of Short Creek Lodge, No. 446, being under consideration, praying that they be allowed to hold their meetings at their new Hall at Short Creek Seminary, about one mile distant from Short Creek Church, where they now assemble; the following resolution is offered for adoption:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that Short Creek Lodge, No. 446, be authorized to meet at Short Creek Seminary for the future.

They have considered the petition of several members of Nolin Lodge, No. 224, and the accompanying diagram; praying the removal of said Lodge from its present location to Glendale; and report that after hearing the same, the petitioners ask leave to withdraw their petition, which we recommend be granted.

Also the petition of the members of Roberts Lodge, No. 172, praying the removal of said Lodge from its present location to Fulton Station, Fulton county. After due consideration they offer the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners be granted; and that Roberts Lodge, No. 172, be authorized to hold its meetings in future at Fulton Station, Fulton county.

Also the petition of Gradyville Lodge, No. 251, praying the removal of said Lodge from its present location to Milltown; and after having considered petition and the remonstrance, they offer the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners be granted; and that Gradyville Lodge, No. 251, hold its meetings in future at Milltown.

They have also considered the appeal of J. R. Grundy, from the action of Reliance Lodge, No. 380, expelling him for unmasonic conduct from said Lodge. The record is very voluminous and irregular, yet the Committee believe the charges are sustained by the proof, and offer the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the action of said Lodge be affirmed.

They have considered the appeal of T. D. Welch, late a member of Miles Lodge, No. 341, from the action of said Lodge, expelling him for unmasonic conduct, and would offer the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the action of said Lodge be affirmed.

They have also considered the memorial of Jno. N. Pettus against the action of Preachersville Lodge, No. 333, suspending him indefinitely, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That said John N. Pettus be restored to all his rights and privileges as a Mason.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ED. W. TURNER,
L. M. COBB,
T. J. PICKETT.

So much of said report as related to the appeal of A. Slaughter from the action of Milburne Lodge, No. 170; and so much as related to the petition of Bro. J. S. Hamlin, were referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. The remainder of said report was concurred in and the resolutions accompanying the same adopted.

Bro. JEFFRIES, from the Committee on Education, made a report, which was concurred in. [This Report is merely recommendatory of two institutions of learning.]

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to elect Trustees for the Masonic College at LAGRANGE for the ensuing year, when the following were duly elected, viz: Bros. Thos. Todd, H. L. Givens, W. B.

Moxley, H. K. Hitt, Rich. Hudson, R. Brown, F. S. Carrington, W. S. Bennet and Henry C. Hodges.

Bro. Cobb, from the Committee on so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to a division of the Grand Lodge, made the following report, which was concurred in, and the resolutions accompanying it were unanimously adopted, viz:

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's Address as relates to the division of the Grand Lodge, respectfully report—that they have given the subject that consideration which its importance demands, and fully and heartily concur in the action taken by him in respect thereto. They submit for adoption the following resolutions, to-wit:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to divide this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That a division of this Grand Lodge would militate against the interests of our ancient and honorable institution.

L. M. COBB,
J. M. CORBIN,
R. G. POTTER,
WM. C. LUCAS,
L. B. DAWSON,

Bro. LANDRUM, from the Committee on so much of the Grand Master's Address as refers to unmasonic practices, made the following report, which was concurred in, and the resolutions accompanying it adopted, viz:

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's Address which refers to unmasonic practices, report that they fully concur with our Grand Master in his condemnation of the occasional departure of some of the subordinates from correct practice in conferring degrees out of time, the display of Masonic emblems on sign boards, business cards, &c., and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That should any Subordinate Lodge hereafter confer any of the degrees of Masonry out of time, and in violation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, that the Charter of said Lodge be arrested by the Grand Master.

Resolved, That should any brother disclose the vote given by him upon the initiation, passing, or raising of an applicant, or on a petition for membership, except as provided for in the Constitution, [part 2, article 3, section 6, paragraph 4,] or institute inquiry as to how any other brother may have voted, the brother so offending shall be cited to appear before the Lodge for trial, upon charges, and if convicted, shall be suspended or expelled, as the Lodge may determine.

H. T. WILSON,
M. J. WILLIAMS,
J. D. LANDRUM.

Rev. Bro. LINN, from the Committee on so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to the death of Past Grand Chaplain, Rev. Wm. H. Forsythe, made the following report, which was concurred in, and the resolution accompanying it was adopted, by a rising vote, viz:

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's Address as referred to Rev. W. H. Forsythe, late Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, beg leave to present the following report:

Your Committee appreciate the sentiments of veneration and affection so gracefully and tenderly expressed by the Grand Master, and desire to express as a high appreciation of the many manly Masonic and Christian virtues of our deceased Brother.

The universal testimony of all who knew him confirm the testimony already furnished, that few possessed more generous impulses, while none surpassed him in a genuine catholicity of spirit. As a minister he was abundant in labors and eminently successful in planting churches in regions by others uncultivated. His devotion to Masonry was as trusting as his knowledge of its symbolic teachings was accurate and thorough. His life was a beautiful illustration of its Heaven-taught charity. May the mantle of this ascending Elijah fall upon Elisha. They offer the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That we deplore him as lost to the

Temple below, but seek to acquiesce in the decisions of the Supreme master of the Universe in raising him to the Temple "not made with hands eternal in the Heavens."

Resolved, That a mourning page be appended to the proceedings of this Grand Lodge in memorial of Rev. W. H. Forsythe, late Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

J. H. LINN,
J. V. COWLING,
A. G. HODGES.

Bro. BASSETT, from the Committee to whom was referred the charges against Birmingham Lodge, No. 290, made the following report, which was concurred in, and the resolution accompanying it adopted, viz:

The Committee to whom was referred the charges against Birmingham Lodge, No. 290, report that they have considered the same, and are of opinion that if all the charges were true, the suspension of its charter for twelve months, is an adequate punishment for the offenses alleged against said Lodge.

The Committee, however, have heard the statements and evidence of Bro. A. S. Brown, who represents the brethren of Birmingham Lodge, (a synopsis of which is appended to this report, and made part thereof,) and are convinced that most of the charges are either without foundation in fact, or are greatly exaggerated, while the remainder are of no serious nature, and may reasonably be attributed to errors of judgment. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Charter of Birmingham Lodge, No. 290, be restored to it, and that all disability resting upon it, be and the same is hereby removed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HIRAM BASSETT.

Bro. BASSETT, from the Committee to whom was referred the communications from the Grand Mother Lodge of the Eclectic Brotherhood of Freemasonry at the Orient of Frankfurt-on-the-Mayne, and from the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, made the following report, which was concurred in, the resolutions accompanying it were adopted, viz:

The Committee to whom was referred the fraternal communications from "the Grand Mother Lodge of the Eclectic Brotherhood of Freemasonry in the Orient of Frankfurt-on-the-Mayne," and the "Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, of New Brunswick," report that they have read the same with great interest and pleasure, and recommend that the following resolutions be adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky hail with pleasure the opening of friendly and fraternal intercourse with "the Grand Mother Lodge of the Eclectic Brotherhood of Freemasonry in the Orient of Frankfurt-on-the-Mayne;" does most cordially reciprocate its fraternal greetings; and hopes that nothing may occur to interrupt the friendly relations now existing between the two Grand Lodges.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick has been regularly constituted, and that this Grand Lodge hereby extends to it the right hand of fellowship, and gives it a fraternal and cordial welcome into the number of Grand Lodges.

Respectfully submitted.

HIRAM BASSETT,
C. G. WINTERSMITH,
R. G. POTTER.

Bro. BOSTWICK, from the Committee on Lodges, U. D., made a long and accurate report, recommending Charters to be granted to many Lodges, U. D., and the continuance of the Dispensation of others, and conclude their report by recommending the adoption of the following amendments to the Constitutional Rules of the Grand Lodge:

1. *Resolved*, That section 1, of article 2, part second, of the Constitution, be amended, by striking out of paragraph 3, the following words: "They shall likewise be recommended by the nearest Lodge, which shall also certify that the proposed Master and Wardens are qualified to

do the work of Masonry according to the ancient landmarks, and that said new Lodge is necessary," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "They shall likewise be recommended by the nearest Lodge, which shall, after satisfactory examination in open Lodge of the principal officers of the proposed new Lodge, also certify that the proposed Master and Wardens are qualified to do the work of Masonry according to the ancient landmarks, and that said new Lodge is necessary."

And the committee in order further to create a wholesome check upon the multiplication of Lodges, offer the following resolution—

2. *Resolved*, That section 1, article 2, of part second, of the Constitution, be amended by striking out the word "five" before dollars and inserting "fifty," and the word "three" before "dollars additional" and inserting "ten."

And, in order still further to check such pernicious increase of Lodges, the committee offer the following additional resolution, to-wit:

3. *Resolved*, That section 2, article 2, of part second, of the Constitution, be amended by striking out the word "thirty" before dollars and inserting the word "fifty."

Bro. WOODRUFF, from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, made the following report, which was concurred in, except so much thereof as relates to that part of the Grand Master's Address on the subject of incorporated Lodges:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence report that, they have had under consideration the proposition of Bro. Potter, Superintendent of the Masonic Life Insurance Company, and find no question of jurisprudence therein to be determined, and therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

They have also had under consideration the question submitted by Bro. Newkirk, as follows: At a regular meeting of Melone Lodge, No. 378, a resolution was adopted that the Secretary notify certain brethren, members of that Lodge, to come forward, at a stated meeting named, and pay their dues, or show cause why they should not be suspended for not doing so. The Secretary sent written notices, under seal, to the brethren named, notifying them of the amount of their dues, and calling upon them to pay the same as soon as practicable, and without informing them if they did not come forward and pay their dues they would be suspended. On the night appointed by the resolution the Lodge, without inquiring into the legality of the notice or manner of service, proceeded to suspend the brethren, and some of them, thus suspended, as was afterwards ascertained, did not receive any notice at all until after the action of the Lodge suspending them. This being the case the committee are of opinion that this action of the Lodge was irregular and censurable, while the Secretary is certainly more blameable for not obeying the order of his Lodge, as expressed in the resolution; but in view of the recent amendment to the Constitution recently adopted by this Grand Lodge, and believing that such a case will not occur again, the committee ask to be discharged from its further consideration.

The petition of J. S. Hamlin, to this Grand Lodge has also been considered, making inquiry "What is the status of a non-affiliating member who applies for membership under General Regulation, No. 15, and is rejected?"

The committee are of opinion that an individual performs his duty when he applies for membership under Regulation, No. 15, and if denied membership he is still entitled to Masonic rights and privileges, and does not come within the provisions of Regulation, No. 15.

The appeal of A. Slaughter has also been considered. This is an appeal from the action of Milton Lodge, No. 170. In this case, said Slaughter was duly elected to receive the first or Entered Apprentice's degree, and before he was initiated an objection was raised by a member of said Lodge who was not present when the candidate was balloted for. The Master caused a second ballot to be spread, and the candidate was duly rejected, from which Mr. Slaughter appeals. The committee are of opinion that Slaughter had no right of appeal, not being a member of the Lodge, and that a second ballot should not have been spread, a mere objection being sufficient to reject him.

The Committee have also had under considera-

tion the subject matter of the Grand Master's Address in reference to incorporated Lodges, and he has very clearly and truly stated "that by its incorporation a Lodge acquires the right to hold and convey real estate and invest personal property in the Lodge name, and renders itself liable to sue and be sued, and submits itself and concerns to the supervision and control of the rules of law." The committee are of opinion that, as the Grand Lodge of Kentucky is an incorporated body, that perhaps under its act of incorporation, Subordinate Lodges might enjoy all the rights, privileges and protection that they could under separate acts of incorporation, but this would necessarily render the duties of the Grand Officers more arduous, and occupy much time of the Grand Lodge in looking after the real and personal estate of Subordinate Lodges and the investment of their funds. The committee however cannot see the great and impending evil that is apprehended by Lodges having separate acts of incorporation, which have been so forcibly expressed in the several addresses referred to, while on the contrary much annoyance and trouble is saved Subordinates by separate incorporation, and they have thus the full control over the assets of their Lodge; and besides have, within their separate provinces, the right to protect themselves from those acts of aggression or trespass upon their property that might arise from citizens or corporations in their respective vicinities. The laws of this State are such that none of the evils so apprehended can possibly avail before the civil law: for while the law recognizes the body incorporated as a living, tangible being, and to a certain extent having rights that can be maintained and upheld in courts of justice, the same as those of any citizen, yet that corporate body is as much subject, under the law to the body from which it has its being, as it is to the laws of the land in which it exists, and courts of justice will not interfere to set aside that law, but on the contrary will refer them for the adjudication of their rights and the redress of their grievances to the Constitutional rules and regulations of their voluntary associations in such tribunal as it establishes for that purpose. This principle is recognized as firmly and correctly established, that civil courts cannot rejudge the judgments of such tribunals as to matters within their jurisdiction whether justly or unjustly decided.—*Watson, et al. vs. Avery, et al., 2d Bush 333, and cases cited.*

In view of which the committee have come to the conclusion that it would be better to let the question rest for the present; and that this Grand Lodge should not advise any legislation in regard thereto which might result in doubtful and intricate constructions tending to bring about the very evils that are sought to be inhibited.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.
W. E. WOODRUFF,
J. M. CORBIN,
I. N. WEBB.

That portion of the above report being under consideration which relate to incorporate Lodges:

Bro. WINTERSMITH moved the following resolutions as a substitute for so much of the Committee's report, which was accepted by the Committee, and the question being taken thereon, said resolutions were adopted as follows, viz:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Subordinate Lodges to desist from asking Acts of the Legislature incorporating them.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to investigate the different Acts of Incorporation of the Grand Lodge, and the different Subordinate Lodges, and report the conflicts between them, and to devise some general regulation as to when and under what circumstances such incorporations are proper and necessary. Whether the Acts incorporating the Grand Lodge may not be so amended as to secure all necessary and proper rights to the Lodges, and prevent any conflicting powers and rights, and such other matters as may be pertinent to the general question of the propriety of Incorporating Subordinate Lodges.

Resolved, That this Committee report to the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication.

The Grand Master appointed Bros. Wintersmith, McElroy, Corbin, Woodruff and Cobb said Committee.

The Grand Secretary appointed Bro. John M. Todd, of Frankfort, Assistant Grand Secretary, which was approved by the Grand Lodge.

Bro. MARTIN moved the following resolution which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That Past Grand Masters P. Swigert and J. M. S. McCorkle, and Bro. A. G. Hodges, be appointed by this Grand Lodge to sell and convey all her interest in the Masonic University at Lagrange, on such terms as they in their judgment may think for the best interest of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary moved the following resolutions, which were severally adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, McCorkle Lodge, No. 267, and Metcalf Lodge, No. 326, have not made return, or paid dues to, or been represented in this Grand Lodge since the year 1860; and Rochester Lodge, No. 270, and Rob Morris Lodge, No. 289, have likewise not made return, paid dues to, or been represented therein since the year 1863; therefore

Resolved, That the Charters of said McCorkle Lodge, No. 267; Rochester Lodge, No. 270; Rob Morris Lodge, No. 289, and Metcalf, Lodge, No. 326, be and they are hereby arrested and revoked.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be and they are hereby tendered to Bros. Eginton, Robb, and Swigert for their services as the Committee on the part of this Grand Lodge to dispose of the Masonic Hall property in Lexington, and the Grand Treasurer is hereby directed to pay each of them \$20, to compensate them for their expenses in going to and from Lexington on various occasions in discharge of the duties imposed on them as said Committee, and \$6 to Bro. Eginton for procuring copies of deeds.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky hereby recognizes the recently formed Grand Lodge of Idaho Territory, as having been regularly constituted, and welcomes it to the family of Grand Lodges.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due and hereby tendered to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; the Louisville and Frankfort and Frankfort and Lexington Railroad Company; the Kentucky Central Railroad Company; the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Boat Company; the Louisville and Henderson Mail Boat Company, and the Evansville and Cairo Mail Boat Line, for their kindness in passing those attending the Grand Lodge at greatly reduced prices over their respective routes.

Bro. FINCK moved the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to Grand Master E. S. Fitch, for the very able, efficient and impartial manner in which he has presided at this communication, and for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of Grand Master during the past year.

The Grand Master then addressed the Grand Lodge returning thanks.

Bro. BASSETT moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Master be requested to furnish a copy of his remarks, returning thanks to the Grand Lodge for his re-election, and that the Grand Secretary spread them upon the minutes.

The remarks of the Grand Master were as follows:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky:

I cannot permit this—the last of an accumulated series of kindnesses—to pass to record without tendering to you my sincere, my most profound acknowledgements.

Fifteen years ago I was first welcomed into your midst, a young and obscure Mason, representing a feeble and obscure Lodge, located in one of the frontier districts of the State. On that occasion, quite unexpectedly to myself and friends, I was honored at your hands with the office of Grand Orator. At the ensuing session your flattering appreciation of my services in that capacity was manifested in the most signal manner, by conferring my humble name on one of the Subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction—an honor which that Lodge has since perpetuated by retaining the designation you then gave.

After an interval of many years' unavoidable absence from the communications of this Grand Body, I again met you for the first time in this city. Without any general acquaintance with the new membership, or any special claims whatever to your partial consideration, I was again honored with a very complimentary election to the office of Grand and Junior Warden. At your next communication you made a departure from your usual custom of rotation, and passed me directly to the exalted station of Deputy Grand Master, and at the last grand reunion you elected me to the highest official position within your gift. This, I had supposed, was the culmination of your fraternal sympathy and support, as it certainly was the summit of my Masonic ambition and achievement: and I returned to the present Grand Body only, as I supposed, to render an account of my stewardship, and to surrender the gavel into abler hands, and, with it, the delicate, honorable and highly responsible trust which you had committed to my charge.

My re-election, now, to the same high office—so very unexpected, so extraordinary and so unprecedented in the history of this Grand Lodge—has, I assure you, touched and thrilled my emotional nature to its profoundest depths—and it will ever be regarded as the most memorable and honorable event of my life, and whatever may be the future of that life, whether prosperous or adverse, overshadowed with clouds or radiant with sunshine, its bitterest sorrow will find a solace, and its purest joy a richer zest in the recollection of this distinguished appreciation and approval of my brethren of the mystic tie.

That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky should have thus deployed in my behalf, from its unbroken line of precedents, running through sixty-eight consecutive years, is surely a pre-eminent token of partiality and confidence, which while it overwhelms me with surprise and amazement, is also well calculated to humble me in the dust, in view of the increased obligations and responsibilities which now gather around my renewed engagements—sanctified, as they are, by the endearing sympathies and hopes of the best of friends and the most devoted of brethren.

Under a deep sense of grateful obligation and unaffected self-distrust I submit to your decision, and would to God I could only render vocal the wild throbbings of a grateful heart, that you might know and feel, to some extent at least, the intensity of that love and devotion toward the brethren in Kentucky which has been thus re-unkindled with undying flame upon the altar of my inmost soul.

An unfortunate mute was once asked to give the definition of gratitude. He immediately took his pencil in hand and traced out this beautiful sentiment: "Gratitude is the memory of the heart." Brethren; in this sacred sense believe me grateful. And however much our paths may diverge in future life, and to whatever distance the current of destiny, or the rulings of Providence may remove me from your midst, rest assured that my Masonic heart, until forever stilled in death, will make its annual pilgrimage to this Grand Altar with a zeal not less ardent than that which leads the devoted Moslem to worship at the shrine of his fiery prophet! Around this Altar we will soon assemble for the last time during the present session. The farewell word will soon be spoken, the farewell grip soon exchanged, and each will seek again the "loved ones at home." Before we go let us dedicate ourselves anew to the cause of *Universal Benevolence*, and when you shall have reached your respective homes, and shall gather around your respective Masonic Altars, I beg you will remember that the Grand Master whom you have thus signally honored, and by your kind and fraternal advice and hearty co-operation, enable him in some good degree to meet the high expectations which you have excited among the fraternity throughout the State, while it shall be his constant aim to devote whatever ability he may possess, to shield from humiliation and disappointment this faithful and devoted band of Craftsmen who, of all others upon earth, have the holiest claims upon Him to be saved and sheltered from such sorrow.

"It is not in mortals to command success;" but with your assistance I may at least hope to "deserve it."

The Grand Master then re-appointed the following named Grand Officers, viz:

W. E. W. TURNER, of Richmond, G. S. D.
W. D. P. ROBB, of Versailles, G. J. D.
W. JOHN FRINCH, of Newport, G. MAR.
W. JAMES A. MCKENZIE, of Christian co., G. S. B.

W. L. J. JONES, of Hillsboro', G. PUR.
Bro. WILSON, from the Committee on Returns, made a lengthy report, in relation to the Returns from subordinate Lodges—giving those that were correct, and pointing out inaccuracies in many others. We have not room for this report, and the officers of Lodges are referred to it, as it will appear in the printed proceedings.

The Grand Lodge then took up the proposed amendment to the Constitution offered at last session by Bro. Adair, [see Proceedings for 1867, page 36,] and said amendment was adopted.

(On motion of the Grand Secretary, Mullen Lodge, No. 296, was permitted to change its place of meeting from Rutland, to its new Hall, about a fourth of a mile from its present place of meeting.)

The following amendments to the Constitution were offered, and ordered to lie over for twelve months, viz:

By Bro. COLLINS:

Resolved, That part 1, article 2, section 3, of the Constitution, be so amended as to insert between paragraphs first and second the following: No petition or appeal shall be considered by the Grand Lodge unless the same be offered on or before the day next preceeding the day fixed for closing of the Grand Lodge.

By Bro. BASSETT:

Resolved, That the Constitution be amended as follows, viz: Amend article 3, section 1, part 1, by inserting between the words "the Grand Chaplain" and "the Grand Senior Deacon" the words "the Grand Lecturer;" and inserting between sections 8 and 9, the following: "It shall be the duty of the Grand Lecturer to visit the Subordinate Lodges, at their request, and instruct such as may need it, in the *work and lectures*, and in the general conduct and business of the Lodge."

Bro. W. N. HOWE moved the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to have printed, in pamphlet form, one thousand copies of the Grand Master's Address for distribution among the Subordinate Lodges.

Bro. BASSETT moved the following preamble and resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, who, immediately reported verbally in favor of the same, and it was adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence shows that a very large amount of labor was performed by that committee, and as it was all performed by the Chairman, Bro. J. M. S. McCorkle; therefore,

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to Bro. J. M. S. McCorkle for his services as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The Grand Treasurer moved the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That one hundred dollars be appropriated to the Ladies Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Society, and that the Grand Treasurer pay the same to the President of said Society.

There being no further business, after prayer by the Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, according to ancient usage, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ELISHA S. FITCH, Grand Master.

J. M. S. MCCORKLE, Grand Secretary.

Natural religion is not a mere negation; it gives a God and a government, and it anticipates a future day of retribution. So far it gives us something positive. But the heart wants more, and Christianity satisfies its yearnings.—*McCosh*.

GRAND CHAPTER OF KENTUCKY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

At a Grand Annual Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Kentucky, begun and held at the Masonic Temple in the City of Louisville, on Monday the 10th day of October, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868, at 7 o'clock, P. M.:

PRESENT.

M. E. I. T. MARTIN, G. H. P.
E. RICH. G. HAWKINS, D. G. H. P.
E. E. B. JONES, G. K.
E. HENRY BOSTWICK, G. S.
COMP. PHILIP SWIGERT, G. SEC.
COMP. A. G. HODGES, G. TR.
COMP. REV. H. A. M. HENDERSON, G. CHAP.
pro tem.
COMP. J. M. COLLINS, G. C. H.
COMP. JAS. S. MORRIS, G. C. G. *pro tem.*
COMP. R. C. MATHEWS, G. S. & T.

PAST GRAND HIGH PRIESTS.

Thomas Todd, J. M. S. McCorkle, W. E. Robinson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Lexington Chapter, No. 1—J. D. Trapp, H. P.; W. H. McCurdy, K.
Shelbyville Chapter, No. 2—T. Todd, H. P.; B. H. Crapster, K.; G. N. Robinson, S.
Frankfort Chapter, No. 3—W. W. Bacon, proxy of K.; J. Swiger, Jr., proxy of S.
Louisville Chapter, No. 5—Wm. Ryan, H. P.; John D. Barfield, K.; Jas. C. Purdy, S.
Webb Chapter, No. 6—D. P. Robb, H. P.
Columbia Chapter, No. 7—Moses H. Rhorer, proxy of H. P.; David Griffith, S.
Russellville Chapter, No. 8—H. C. Brister, S.
Maysville Chapter, No. 9—W. C. Jenkins, H. P.; W. N. Howe, proxy of K.; W. P. Robinson, proxy of S.
Winchester Chapter, No. 12—Chas. Eginton, H. P.; R. T. Hood, K.; T. M. Eginton, proxy of S.
Georgetown Chapter, No. 13—J. G. Morrison, proxy of H. P.
Oriental Chapter, No. 14—R. M. Fairleigh, proxy of H. P.
Paris Chapter, No. 15—H. F. Logan, H. P.
Richmond Chapter, No. 16—B. T. Gentry, H. P.; W. C. Peyton, K.
Cynthiana Chapter, No. 17—I. T. Martin, H. P.; J. M. Poyntz, proxy of K.
King Solomon's Chapter, No. 18—Wm. Kerr, H. P.; Horace Gooch, K.; Jas. A. Beattie, S.
Temple Chapter, No. 19—R. A. Gibney, H. P.
Western Star Chapter, No. 20—W. A. Barton, H. P.
Franklin Chapter, No. 22—T. J. Dillehay, H. P.
Owen Chapter, No. 23—T. H. Walker, proxy of H. P.
Mt. Olivet Chapter, No. 24—H. P. Duncan, H. P.
Somerset Chapter, No. 25—A. H. Campbell, S.
Washington Chapter, No. 27—S. Muratta, H. P.
Clay Chapter, No. 28—J. P. Rascoe, H. P.
Paducah Chapter, No. 30—E. B. Jones, K.
Rowan Chapter, No. 31—C. C. Wells, H. P.
Elkton Chapter, No. 33—E. B. Edwards, H. P.; J. D. Russell, proxy of K., S. T. Fortune, proxy of S.
Covington Chapter, No. 35—H. Bostwick, H. P.; W. D. Hill, proxy of S.
Greensburg Chapter, No. 36—O. P. Marshall, K.

Bowlinggreen Chapter, No. 38—J. L. McClure proxy of H. P.
 Nicholas Chapter, No. 41—J. A. Mathews, H. P.; W. H. Squires, proxy of K.; E. B. Rice, S.
 Glasgow Chapter, No. 45—V. H. Jones, proxy of H. P.; A. H. Shirley, proxy of K.; C. C. Anderson, S.
 Millersburg Chapter, No. 46—H. T. Batterton, H. P.
 Sherburne Chapter, No. 47—Alfred Williams, K.
 McClure Chapter, No. 48—John Ellis, H. P.; J. M. Collins, S.
 Hickman Chapter, No. 49—V. A. McCutchen, H. P.
 Napoleon Chapter, No. 51—M. J. Williams, H. P.; J. S. Dean, proxy of K.
 Bloomfield Chapter, No. 53—John A. Terrill, H. P.
 Union Chapter, No. 54—J. B. Blae, H. P.; John Bell, proxy of K.; Jos. C. Dodge, proxy of S.
 Carroll Chapter, No. 55—R. F. Harrison, proxy of H. P.
 Lancaster Chapter, No. 56—W. D. Hopper, proxy of H. P.
 Stanford Chapter, No. 59—A. G. Huffman, proxy of H. P.
 Lyon Chapter, No. 61—L. M. Cobb, proxy of H. P.
 Sam Reed Chapter, No. 63—J. M. Corbin, K.
 Henderson Chapter, No. 65—S. K. Sneed, H. P.
 Paint Lick Chapter, No. 66—W. K. Denny, K.
 Hancock Chapter, No. 67—J. E. Stone, H. P.
 Mt. Eden Chapter, No. 68—W. Taaffe, H. P.; A. Cox, proxy of K.
 Mayfield Chapter, No. 69—W. W. Tice, K.
 Crittenden Chapter, No. 70—S. Hodge, proxy of H. P.; A. S. Threlkeld, K.
 Fleming Chapter, No. 71—J. T. Fleming, H. P.
 Providence Chapter, No. 72—M. C. Dorris, H. P.; George A. Ruly, proxy of K.
 Concord Chapter, No. 73—P. A. Stillely, proxy of H. P.
 Bu ns Chapter, No. 74—W. S. Jeffers, H. P.
 Moore Chapter, No. 75—J. T. Smith, proxy of H. P.
 Olive Branch Chapter, No. 76—John French, H. P.; M. H. Lewis, K.; Rev. P. H. Jeffers, proxy of S.
 Antioch Chapter, No. 78—D. Y. Craig, H. P.; J. H. Bishop, S.
 Bristow Chapter, No. 79—W. F. Champion, K.; J. E. Lemon, S.
 Apperson Chapter, No. 81—Julius C. Miller, Jr., proxy of H. P.
 Johnston Chapter, No. 82—J. T. Nichols, H. P.; J. T. Collins proxy of K.
 Edmunds Chapter, No. 83—J. W. Corley, proxy, of H. P.; R. B. Edmunds, K., T. E. Englan, proxy of S.
 Liberty Chapter, No. 84—W. F. Napier, H. P.
 Calvert Chapter, No. 85—W. M. Cason, S.
 Jessamine Chapter, No. 86—J. C. Welch, H. P.
 Rio Verde Chapter, No. 87—W. Adair, H. P.
 Thomas Todd Chapter, No. 88—S. V. Colgrove, proxy of K.; J. P. Foree, S.
 Benton Chapter, No. 29—J. C. Gilbert, H. P.
 Palestine Chapter, No. 91—R. W. Shelbourne, H. P.
 Murray Chapter, No. 92—J. M. Hart, H. P.; A. H. Ware, proxy of K.
 Fisherville Chapter, No. 93—J. G. Melone, H. P.

Logan Chapter, No. 94—A. D. Kennedy, H. P.; P. A. Lyon, proxy of K.
 Bracken Chapter, No. 96—H. Z. Watson, S.
 London Chapter, U. D.—W. T. Moren, proxy of H. P.
 Uureka Chapter, U. D.—Smith Gregory, K.; W. H. Meffert, S.
 Lagrange Chapter, U. D.—F. S. Carrington, H. P.
 Cave Spring Chapter, U. D.—J. W. Hicks, H. P.
 Edmunton Chapter, U. D.—P. E. Sandidge, H. P.
 R. G. Gardner Chapter, U. D.—W. H. Pennington, proxy of H. P.
 Mt. Horeb Chapter, U. D.—W. C. Keas, proxy of H. P.; James M. Clyde, proxy of K.
 Sacramento Chapter, U. D.—J. T. Crandell, H. P.
 A Constitutional number of Chapters being represented, the Grand Chapter was opened in the seventh degree according to ancient form, when the Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. Grand Chaplain.
 The M. E. Grand High Priest addressed the Grand Chapter, which, on motion of Comp. W. E. Robinson, was ordered to be spread upon the minutes, and is as follows:
Companions: The silent march of time has again brought us around the altar of Masonry, where we have been wont to invoke the blessings of the Giver of all good, and from whence we separated, as it seems, but yesterday, with fond adieus. We have assembled in accordance with our usage, to look over the work of the past and to take counsel as to the future, and this tabernacle is the silent witness of our heartfelt greetings; and while peace and plenty have marked the interval of our separation, yet in looking over the circle which surrounds me, I find absent from their places those with whom we have taken sweet counsel in the past.
 And in this connection it will be proper, perhaps, for me to perform the painful duty of announcing to you the death of our Past Grand High Priest, Rev. W. H. Forsythe, who departed this life on the 4th day of September, 1868, after a brief illness. To most of you his name is a household word; he was many times elected Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and often Grand Chaplain of this Grand Chapter; and while presiding over this Grand Chapter, did so with such singular ability and fraternal kindness as to attach to him all with whom he came in contact. In early life the Bishop, as he was familiarly called, was an opponent of our institution, and remained so until he espoused the cause of our Redeemer, at which time he became a warm and zealous member of our Order, and Paul was no warmer in advocating the Christian religion after his conversion, and which he persecuted before with so much vigor, than was the Bishop, of Masonry, after he entered in its cause. He was its earnest, zealous supporter, illustrating the purity and sublimity of its teachings, by the rectitude of his life and conduct. He was ever found in the discharge of duty. To illustrate to you his zeal in our cause, I would state to you that at the last meeting of our Chapter which he attended, and which was but a short time before his death, he walked six miles to be present and discharge his duties as King of our Chapter.
 I would refer this matter to you that you may take such action upon this irreparable loss to our institution as you, in your judgment, may think proper, for "he was a man, take him all in all, we may never see his like again."
 It is with great pleasure that I am enabled to report to you perfect peace and harmony throughout our jurisdiction. Not a note of discord has been heard throughout the last year. While prosperity has abounded in all sections of our State, and while the material of the temple has been greatly added to, it has been such as has stood, and we trust will stand, the Grand Overseer's square, true, tried and trusty, showing the outer courts of our tabernacle have been well and truly

guarded, and such has been the harmony in our Subordinate Chapters that no question of importance has been referred to me for my official decision, and this we feel to be a source of gratulation to this Grand Chapter, and especially so when we consider the number of Chapters and members.
 There is one subject I feel it my duty to present to you for your consideration at this meeting. It is not a new one, nor one upon which you have not reflected, and yet it is one, under existing circumstances, that is difficult of solution. I refer, of course, to the want of uniformity of work in our jurisdiction. So great and so numerous are the discrepancies in the various Chapters that a necessity absolutely exists for this Grand Chapter to take such steps at once as will secure the greater uniformity of work. The manner of accomplishing this is for you in your wisdom to determine. I would suggest to you, however, that, in my judgment, the best way to accomplish this is by and through a Grand Lecturer, and I do this while I know your prejudices against Grand Lecturers. This is the only means by which this much desired work can be accomplished, in my opinion. I believe that nearly all the Grand Chapters within the United States have adopted the Lecture system as the only successful method of curing this evil. The workings of this system, so far as we know and believe, has not only been harmonious, but successful in attaining the end desired.
 I have granted dispensations for the establishment of new Chapters in the following places, to-wit:
 Eureka Chapter, at Louisville, Jefferson county.
 Lagrange Chapter, at Lagrange, Oldham county.
 Clinton Chapter, at Clinton, Hickman county.
 Cave Spring Chapter, at Cave Spring, Christian county.
 Edmunton Chapter, at Edmonson, Edmonson county.
 On the 5th of December I granted a dispensation to Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 21, to resume its labors.
 The above dispensations, with their books and records, will be presented to you for your examination and consideration, and it will be for you to determine whether charters shall be granted and their work continued.
 It affords me great pleasure to announce to you that our relations with Sister Grand Chapters are of the most friendly character, nothing having occurred to mar the fraternal relations with any.
 I have long thought that a change should be made in our time of meeting—our present system did well at the time it was adopted.
 Our Chapters now number over a hundred, and our membership is large in proportion; and I think the prosperity and dignity of this Grand Chapter demand of you to place its meeting on a better basis—one commensurate with the dignity of the Chapter.
 You will permit me to congratulate you on the general prosperity of our institution everywhere—its march is onward, and upward—
 "Like some tall cliff it lifts its awful form,
 Swelling from the vale, midway leaves the storm.
 While circling clouds around its breast may spread,
 Eternal sunshine settles on its head."
 So will it ever be—while we have enrolled among our members the wisest and best men in the land—and while truth and virtue characterize our membership. Notwithstanding there is a muttering in the North of Anti-Masonic sentiment, yet in the future, as in the past, it will pass away before the principles of Eternal Truth, upon which our superstructure is securely erected. Nothing is to be feared from any quarter while our members practice the teachings of Masonry.
 It is a remarkable fact that thousands do not heed that it leads a man step by step to the foot of the cross, and points him to an ascended Redeemer for salvation, while it teaches him to practice every Christian virtue.
 Permit me to indulge the hope that your deliberations will be characterized by that wisdom, good order and fraternal feeling which have ever attended your meetings. And, in conclusion, allow me to express my most grateful thanks for the honor you have done me in calling me to preside over your deliberations, and for that uniform kindness and courtesy which has marked your intercourse with me upon all occasions.

The address was on motion, referred to Comps. Robinson, Todd and Wilson.

GRAND TREASURERS' REPORT.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his annual report of the financial condition of the Grand Chapter to October 15, 1868. The total receipts for the year—including \$958 97, cash on hand, as per report of 1867—was \$7,719 72. The total disbursements for the year was \$6,996 13—leaving in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, \$723 59. The total resources of the Grand Chapter, including balance cash in hands of Grand Treasurer, to October 15, 1868, is 11,273 59.

The following standing Committees were appointed, viz:

On Accounts—Comps. McKenzie, Rascoe and Foree.

On Visitors—Comps. Robinson, Gray and Cowling.

On Grievances—Comps. H. V. Jones, Morrison, Gilbert and Dillehay.

On Returns—Comps. Robb, Cobb, Huffman and Trapp.

On Foreign Correspondence—Comps. Robb, Henderson and Collins.

On Chapters U. D.—Trice, Ryan and Lewis.

On Masonic Jurisprudence—Comps. Wilson, Corbin and Poyntz.

The work and By-Laws of Chapters, U. D. were severally referred to the standing Committee on Chapters, U. D.

Comp. P. Swigert from the Committee heretofore appointed to report a Constitution, By-Laws, &c., for the government of the Grand Chapter, made a report, which was laid over for consideration until to-morrow evening.

Comp. Hodges offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That Companion J. P. Pickens, be and he is hereby appointed High Priest, Comp. J. M. Elder, King, and B. F. T. Hancock, Scribe, of Clinton Chapter, No. 57, the former officers of said Chapter having vacated said offices during the past several years, by death or removal; and that the dues of said Chapter up to and including this year, be remitted.

Comp. Wilson presented petition of Warsaw Chapter, No. 90: referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Comp. John French presented charges against Louisa Chapter, No. 88: referred to Committee on Grievances.

Comp. H. Z. Watson, presented a petition from Braeken Chapter, No. 89: referred to Committee on Jurisprudence.

Comp. Collins presented a petition from McClure Chapter, No. 48: referred to Committee on Accounts.

The Grand Secretary reported that the Companions of North Middletown Chapter, No. 26, on the 18th day of April, 1868, filed in his office the charter thereof, surrendering the same.

Resolved, That it be accepted and filed.

The Committee on Chapters, U. D., at the last Convocation, having designated and assigned numbers to new Chapters improperly and properly belonging to Chapters heretofore organized—

Resolved, That the same be now corrected and that the number assigned

To Fisherville as No. 86, be changed to No. 93;
To Logan as No. 87, be changed to No. 94;
To Louisa as No. 88, be changed to No. 95;
To Braeken as No. 89, be changed to No. 96;
To Warsaw as No. 90, be changed to No. 97;
And that the Grand Secretary cause the corrections in said Charters to be made.

Comp. W. K. Denny presented a petition from Paint Lick Chapter, No. 66, which was referred to the Committee on Chapters U. D.

The Grand Chapter then proceeded to the election of Grand Officers for the next twelve months, when the following Companions were elected, and proclaimed accordingly, viz:

M. E. RICHARD G. HAWKINS, Louisville, G. H. P.
E. E. B. JONES, Paducah, D. G. H. P.
E. HENRY BOSTWICK, Covington, G. K.
E. J. M. COELINS, Crittenden, Grant co., G. S.

Comp. P. SWIGERT, G. Sec.

Comp. A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, G. Tr.

Comp. Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Frankfort, G. C.

Comp. J. P. RASCOE, Princeton, G. C. H.

Comp. G. W. MERRIWETHER, Christiansburg, G. C. G.

Comp. R. C. MATHEWS, Louisville, G. S. & T.

Who were severally installed according to ancient form and usage—except Rev. Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Chapter was then called from labor until seven o'clock to-morrow evening.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1868.

The Grand Chapter was called to labor at the appointed hour.

PAST GRAND HIGH PRIESTS.

C. G. Wintersmith, H. Hudson.

ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington Chapter, No. 27—G. J. Bosley, proxy of K.

Jo Davis Chapter, No. 32—J. H. Branham, proxy of H. P.

Swigert Chapter, No. 40—Q. M. Tyler, proxy of H. P.; Jabez Bingham, K.

Mt. Eden Chapter, No. 68—E. Hedden, H. P.; W. M. Burnett, proxy of S.

Graham Chapter, No. 80—John Brevard, H. P.
Louisa Chapter, No. 88—J. W. Jones, proxy of H. P.

Comp. Tyler presented petition of Swigert Chapter, No. 40, which was referred to Committee on Accounts.

Comp. Sadler presented petition of Daviess Chapter, No. 29, which was referred to Committee on Accounts.

Comp. Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, Grand Chaplain elect, appeared and was installed according to ancient form and usage.

Comp. P. Swigert presented the following, to which the Grand Chapter responded "No," unanimously:

The present High Priest of Frankfort Chapter, No. 3, having recently decided in said Chapter he had the power as such, to surrender the charter thereof at his pleasure in opposition to the expressed opinion (to the contrary) of a majority of its members, and from which opinion an appeal was taken to the Grand Chapter:

Question. Has a presiding H. P. such power?

Comp. Swigert presented a resolution in relation in relation to death of Past High Priest Humphrey Jones, which was adopted:

This Grand Chapter having heard with unfeigned sorrow of the death of our Past Grand High Priest, Humphrey Jones, a devoted Mason for more than a quarter of a century, who presided over this Grand Chapter with marked ability in the year 1849; he died a Christian gentleman at his home in Woodford county, on the 30th September, 1868, without an enemy. In order to perpetuate his memory.

Be it resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to prepare a mourning page with a befitting inscription, and have the same printed in the proceedings.

Comp. Tice, from the Committee on Chapters U. D., made the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Chapters Under Dispensation having duly considered the business given them in charge by this Grand Chapter, respectfully report as follows:

1st. That they find the papers and records of Sacramento Chapter, U. D., in due form, and no

reason appearing to the contrary, they recommend that a charter be granted under the name of Sacramento Chapter No. 98, and that Comp. J. T. Crandell, H. P., Comp. L. E. Almon, King, and Comp. J. M. Page, Scribe, be installed.

2. That they find the papers and records of R. G. Gardiner Chapter, U. D., in due form, and recommend that a charter be granted them also, under the name of Bewleyville Chapter No. 99. They make this recommendation of a change in the name from R. G. Gardiner to Bewleyville upon a request of the Companions of said Chapter; and upon like request they also recommend that Comp. J. H. W. Frank be installed M. E. High Priest, Comp. T. J. Jolly as E. King, and Comp. P. J. Henderson as E. Scribe.

3d. They find that Mount Horeb Chapter No. 21, has resumed its regular work under dispensation from the M. E. Grand High Priest, since the last regular convocation of this Grand Chapter. And the record of their work having been carefully examined by us, recommend that their charter be restored to them—but it is the unanimous opinion of your Committee that the Companions of Mount Horeb Chapter have erred in this, as appears by the following extract from their minutes: "On motion of Comp. J. M. Foster, a committee, consisting of Companions Thomas Metcalf, H. Jones, Jr., and Wm. Reese, was appointed to investigate a report of gross immorality and indecency concerning one of the Companions of this Chapter, and to report at the next regular meeting." We add with pleasure, the report was found untrue. Your Committee think that it is entirely un-masonic in any Chapter officially to hunt down rumors derogatory to the good name of a worthy Companion. It is the duty of each to guard the reputation of all, and any official action of a Chapter ought in such cases to be founded upon nothing less substantial than the written charges of a worthy Companion.

4th. Your Committee find the papers and records of Edmuntton Chapter, U. D., in due form, and no reason appearing to the contrary they recommend that a charter be granted them under the name of Edmuntton Chapter No. 100, and that Comp. P. E. Sandidge be installed High Priest, Comp. Geo. R. Price, King, and Comp. W. A. Conyers, Scribe.

5. Your Committee find the papers and records of Eureka Chapter, U. D., in due form, and also recommend that a charter be granted them under the name of Eureka Chapter, No. 101, and that Comp. Smith Gregory be installed High Priest, Comp. J. D. Orrill, King, and Comp. W. H. Melfert, Scribe.

6th. The Companions of Cave Spring Chapter, U. D., represent to your Committee that on account of sickness they have been unable to organize or work as yet under the dispensation granted them by the M. E. Grand High Priest, since the last stated communication of this Grand Chapter, and ask a continuation of their dispensation till the next stated communication of this Grand Chapter, which request your Committee recommend may be granted them.

7. The records and papers of Clinton Chapter, U. D., not being present, or any representative from said Chapter, your Committee recommend that they be continued under dispensation and permitted thus to work until the next stated communication of this grand body.

8th. The Officers and Companions of Paint Lick Chapter ask, on account of many removals of Companions from their vicinity, that their place of meeting be changed to Kirksville, Madison county; and your Committee recommend that such permission be granted them upon a consenting vote of a majority of all the members of said Chapter.

9th. Your Committee having also examined the papers and records of Lagrange Chapter, U. D., and finding them in due form, recommend that a charter be granted them under the name of Lagrange Chapter, No. 102, and that Comp. F. S. Carrington be installed M. E. High Priest, Comp. William Potts, E. King, and Jacob Dinkelspiel, E. Scribe.

10th. Your Committee have also examined a copy of the records and papers of London Chapter, U. D., and respectfully recommend that a charter be granted them under the name of London Chapter, No. 103, and that Comp. John Pitman be installed High Priest, Comp. W. A. Aikman, King, and Comp. R. L. McKee, Scribe.

In conclusion, your Committee say that they find the records of nearly all the Chapters under Dispensation to have been kept in no very creditable manner as to execution and the framing of the several minutes of business, and are mostly included in small and unsuitable books of Record, but from all such criticism they with great pleasure, except Eureka Chapter, whose minutes are unexceptionable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. W. TICE,
W. M. RYAN,
M. H. LEWIS.

Comp. V. H. Jones, from the Committee on Grievances, made the following report in relation to Louisa Chapter, which was adopted :

The Committee to whom was referred the charges of Olive Branch Chapter, No. 76, against Louisa Chapter, report that the evidence before them shows that J. C. Beck, when he petitioned Louisa Chapter, had rented rooms at Louisa, and declared not only his intention of making Louisa his home, but that it was his home and residence. Yet he had formerly resided near Newport, and his family were still there except one daughter who was with him. Louisa Chapter received the petition of said Beck, voted upon it, and conferred the Chapter degrees on him, all in the same day. But his election and reception of the degrees at that time was under the advice and by the directions of the M. E. Grand High Priest, proxy, J. F. Medley, who was presiding and acting under a commission to organize Louisa Chapter, installed its officers and put the same to work. We are of opinion that Louisa Chapter had no right to elect said Beck and confer the degrees at said time: and that said proxy neither had nor could have and exercise any such prerogative as was claimed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. V. JONES,
J. G. MORRISON,
J. C. GILBERT.

Comp. Robinson offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That whereas, the charter of Edmunds Chapter, No. 83, has been perjured, that the Grand Secretary be instructed to furnish said Chapter a new charter, free of charge, except the Secretary's fees.

Comp. W. E. Robinson, from the Committee on Grand High Priest's address, made the following report: The first section was adopted, the balance of said report rejected.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the Grand High Priest's address, would respectfully report:

That so much of the address as refers to P. G. H. P., W. H. Forsythe, be referred to a Special Committee to draft suitable resolutions.

That so much as refers to the appointment of Grand Lecturer be referred to the Committee on Revision with instructions to report in favor of the same, at this session of the Grand Chapter.

That so much as refers to Chapters Under Dispensation be referred to the committee on the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. E. ROBINSON,
THOMAS TOOD.

Comp. Trapp, from Committee on Returns made the following report, which was adopted :

To the M. E. Grand R. A. Chapter of the State of Kentucky:

Your Committee on Returns have carefully examined the following reports of Subordinate Chapters, and would report as follows, viz:

Correct: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 41, 56, 48, 49, 51, 53, 55, 56, 59, 61, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 86, 89, 90, (at Campbellsville and No. 90 at Warsaw.) 91, 92. Under Dispensation: Sacramento, Eureka, R. G. Gardiner, Cave Spring, London, Mt. Horeb.

Incorrect, in omitting the names of Exalted Companions under the head of Companions: Nos. 15, 17, 47, 54, 87, 88.

Incorrect, in not paying on enough Companions: No. 19 pays on 32 and reports 36 names; No. 17 pays on 47 and reports 50 names; No. 69 pays on 55 and reports 71 names; also reports 6

exalted and two admitted, upon which they pay nothing; No. 81 pays on 80 and reports 84 names.

Incorrect, in paying dues on one companion, each, more than they report names: Nos. 7, 45, 85 and 88.

No. 17 reports two Companions admitted without giving date of admission, or date of petition.

No. 73 reports a M. E. M. as a Companion and pays dues on him.

No. 45 reports eleven exalted and pays on but ten, and pays on 11 Companions admitted but reports no names under the proper heading.

No. 45 reports no Secretary in the list of officers.

No. 17 reports no King. Lagrange U. D., reports a Companion exalted on same day the petition is dated, and shows no evidence of having a dispensation to do so; also reports one Companion admitted, without giving date of petition.

No. 40 reports three Past High Priests and reports the same under head of Companions. Also fails to report three Companions admitted, under the head of Companions.

No. 88 reports 51 Companions and pays on but 45.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. P. ROBB,
A. G. HUFFMAN,
LINAH M. COBB,
J. D. TRAPP.

Comp. Trapp offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Georgetown Chapter, No. 13, has suffered a severe loss by fire, all books and papers belonging thereto being destroyed, and having paid all demands due this Grand Chapter, except dues due last session, and they not being able, in consequence of the above loss, to determine the amount of said dues, therefore

Resolved, That the dues due by said Chapter to this Grand Chapter at the session of 1867, be and the same are hereby remitted.

Comp. Wilson from committee on Jurisprudence made a report which was recommitted.

On motion, the consideration of the By-Laws was postponed until the next Communication, and that the Grand Secretary have the same published with the proceedings.

Committee on Jurisprudence made report in reference to petition of Bracken Chapter, which was adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of Bracken Chapter, No. 89, beg leave to report that they have performed the duty assigned them and report as follows:

The question submitted in the petition is, that several Companions who signed the petition for the dispensation of Bracken Chapter, No. 89, and whose names are on the rolls of the Chapter, and also on other Chapters, and are having dues assessed against them and paid for them to the Grand Chapter of Kentucky, by both Chapters. The Grand Chapter is therefore asked to decide to which Chapter these Companions belong. Your Committee are of opinion that the Companions having become members of a Chapter, must be regarded as members thereof until they are properly dimitted, suspended, or expelled.

H. T. WILSON,
J. M. CORBIN,
J. M. POYNTZ.

Comp. Rascoe from the Committee on Accounts made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Grand Chapter of Kentucky:
The Committee on Accounts would make the following report: We have considered the petition of McClure Chapter, No. 48. They ask a removal of their Chapter from Crittenden to Walton, their Chapter room having been destroyed by fire. We deem the request reasonable and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the Companions be granted, and that the Chapter be removed to Walton until the Chapter have a suitable room at Crittenden.

We should further report that we have examined the financial accounts of the Grand Treasurer and find them correct.

We would further report that we have duly considered the petition of Warsaw Chapter, No.

90, asking this Grand Chapter to pay for their seal, from a mistake being made in the number of their Charter, which we deem reasonable, and that the same and other Chapters similarly situated, who have procured their seals, be allowed the expenses incurred by changing the numbers thereof, and that the Grand Treasurer be directed to pay the same.

Your Committee would report that we have examined the petition of Companions Q. M. Tyler and J. Bingham, of Swigert Chapter, No. 40, and think the request of the Companions should be granted, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the dues against Swigert Chapter be and are hereby remitted to the close of the past year; they having paid the dues for the present year at this Convocation.

J. E. MCKENZIE,
J. P. RASCOE,
J. P. FOREE.

Comp. Howe offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Companions composing Burns Chapter, No. 74, may, a majority concurring therein, move the place of meeting from Concord, in Lewis county, to Vanceburg in the same county.

Comp. Hodges offered the following amendment which was laid over until next Communication:

Amend the Constitutional Rules of the Grand Chapter by changing the time of the meeting of the same, from the Third Monday in October, to the Friday before the Third Monday.

Present—C. G. Wintersmith, P. G. H. P.

Comp. E. B. Jones offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Chapter be, and are hereby tendered to P. G. H. Priest, I. T. Martin, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over this Grand Chapter during the past year.

The Grand Treasurer is directed to pay the Grand Pursuivant and Tyler their usual allowance and per diem.

And then the Grand Chapter closed in ample form, according to ancient usage, with prayer from the Rev. Grand Chaplain.

R. G. HAWKINS, G. H. P.

P. SWIGERT, G. S.

The New Albany Commercial—in its account of the hanging of Anderson and the Reno's—by a mob, in the jail of that City says:

MASONRY SAVES THE SHERIFF'S LIFE.—After the mob had accomplished their work in the jail, they returned to the Sheriff's office, where Sheriff Fullenlove was sitting, quite faint from the pain and loss of blood caused by the pistol ball he had received in his arm from one of the vigilants while trying to give the alarm. A guard had been left in the room with him, Mr. Perrette, and others. Of this guard, five or six were masons. They gave the Sheriff the hailing sign, but he refused to recognize it. Mr. Perrette, however, recognized the sign and answered it. He vouched to the men giving it that Fullenlove was a Mason. The mob from the jail were just then coming in, and two or three of them drew their pistols, crying out, "Shoot the Sheriff; he knows too much." The Masons who were in the room, however, covered the Sheriff, and ordered back the mob, thus saving Mr. Fullenlove's life. Had it not been for these Masons he would, undoubtedly, have been murdered.

Prayer doth not always procure for us the thing we pray for, but then it procureth something; nor is the prayer always granted at the time of its being offered up, but then it is sure to be granted at a more expedient time.

A correspondent of the New York Times suggests the word *thalagram* for a telegraphic dispatch through the Atlantic Cable—*thala*, from the Greek word *thalasis*, sea, and *gram* from the Greek *gramma*, letter.

Brothers help us with your subscriptions.

KENTUCKY FREEMASON.

EDITORS.

A. G. HODGES and Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON.

FRANKFORT, KY...DECEMBER, 1868.

TAKE NOTICE.

This number completes the first volume of the "KENTUCKY FREEMASON." If our friends who have read the numbers of this volume, are satisfied that we have given them a paper worthy of their patronage, we trust that every one of them will, forthwith, remit us \$1 50 for the second volume, that we may send them the January number of that volume.

Come, Brethren, give us a helping hand to keep up a paper in our own locality. We rely almost exclusively upon the Kentucky Masons to sustain our paper.

Address,

A. G. HODGES, Publisher.
Frankfort, Kentucky.

TO THE CRAFT.

With this number we close the First Volume of the "Freemason." We look back over the year, and the retrospect is pleasant. We have had no quarrels—received but little abuse, and have been honored by many words of cheer, from our patrons and exchanges. We have written no word, which dying we would wish to blot. Our paper has been a dignified organ of the Craft, and has been well-approved wherever examined. We have endeavored to edit it with a scrutinizing eye upon our exchanges, a critical examination of our selections, and a thoughtful mind behind our pen. We have furnished our readers with one hundred and ninety-two pages, quarto, of matter. We have weighed everything in the balances, and scrupulously discarded all that was wanting in interest and purity. We have performed no blundering, or careless task. We have made no money—and lost none. We are in a good humor with everybody, and hopefully appeal to the brethren to sustain us during the coming year.

The paper has reached a crisis. Our subscription list must be renewed to enable us to go forward. We trust no patron of the past will fail to yield us assistance for the future. Do not wait to renew, but do it at once. No New-Year greeting you can send us will do us the good, that a renewal of your subscription will do.

We shall send an appeal to each Lodge, in its corporate capacity, to take at least two copies of our Journal. We trust there is no Lodge so bankrupt of interest in this organ of the Craft, as to refuse us this much of assistance. Do this, brethren, and we shall still live as a reliable organ of our Institution.

Help us now—and we will aid you the New-Year through.

Grand Master Fitch's Address before the late Grand Lodge, is being extensively copied by our Exchanges, and, in every quarter, is exciting the most favorable comments.

Messrs. Morris Southwick & Co., of Louisville, will issue, on the first of January, a "lithographic map of the Fall's City." It will exhibit a diagram of all the proposed city improvements. They propose to furnish it, and their Real Estate Bulletin—published monthly, in newspaper form,—for one year for the sum of *One Dollar*.

The magnificent Opera House, known as "Major Hall," recently erected in this City at an expense of \$40,000, will be opened in January.

Hiram Lodge No. 4, of this City, will have a magnificent banquet at the Capital Hotel on the night of the 26th of December.

An Amateur Concert, for the benefit of the Baptist Church of this City, netted three-hundred and fifty dollars.

Send on the Clubs. We have Atlantean shoulders; and can bear a good deal of beating—of that kind.

CHRISTMAS.

The 25th of December is a cosmopolitan festival. The whole Christian world takes Holiday—and gladly beats its heart, on that day when "Good-news" was communicated from Heaven to Earth. We care not to question the *day* assigned to the event. We accept the common law—*usage*—on the subject. All the intents of commemoration are completed by observing the ordinarily accepted Christmas. It has been observed for fifteen centuries, and we are too young to question the propriety of that which has secured the sanction of the gravity and the gladness of so long a period. The *day* will be noted in the calendars of Time and the festivities of a glad humanity, until *He* who came the pauper-babe of Bethlehem shall come as the King of Glory to mount the throne of Universal Empire.

Churches, Councils, and Parliaments have frowned down the day, and yet it would revive—for humanity could scarcely be persuaded that God hasn't got a holiday for his laborers—an anniversary for garlands, and music, and greetings, and gifts, and feasting.

As one item of Christmas history, we may relate, that it was first forbidden by act of English Parliament in 1644, to be commemorated in that year, for the reason that a monthly fast had been proclaimed for the Wednesday on which Christmas occurred. The institution of centuries gave way to the arbitrary decree of the Parliament. It is a matter of curious interest, that the act was dated "Die Jovis,"—or Thursday. The British Legislature inadvertently missed the setting up of a weekly day to Jupiter, while abnegating an annual one to Jesus.

In 1645, the Parliament, by act, abolished Christmas because they conceived it on the King's side; which doubtless, it was—and they gave the people a monthly holiday instead—but they never could root out the common feeling for the old Christmas, and it reinstated itself as the first of National, as well as Ecclesiastical festivals, as soon as the authorities, who wielded the thunders, would allow.

That Christmas has been and is likely to be abused we read by grant. Gluttony and drunkenness too often override the proprieties of the occasion, and make this festival to Jesus more nearly resemble a revel in honor of Bacchus. A small proportion of the multitude, who engage in the hilarities of the season, remember Jesus. The majority ignore him. But men outrage all law in the violence they do themselves. They abuse their Creator by vicious employment of the very forces of life; they dissipate their powers; outrage their immortality and the riches of Christianity, by employing the advantages of Christianity to the decorating and multiplying of the

modes of crime. These same men abuse earth, sun and moon, land and water, food and drink, fasting and feasting, work and indolence, knowledge and ignorance; and it is no marvel that they abuse Christmas.

We profess to "use the world as not abusing it"—to employ everything with reference to its end—the law of its legitimate use. Let us not abuse Christmas. The birth day of Jesus—is the key-stone in the arch of time. History before it springs up on one side with its B. C., and history on the other with its A. C. *Before Christ*, and *After Christ* are the two wings of the arch—and Jesus is the key-stone that gives them unity and strength. This arch spans the ages past and to come. The birth-day of Jesus was not an occurrence in events; it was the cause of events that preceded it, as it is the cause of that new world of feeling and thought which has existed since. It was the coming of God on an embassy of Love to our world,—an event of such stupendous importance to our race that all chronology and History start out from it, as the central fact of Time. It was the erection, among and out of the ruins of the shattered temple of humanity, of that sublime edifice of worship, at whose shrines the universal race might bow and adore, and rise up and sing in the joy which knowledge of pardoned guilt imparts. *This is the day which the Lord hath made; let us rejoice and be glad therein.* But let us "rejoice in the Lord," and let our "moderation be known to all men." The man who does not think of God on Christmas day needs to have his heart mellowed with gratitude.

We confess that we submit cheerfully to Christmas. It has come off conqueror in the contests with Parliaments and pulpits. It sways christianity like an autocrat.

The house-wife who should fail to bake the Christmas pie, would be regarded as something inferior to *woman*. The school-teacher who would risk to "keep school" on this holiday of the world, would need a platoon of soldiers to keep his pupils in subjection; the Merchant who cannot relax the labors of his clerk on Christmas day had better exchange his yard-stick for a rod of iron; the creditor who would urge his due deserves the pillory, more than the delinquent debtor; the sailor who should bark in society amid its social scenes should be chained in his kennel; in fact—*anybody* who should mar the pleasure of this annual day—his Gospel (Glad-Tydings festival), would do so in contempt of the opinions of mankind, and deserve a crown of upas leaves.

One of the most pleasant features of the Christmas season is to notice how senates, shops, courts—statesmen, jurists, tradesmen—all yield to the demand of festive youth, and the gladness of nursery levies.

Senates adjourn, courts close, States must get along as they can, rogues must go unhanged, debts remain uncollected, the jarring wheels of trade stand still, the paper is unprinted, and even the tax gatherer ceases his inexorable demands for titles. Commerce comes down from its elevators, casts aside its bales and barrels, and deals in toys, and pattys. Literature expresses itself in "Mother Goose Melodies," and the great world is more concerned with, "Who killed Cock Robin?" than the gravest questions of State.

Chromos give way to colored picture-books; the opera yields to Christmas carols; and the highest exploit of the muse is to sing the praises of Old Kris Kringle.

Burdens of anxiety vanish on Christmas Eve—chronic maladies become acute pleasures—the Blues bleach before St. Nicholas—and the little stockings, hanging in the Chimney corner, are antidotes to all dull care. Poverty looks pleadingly to wealth, and is not always disappointed. Miser's purse-strings relax and a few imprisoned Eagles are given wings on missions of mercy.

Christmas is a great heart-warmer—and brings men of all grades together in a glorious Congress of good cheer, and good will. The children rule, and the world is happy in submission to their authority. We send our Christmas greeting to our most distant readers, and all we ask for "gift" is their sunniest smile. A merry Christmas to you all!

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

The 27th day of December is the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist. As St. John the Baptist represents the objective in Masonry, St. John the Evangelist represents the subjective. The one bursts out of the wilderness like a tempest lightning girt, and thunder-shod, calling men, in vehement tones, to duty; the other is calm, contemplative, and receptive—just such an amanuensis as God wanted, to write his letters of love to the world. The one was the turbulent Atlantic—the other the broad, tranquil Pacific. The one would strike with profoundest awe—the other melt you with estatic love. The one would build his cottage on Sinai, in the desert—the other his home on Calvary, near a city-full. John was the "disciple whom Jesus loved," and the Evangelist has had the heart of the world ever since. It was love in his heart, that made John so much at home, when heaven was bursting in grand diorama upon his view, in the Apocalypse of Patmos. His heart is a honey-comb, and throughout his writings was ever spilling its nectar. It is he that calls God "LOVE"—the truest and best name ever given to the Infinite All-Father.

It was on some sunny day, when the air was laden with the aroma of the gardens of the Universe, when the birds were trilling in orchestral unison, and his whole soul was a psalm—that John's nature burst into flower, and fragrant and beautiful, looked up to find the Universe its perennial home—and God, the florist, that had nurtured his heart into a blossom that should never fade, nor drop away. "God is love"—that is the "Rose of Sharon" sentence of the Bible; the *soltwaire* of the Crown of the King of Kings.

John the Evangelist was the tear-gatherer of Jesus. He went through the harvest of His words, and set himself to the preservation of the dew-drops that glittered on the beard of the grain. This John wrote the Odyssey of Christ's life; the other, had a dancing girl not claimed his shaggy head, might have written the Iliad.

John the Evangelist—too, wrote the Book of Revelations—and became the great symbolic representative of Masonic art in writing.

Mystery, like the hazy nebulae of the distant stars floats around the Apocalypse. It is a book that has profoundly kept its *secret*. While our hearts are glad with the rising of the Christmas Star—brightest in night's diadem, we, like John would love the Babe of Bethlehem, and find the softest pillow, for our hearts and our hopes, on the breast of the Divine-Man.

The Rule of Three—A Triumviratè.

For the Kentucky Freemason.

Mr. Editor:—There are a great many people in this wide, wide world, who think you are a candidate for patronage. You are an editor—regarded as a poor, miserable supplicant for *patronage*. You write Editorials, which would cost scores of your readers years of toil to construct—in an hour. You are a pauper; they magnificent patrons of your toil. You studied in the Academy, and the College—expended your patrimony in the culture of your brains, instead of the multiplication of your shocks. The man whose garner are full of golden grain thinks he is *giving* you something, to help you sustain your paper.

He is *paying*. He gets a *quid pro quo*.

You often hear people talk about *giving* to the preacher. Do they? Whose are the days and nights of toil spent over the composition of sermons, in visiting the aged, the infirm, the sick? Yet, how many preachers are subjected to the mortification of feeling that they are *patronized*.

The clergymen would like to go a hunting. The dignified man of State says, I cannot go with you, but I will lend you my gun, and furnish you with powder and shot. Who asked him for his Nimrodical charity? He can buy his own ammunition. His suggestion was for company in a relaxing sport, not for nitre and lead.

He is oppressed with cares. Day after day he hears the troubles of his people, waits by the bedside of the sick, or sits in the shadows with the sorrowing; night after night he thinks, and feels for something with which to correct, or comfort his congregation on the Sabbath. He is continually in a strain. The relaxations allowed him are few. He can occasionally hunt, or fish, and possibly take a game of chess. But the general expectation is that he should dress in broadcloth, wear a silk hat, carry himself erect, smile at everybody, and never do anything *habitually*, that anybody else does. What wonder so many ministers break down?

The clergyman tired and troubled says to some disciple of Walton, "I would like to take a fishing excursion with you," the patron responds and says, "I cannot go. I will furnish you with rod, minnows, and buggy." The weary clergymen didn't ask for these. He wanted *company*. Maybe the same day the "patron" goes off with a "bevy of chums" to delight himself in piscatorial sports.

Now, sir, it is the rule in large towns, so far as I have known them, that the clergy shall be overworked. That they shall visit—visit—the old, the sick, the dissatisfied, and never rest themselves. They go through *duty*, as imposed by public opinion, at high pressure. After awhile they almost lose the power of sleeping.

How little leisure the clergyman has! How much of patronage to make him almost feel that he is a pauper on the town!

Well, he has no more right to commit suicide by slow and studious means than any one else has by swifter and coarser means. He has a body, and it needs exercise, and if he occasionally be found with a gun, a fishing-rod, a bat, or pair of skates, let no one think strangely of him.

Aristotle says, "the end of work is to enjoy leisure." Sabbath is a day of *rest* to most people; to the minister it is a day of anxious and exhausting toil.

Nothing gives a man more pleasing rest than change of employment. You have heard, doubtless, of that tread-mill horse, which all the days of the week, but Sunday, was engaged in walking

around his harrow wheel. What was the Sunday recreation of that weary horse? One might have thought, that being his business to tramp, *tramp*, TRAMP all the week he would have chosen to lie down and rest on the Sabbath. The horse was wiser. It spent Sunday in walking round and round, in the opposite direction from that in which it walked on week-days. It found *rest* in varying its employment. Let the weary clergymen take the field with his gun, or away with himself to the brook with his fishing-rod—and find in a complete change of employment that recreation so necessary for the health of his body and his mind. If he should, let it not be the signal for spiritual epilepsy: he will preach better the next Sabbath. And when he suggests to you, that such a sport would be pleasant to him, do not cut to the quick his feelings by offering your implements, while you are careful to deny yourself. Go with him if you can—and if you cannot, don't offer to send him on your poney, or to pay for his powder or minnows. He will equip and furnish himself. He wants *company*—not patronage.

VIATOR.

The man that wrote the above must be an Editor or a Preacher—maybe both. As "misery loves company," we set him up on the tripod beside us. Poor fellow! he has no other vengeance, than that we have allowed him, through our columns. As our "Christmas Gift" to him, we *give* him this notice of his contribution. What a *favor* we have conferred on him, in allowing him to vent his spleen, through the medium of our very amiable paper.

Sotto Voce. We would say to our subscribers that we do not object to *patronage* bestowed on the Freemason. Hurry up the Clubs! Christmas is coming.

The Ladies of Louisville are indefatigable in their efforts to raise funds for the "Widows' and Orphans' Home." They have recently held a successful fair, which realized a very handsome amount for the Institution. They are worthy of all honor, and will yet receive the gratitude of many homeless widows and orphans of our deceased brethren. We pity the Mason who is cognizant of their labors of love, and yet has no heart to help them. Let the Managers of the "Home" send out at once, their Agent. A rich harvest of assistance will attend his labors. The fields are ripe for the sickle, and only await the reapers coming.

Masonic papers in other States are representing that there is a great excitement in Kentucky, with regard to the proposed formation of another Grand Lodge. There is no such excitement here. It is a Tempest in a Tea-pot. There has been no excitement. Fudge! read the Kentucky Freemason.

Bro. Henry Finck, of Louisville, has lately made a donation of valuable Masonic emblems to Chattanooga Lodge, Tenn. They are intended to commemorate Henry Clay. The gift consists of a spade made of ash-wood, and a pick made of cedar, both of which are said to have been planted by the hand of the Sage of Ashland.

It is said that Gen. Wager Swayne has surrendered unconditionally to one of Louisville's fair daughters.—*Columbus Journal*.

Happy Swain! Lucky girl to win her Wager.

MASONIC CATECHISM, No. 3.

Under whose care is the Craft when "called from labor to refreshment?"

The Junior Warden's care.

What are Masonic *Land-marks*?

The universal language and laws of Freemasonry. Usages so long in vogue that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

Of what is the *Level* an Emblem?

Of Equality.

What is a *Mark*?

The Keystone—bearing the letters, H. T. W. S. S. T. K. S. It is worn by a Mark Master, or 4th degree Mason in the York rite.

What is an *Oblong Square*?

A parallelogram or four-sided figure, all of whose angles are equal, but two of whose sides are longer than the others.

What is the *Orient*?

The East.

What are the *Ornaments* of a Lodge?

The Mosaic pave, the indented tessel, and the blazing star.

What is the *Plumb*?

One of the working-tools of a Fellow Craft, and is symbolical of uprightness of character.

What is the meaning of *Rabboni*?

Literally, *Master*.

What are the *Symbolic Degrees*?

Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason.

What is a *Symbolic Lodge*?

One in which the three foregoing degrees are conferred.

What is a *Trestle-board*?

A board on which the Master draws designs, by which the Craft labors.

Of what is the *Trowel* a symbol?

Of fraternity—by it we are taught to spread the cement of Brotherly kindness, by which Masons every where are united in affection. It is the jewel of the Master.

Who was *Tubal Cain*?

The son of Lamech; the inventor of work in iron and brass.

Of what is the twenty-four inch gauge emblematic?

Of the twenty-four hours of the day, and teaches us how to properly divide and employ our time. It is the working tool of an Entered Apprentice.

From whence do we derive the name of *York Masonry*?

From the city of York, in England, where the first Grand Lodge of England was established. It is the touch-stone of a true existing Masonry. All other "rites"—so called—are more or less corruptions of Ancient Craft Masonry. It originally consisted of only the three degrees of the Blue-Lodge, but in this country four others have been supplemented. Namely, Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Holy Royal Arch—making seven in all.

New York swells dye their moustaches yellow.—*Yeoman*.

Frankfort swells dye their yellow moustaches black.

We regret to learn that the St. George, the elegant saloon under the Masonic Temple of Boston, Mass., Mr. Copland the proprietor, has not been able to pay expenses.—*National Freemason*.

If it is the kind of Saloon we suspect it to have been, we are glad of it.

The National Freemason is a most excellent paper, with one glaring fault, namely—a running of everything into a Masonic mould. For instance, under the head of "Personals," he refers to nearly everybody as *Brother*. "Our Anglican Brother Lord Lyttleton;" "Bro. Burlingame is getting favor, &c;" "Rev. Dr. Ewer, G. C., of New York, has issued his fourth address on Catholicity;" "Rev. S. Tyng, Jr., is invited, &c—by Sir Knight Rice, Rector of St. Grace, Jersey City, to greater attention of his sick and suffering parishioners," "the three brethren who have gone farthest North are Perry, Kane and Hayes;" "our late Brother A. Coande, of Georgia, has left \$40,000 cash, &c;" "our friend and Bro. Hon. G. Davis, U. S. Senator of Kentucky, laments the loss of his wife, &c;" "our eminent Brother Admiral Farragut has again returned to his country, &c;" "Ex. Gov. Orr, G. M., of South Carolina, will not make *Missouri* his former residence;" (Mirabile Dictu,)—"Wm. Gilmore Simms, the well known brother, writer and poet, &c;" and many other such references.

Now some things are purely secular, and others Masonic, and we are opposed to the commingling of the two.

Why not with just as much propriety speak of Brother Crispin making a new pair of shoes, with a lately invented heel-tap, &c; Brother Faust setting an unusual number of *ems*, &c; Brother Lazarus loving his wife, &c; and so on through the chapter.

Let us have no toadyism. Masonic honors belong to Masonic workers. We do not suppose that *Masonry* made Lord Lyttleton a *Noble*, or ill-mannered,—gave him his burr or, kernel &c; that *Masonry* made Burlingame Ambassador or plenipotentiary of China to all Christendom; that it made Chaplain Tyng neglect his sick and suffering parishioners, and Rector Rice his Censor; that it sent Perry, Kane, and Hays shivering into Arctic seas; that it made Ewer a ritualistic Divine; or, at all determined Ex. Gov. and G. M. Orr, not to take up his residence in Missouri.

Give us, if you please, things in their proper correlation, and don't ransack society for eminent men who happen to be Masons, but show us the men whom *Masonry* has improved, and through it have blessed society.

The Paris Kentuckian, in a notice of the destruction by fire of a fine portable saw mill belonging to Syd. P. Clay, says: "We are especially sorry for this accident, as Mr. Clay had just prepared an advertisement of his mill for the Kentuckian."

If Mr. Clay was insured, he should pay the Editor for his sympathies. Such sorrow deserves compensation.

Miss Augusta Evans—the accomplished Southern Authoress, whom, in a *critique*, we once pronounced "the bride of literature," has become the wife of Mr. Wilson of Montgomery.

We hope she is not divorced from the husband we gave her.

The Rev. Mr. Blanchard, a pestiferous preacher in the "Sucker State," is very irate because the corner-stone of the new State House of Illinois was laid with Masonic ceremonies. "Let him gnaw a file, and flee to the mountains of Hepsidam."

SNOBBISHNESS.

A snob is a biped that apes gentility. He generally has money, and frequently, has been to Europe, where he has seen nobility by climbing a tree in the Field of Mars, or from an upper window, overlooking the Boulevards.

He expresses his contempt of those whom he deems inferior, by a complete ignoring of their position in society, and his measure of equality is always a financial one.

If he is introduced to a gentleman in a drawing-room, an office, or elsewhere, he will not recognize him afterwards *on the street*, unless it be in a patronizing manner.

Jobs said, "now they that are younger than I have me in derision, whose fathers I would have disdained to have set with the dogs of my flock." Codfish Aristocracy!

The truth is, that American Aristocracy is a humbug. People may claim preeminence for their learning, eloquence, usefulness, and humanity—but, Prythee, do not let them shake their money over our heads—especially if they have inherited it.

It has been our misfortune to know a few would-be aristocrats, who affected to look down upon men, whose bank accounts could not quadrate with their own, with contempt, but their efforts to play the part have never failed to display what miserable *parvenues*, in fact, they were. We have often wished that they had the power to see themselves as others see them. Turkey-gobblers—playing peacock! Poor fellows, let them spread their fans, for their heads are very small!

We admire a true gentleman—but we despise an arbitrary *caste*, and above all do we despise distinctions built up on money. Yet we have met a few persons, who were never quoted, who lived to hunt, and dine, and ride, who imagined themselves *autocrats* of their locality, of its fashions and of its feelings, who furnished the material of its caricature, and detestations.

Above all things, that a well balanced man will hate, is a village pimp—who sets himself up for an Aristocrat. Such an exotic will not flourish in a country air, on American soil.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Wm. G— asks whether a Mason can request a friend to join the Order. We answer, *no*. A man must come to our threshold unbiased by friends, of his own free-will and accord. *Masonry* is not a propaganda. It is an Asylum. A Mason who should use his influence to get a person to petition for membership would subject himself to the penalty of expulsion. We must not seek—we are to be *sought*. In this respect *Masonry* is different from any existing institution in the world. The magnet seeks not. It attracts. Objects go to it. The mountain does not follow Mahomet. Wise is he, who like Mahomet will go to the mountain.

H. W— wants to know whether it is correct to say the three *lesser* lights. No: it is ungrammatical—and tautological. *Less* is the comparative of little—of which *least* is the superlative. The three *less* lights is correct.

A. E— wishes information as to whether a private difficulty furnishes a proper reason for casting a black-ball. No: A man may be entitled to your vote, though an avowed enemy. If he is fit

to be a Mason you are bound to vote for him. To black-ball a worthy man because of a personal difference is to stab virtue in the back, or dark.

B. Was there ever a female Freemason? There is a tradition to that effect. The story runs as follows: A young woman possessed of great curiosity (a rare trait among ladies) hid herself in a room of her father's house where the Lodge convened. This was in the City of Cork, Ireland. Ere the Lodge had closed she was found out, and the perplexing question arose as to her disposition. After deliberation it was concluded to require her to take the oath of the degree, which was the Entered Apprentice, and it was administered. She kept the oath with fidelity. This is the only case we have ever heard of.

X. "What do you think of Life Assurance?" We think that it is the imperative duty of every man to forecast the future and provide for his interests in advance. He should make such provision as will secure a competency to his family in case of his death.

One part of his income can be devoted to the necessities of the present; another may be laid up, by means of Life Assurance, to provide against the future. And thus he may be said to do the whole of his duty toward his family—namely, the duty, present—the duty, future.

By insuring in such companies as are advertised in our paper you can run no risk.

A Mr. Hen has started a new paper in Iowa. If he has got sand in his gizzard, by hard scratching he may make a living for himself and little chickens. We suppose he will not allow his paper to be hawked about.

Literary Gems.

GATHERED FROM MANY MINES.

"The Christian ministry," says John Newton, "is the worst of all trades, but the best of all professions."

John Milton well said: "Wherefore did God create passions within us, pleasures around us, but that these, rightly tempered, are the very ingredients of virtue?"

A writer very correctly remarks: "God looks not at the oratory of your prayers, how elegant they may be; nor at the geometry of your prayers, how long they may be; nor at the arithmetic of your prayers, how many they may be; nor at the logic of your prayers, how methodical they may be; but the sincerity He looks at."

The troubles of the country come from uneasy politicians; its safety from the tranquil masses.—*Benton.*

There is comfort in the strength of love. 'Twill make a thing enduring which else would over-set the brain or break the heart.—*Wadsworth.*

What you leave after your death, let it be without controversy, else the lawyers will be your heirs.—*Osburn.*

The greatest friend of truth is time; her greatest enemy is prejudice; and her constant companion is humility.—*Colton.*

All idle reason lessens the weight of the good one you gave before.—*Swift.*

Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no power to make scholars.—*Webster.*

Talkative persons seldom read. This is among the few truths which appear the more we reflect upon them. For what is reading but silent conversation?—*Landor.*

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes, for he must be forced to tell twenty more to maintain it.—*Pope.*

Are there are some faults that have been termed faults on the right side, so there are some errors that might be denominated errors on the safe side. Thus, we seldom regret having been too mild, too cautious, or too humble; but we often repent having been too violent, too precipitate, or too proud.—*Lacon.*

"Give me," said Archimedes, "a point out of the world, and I will raise the world from its poles." True Christianity, says Merle, is the standing beyond the world, which lifts the heart of man from its double pivot of selfishness and sensuality, and which will one day move the whole world from its evil way, and cause it to turn on a new axis of righteousness and peace.

What is becoming is honest, and whatever is honest must always be becoming.—*Cicero.*

Coleridge in one of the most beautiful of similes, illustrates the pregnant truth, that the more we know the greater our thirst for knowledge, and the more we love the more instinctive our sympathy: "The water lily in the midst of waters, opens its leaves and expands its petals at the first pattering of showers, and rejoices in the rain-drops with a quicker sympathy than the parched shrub in the sandy desert."

Many men, says Tillotson, pass fifty or sixty years in the world, and when they are just going out of it they bethink themselves and step back, as it were, to do something which they had all the while forgotten, to-wit: The main business for which they came into the world, to repent of their sins, and reform their lives, and make their peace with God, and in time prepare for eternity.

"Jesus Wept." It is the shortest sentence in the Bible. But sooner than have vaunted that little sentence, should we have consented that the entire glories of an earthly literature had sunk into the grave of forgetfulness. For the tears of the Divine Man are links binding us immediately to the throne of God, and the rainbow which is around it.—*Gilfillan.*

Christianity and the Reformation are two of the greatest revolutions in history. They were not limited to one nation, like the various political movements which history records, but extended to many nations, and their effects are destined to be felt to the ends of the earth.—*D'Aubigne.*

Every Christian is a free man. His loyalty to God is liberty. It is freedom from tyrannical lusts and task-master passions. It is the bond of iniquity broken. It is emancipation from the thralldom of Satan.—*Hamilton.*

Brothers renew your subscriptions at once.

Now is the time to subscribe for next year.

LINES.

BY HENRY T. STANTON.

In Mason's Lodge, with eager eyes
Upon the chart before me,
I view the symbol'd mysteries,
That Masons keep and Masons prize;
I see the arm my brothers wield,
Uplifted with its burnished shield,
Let fall its shadow o'er me.

My sisters true in years ago,
Beyond the waste of water,
I see them stand and beck me on—
Sweet Ruth, the gleaner at the dawn—
Electa, dear, and Martha wait—
Queen Esther, in her robes of State,
And Jephtha's peerless daughter!

(JEPHTHA'S DAUGHTER.)

"My father's vow, so fervent made,
I would not have it broken;
And though my pallid neck be laid
All bare beneath the colder blade,
I'll give him still a steadfast eye,
And joy in hearing as I die
'Alas! my daughter!' spoken.
In heaven's sight, my faith I plight,
And I will break it never;
I'll stand by *this*, and *this*, and *this*,
Forever and forever."

(RUTH.)

"The Master in the harvest days
Shall find me gleaned early;
The sun shall gild me with its rays,
As I go down the reaper ways,
And though he ask 'Whose damsel's this?'
I know his great heart cannot miss
These little hands of barley.
In heaven's sight, my faith I plight,
And I will break it never;
I'll hope in *this*, and *this*, and *this*,
Forever and forever."

(ESTHER.)

"I fearless go before the crown,
To move the thorns that fester,
And though the king himself may frown,
And long to cut God's people down,
I still have faith in such a day,
That he will smile and freely say
'What wilt thou, proud Queen Esther?'
In heaven's sight, my word I plight,
And I will break it never,
I'll trust in *this*, and *this*, and *this*,
Forever and forever."

(MARTHA.)

"My faith in Christ no earthly hand
Can ever move or sever;
Go, take His tidings through the land,
With symbols loud and trumpets grand;
For He shall say 'Believest this?'
And dead shall rise His feet to kiss,
Forever and forever.
In heaven's sight, my faith I plight,
And I will break it never;
I'll trust in *this*, and *this*, and *this*,
Forever and forever."

(ELECTA.)

"Though rack and torture come to me—
To husband, children, mother—
Thro' Jesus' blood I shall see
Some glimpses of eternity;
And far beyond the Cross—the grave,
There's still a hand to bless and save,
For loving one another.
In heaven's sight, my faith I plight,
And I will break it never;
I'll trust in *this*, and *this*, and *this*,
Forever and forever."

(ALL.)

"In virtue's path, my way shall be
Where flowers bloom the rarest,
And all I know and all I see
Shall mark a sisters truth in me
By yon bright star that shines above,
My path I'll keep, and try to prove
'Among ten thousand fairest.'
In heaven's sight, my word I plight,
And I will break it never;
I'll stand by *these*, and *these*, and *these*,
Forever and forever."

MOUNT STERLING, August 27, 1863.

Freebooter.

"DECEMBER! Silently the month advances. There is nothing to destroy, but much to bury. Bury, then, thou snow, that slumberouslyallest through the still air, the hedge-rows of leaves! Muffle thy cold wool about the feet of shivering trees! Bury all that the year hath known, and let thy brilliant stars, that never shine as they do in thy frostiest nights, behold the work! But know, O month of destruction, that in thy constellation is set that Star, whose rising is the sign, for evermore, that there is life in death! Thou art the month of resurrection. In thee, the Christ came. Every star, that looks down upon thy labor and toil of burial, knows that all things shall come forth again. Storms shall sob themselves to sleep. Silence shall find a voice. Death shall live, Life shall rejoice, Winter shall break forth and blossom into Spring, Spring shall put on her glorious apparel and be called Summer. It is life! it is life! through the whole year!"

We know not the temper of our Almanac for 1869. As yet it is taciturn. But we have hopes that in the loss of our old friend, now silent and laid to rest, we shall not be left without a companion, as wise, as genial, and as instructive.

Hypocrites act by virtue, like Huma by his shield. They frame many counterfeits of her, with which they make an ostentatious parade, in all public assemblies and processions; but the original of what they counterfeit, and which may indeed be said to have fallen from heaven, they produce so seldom, that it is cankered by the rust of sloth, and useless from non-application.

Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm.

There are few people who are more often in the wrong than those who cannot endure to be so.

Precept is example written in the sand—the tide flows over it and the record is gone. Example is engraven on the rock, and the lesson is not soon lost.

Go out beneath the arched heaven in night's profoundest gloom, and say, if you can, "There is no God." Pronounce the dreadful blasphemy, and each star above you will reprove you for your darkness of intellect—every voice that floats upon the night will bewilder your utter helplessness and despair. Is there no God? Who, then, unrolled the blue scroll, and threw upon its bright frontispiece the legible gleamings of immortality? Who fashioned the green earth with perpetually rolling waters, and its lovely expanse of island and main? Who gave to the eagle a stately cry, when the tempests swell and beat strongest, and to the dove an abode amid the forest that ever echoes to the minstrel's her moan? Who made light pleasant to thee, and darkness a covering, and a herald to the first flashes of morning? Who gave to thee that matchless symmetry of sinews and limbs? The irrepressible and daring passion of ambition and love? And yet the thunders of heaven and the waters of earth are chained. They remain, but the bow of reconciliation hangs out above and beneath them.

Reside where you will, acquire knowledge and virtue, and they will stand thee in the place of ancestors: that man is best who can say, "See what I am;" not he who says, "See what my father was."

Language was given to us that we might say pleasant things to each other.

Cicero gives expression to a beautiful thought when he says, "I go from life as from an inn, not as from home."

No evil propensity of the human heart is so powerful that it may not be subdued by discipline.

To change and do better are two different things.

Everybody knows good counsel except him that hath need of it.

Bigotry murders religion, to frighten fools with her ghost.

RELIGION.—There are those to whom a sense of religion has come in storm and tempest; there are those whom it has summoned amid scenes of revelry and idle vanity; there are those, too, who have heard its "still small voice" amid rural leisure and placid retirement. But perhaps the knowledge which causeth not to err, is most frequently impressed upon the mind during the season of affliction, and tears are the softening showers which cause the seed of heaven to spring up in the human heart.

False happiness is like false money; it passes for the time as well as the true, and serves some ordinary occasion; but when it is brought to the touch, we find the lightness and alloy, and feel the loss.

Do not be troubled because you have no great virtues. God made a million spires of grass where he made one tree. The earth is fringed and carpeted, not with forests but with grass. Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelities, and you need not mourn because you are neither a saint nor a hero.

TRUE TEST.—One evening we are told, after a weary march through the desert, Mahomet was camping with his followers and overheard one of them say: "I will loose my camel and commit it to God," on which Mahomet spoke. "Friend, tie thy camel and commit it to God."

The most difficult thing in the world is to talk good nonsense. No man can do it but one of first-rate ability. The nonsense of a man of genius is often worth more than the sense of other people.

The noblest sight on earth is a man talking reason, and his wife listening to him.

Some people keep their sterling worth in all changes of fortune; others, if changed in condition, lose their character. Bars of gold are less prized than diamonds, but gold reduced to dust is valuable, while diamond dust is almost worthless.

This looking forward to enjoyment don't pay, for what I know of it, I would as soon chase butterflies for a living, or bottle moonshine for a cloudy night. The only way to be happy is to take the drops of happiness as God gives them to us every

day of our lives. The boy must learn to be happy while he is learning his trade; the merchant while he is making his fortune. If he fails to learn this art, he will be sure to miss his enjoyment when he gains what he has sighed for.

Some persons are above our anger, others below it. To contend with our superiors is indiscretion, and with our inferiors is indignity.

We should never go in the way of temptation for the purpose of trying the strength of our virtues. If Achan handles the golden wedge, his next work will be to steal it.

Happiness consists in being perfectly satisfied with what we have got, and what we haint got.

Of a great many that seem to come to Christ, it may be said that they have not come to him, because they have not left themselves.

Observed duties maintain our credit, but secret duties maintain our life.

"Every idle word!" O blessed God! what shall become of those who love to prate continually.

A man that hoards riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

You will never catch the devil asleep, let not the devil catch you asleep.—*Spurgeon*.

He who, too idle to think, sits and sighs, and invokes the muses, will drink the *Lethæan* sooner than the *Pierian* spring.—*Thomson*.

Man is the medium through which God has purposed that truth shall come to man. Truth alone is luminous, the medium is only transparent, but let it indeed be transparent, and as far as we are concerned, let not the rays of truth be obscured and broken by fault in the medium.—*Vinet*.

It is in God alone that men truly meet and are at one. Therefore the peace-maker deals not with the symptom; he goes to the root and heart of the disease. He desires to make peace for men by bringing them to seek that peace in God. Every work of good, which has the souls of men for its object, has the peace-maker for its friend.—*Vaughan*.

A DONKEY STORY.—Father Hue, the famous Catholic explorer of the interior of China, is responsible for this story, which may excite the risibilities of those acquainted with donkey nature. He relates that on one of his long journeys among that strange people, his caravan embraced an unusual number of donkeys, which at every resting place kept up such an intolerable braying, especially towards morning, as to render sleep impossible. At last he complained of this to the master of the donkeys, who instantly replied that his gracious Highness should be no more disturbed by his braying; and sure enough, a quiet night with its refreshing sleep followed. On inquiring into the cause in the morning, he was pointed to the noisy Jacks, each with a heavy stone tied to his tail. "That," said the driver, "is the way we settle them. The donkey stands upon his dignity and will not bray unless he can straighten out his tail, and with a heavy stone attached he can't straighten it out, don't you see? Every time he tries it the weight on his tail pulls him down and shuts his jaw."

Send in your names immediately, in order to get the January number of the *Freemason*.

Wit and Humor.

MUSICAL fruit—*Peel-ing pears.*

A lawyer is always strongest when he is feeblest.

What can you not name without breaking it? Silence.

Why is the Senior Editor of the Kentucky Freemason like a Masonic, symbolic letter? Because he is a "G" Hodges.

Old maids should be charming. They are matchless.

Musical ornament—*Bugle trimming.*

Is John's better half a *demi-John*?

When William obtains a sweetheart is he an accepted *Bill*?

Should James' wife want diamonds when she possesses a "Jem" already?

Should our chief compositor want an umbrella in a shower, when he is a *Dry-den* himself?

Why is the Proprietor of the Yeoman like a brevetted Battalion Commander? Because he is a Colonel *Major*.

Why should the Editor of the Commonwealth do the Government's iron-work? Because he is a *Sam-Smith*.

Why is the foreman of the Kentucky Freemason's office like the Yankee staff of life? Because he is *Brown-bred*.

Saxe calls the parrot "the ritualistic bird." That's a Saxon definition.

Bachelor: A man who has lost the opportunity of making a woman miserable.

Quills are things that are sometimes taken from the pinions of one goose to spread the opinions of another.

Go to law for *damages* and you are sure to get them.

Patrick O'Flaherty said that his wife was very ungrateful, for "when I married her, she hadn't a rag to her back, and now she is covered with them."

An old bachelor, who had become melancholy and poetical, wrote some verses for the village paper, in which he expressed the hope that the time would soon come when he should

rest calmly within a shroud,
With a weeping willow by my side,
but to his inexpressible horror, it came out in print,

When I shall rest calmly within a shawl,
With a weeping widow by my side.

"Do you know," said a cunning Yankee to a Jew, "that they hang Jews and donkeys together in Portland?" "Indeed! then it is well that you and I are not there," returned the Jew.

A farmer who had employed a green Emerald, ordered him to give the mule some corn in the ear. On his coming in, the farmer asked:

"Well, Pat, did you give the mule the corn?"

"To be sure I did."

"How did you give it?"

"And shure, as you told me, 'in the ear.'

"But how much did you give?"

"Well you see, the craytur wouldn't hould still, and kape switchin his ears so, I couldn't git but a fist full in."

"Where are you going to?" asked a little boy of another, who had slipped and fallen down. "Going to get up," was the blunt reply.

What are you kicking my dog for? "Because he is full of fleas." "Fleas, the devil! Why that dog sleeps with me." "Yes, darn you, that's whar he gets 'em."

"A penny for your thoughts, madam," said a gentleman to a pert beauty. "They are not worth a farthing, sir," she replied, "I was thinking of you."

Mr. John G. Saxe recently met on board a steamer a lively young lady to whom he made himself agreeable. Of course he made an impression upon the damsel, who said at parting. "Good-bye, Mr. Saxe. I fear you'll soon be forgetting me." "Ah, Miss," replied the many-times-defeated candidate for Governor of Vermont, "if I was not a married man already, you may be sure I'd be for getting you."

A man passing through the country during an exciting local political canvass rode to a farmhouse, and accosted a tow-headed urchin who was seated on the top of a gate post: "Bub, where's your pa?" The youngster eyed the stranger curiously for a moment, and then replied: "Pap's just gone down thar beyant the cow-shed to bury our old dog. The darned old fool killed hisself a barkin' at candidates for sheriff. Be you one." The traveler rode on.

Tom presented his bill to his neighbor Joe.

"Why, Tom, it strikes me that you made out a pretty round bill here, eh?"

"I am sensible it is a round one," quoth Tom, "and I have come for the purpose of getting it squared!"

"I say, pilot, ain't you going to start soon?" said an impatient passenger on a steamboat which was lying in a fog.

"As soon as the fog clears up," was the reply.

"Well, it's star-light now, overhead."

"I know," replied the Pilot, "but we're not going that way."

NOVEL DUEL.—An apothecary lately refused to resign his seat at a theatre at Vienna to an officer, who, feeling himself insulted, sent him a challenge. The apothecary was punctual at the meeting, but observed he had to propose a new way of settling the dispute. He then drew from his pocket a pill-box, and taking therefrom two pills, thus addressed his antagonist:—

"As a man of honor, sir, you would not wish me to fight on unequal terms. Here are, therefore, two pills, one composed of the most deadly poison, the other perfectly harmless. We are, therefore, on equal ground if we each swallow one; you shall take your choice, and I promise faithfully to take that which you leave."

It is needless to add that the affair was settled by a hearty laugh.

Booth, the tragedian, had a broken nose. A lady once remarked to him; I like your acting, Mr. Booth, but to be frank with you, I can't get over your nose!" "No wonder, madam," replied the tragedian, "the bridge is gone!"

A LAWYER NONPLUSED.—"You say that you know a horse from a jackass when you see them?" asked a counsel of a rather dull-looking witness. "Oh ye-as—just so," drawled out the intended victim, gazing intently at his legal tormentor, "I know the difference and I would never take you for a horse."

When Louis XIV, showed Killigran, a wit of his time, his picture, at Paris, the king pointed out to him a picture of the crucifixion between two portraits. "That one on the right is the Pope, and that on the left is myself." "I humbly thank your majesty for the information; for though I have often heard that our Lord was crucified between two thieves, I never knew who they were till now."

The late Lord Brougham, in a playful mood, one day, wrote the following epitaph on himself:

"Here, reader, turn your weeping eyes,
My fate a moral teaches;
The hole in which my body lies
Would not contain one-half my speeches."

JOSH BILLING'S SAYINGS.—Ef a man flatters you, you kan kalkerlate that he is a rogue or you're a fool.

Keep both iize open, but don't see mor'n half you notis.

Ef yu ich for fame, go into a graveyard and seratch yourself against a tumestone.

Young man, be more anxious about the pedigree yur going to leave, than you are about the won somebody's goin tu leave you.

Sin is like weeds—self some and sure tu cum.

About as sure a way to get rich as enny I know of, is to git inter debt for a hundred thousand.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—Randolph was in a tavern, lying on a sofa in the parlor, waiting for the stage to come to the door. A dandified chap stepped into the room with a whip in his hand, just come from a drive, and, standing before the mirror, arranged his hair and collar, quite unconscious of the presence of the gentleman on the sofa. After attitudinizing for awhile, he turned to go out, when Mr. Randolph asked him:

"Has the stage come?"

"Stage, sir, stage?" cried the fop, "I've nothing to do with it sir!"

"Oh, beg your pardon!" said Randolph, abruptly; "I thought you were the driver!"

Judge Barker, of Buffalo, has decided that a mau's wife cannot be his partner in business.—

Exchange.

She certainly can, in the Nursery business.

"Why do you set your cup of coffee upon the chair, Mr. Jones?" said a worthy landlady one morning at breakfast. "It is so very weak, ma'am," replied Mr. Jones, demurely: "I thought I would let it take a rest."

"A man who'll maliciously set fire to a barn," said Mr. Slow, "and burn up twenty cows, ought to be kicked to death by a jackass, and I'd like to do it."

STRINGY CABBAGE.—There is a good story of a citizen who used to go home late, slightly inebriated, and partake of a lunch usually set out for him by his considerate wife. One night, beside the usual dish of cabbage and pork, she left a washbowl filled with caps in starch. The lamp had long been extinguished when the staggering sot returned home, and by mistake, when proceeding to satisfy his hunger, he stuck his fork into the wrong dish. He worked away at his mouthful of caps very diligently for some time, but finally being unable to masticate them, he cried out to his wife:

"Old woman, where did you get your cabbage? It's confounded stringy!"

"My gracious!" replied the good lady, "if the stupid feller ain't catin' up all my caps that I put in starch over night!"

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