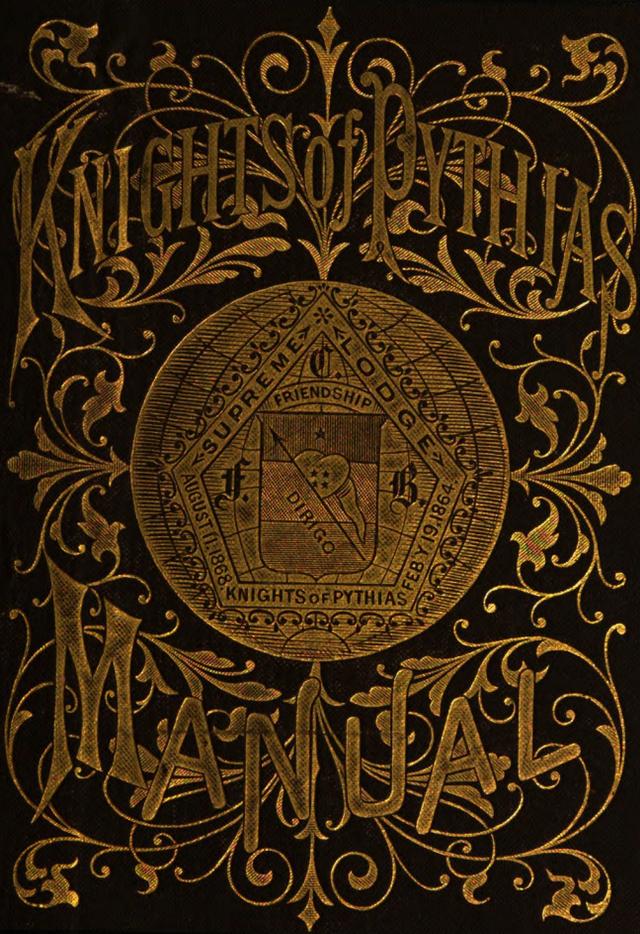

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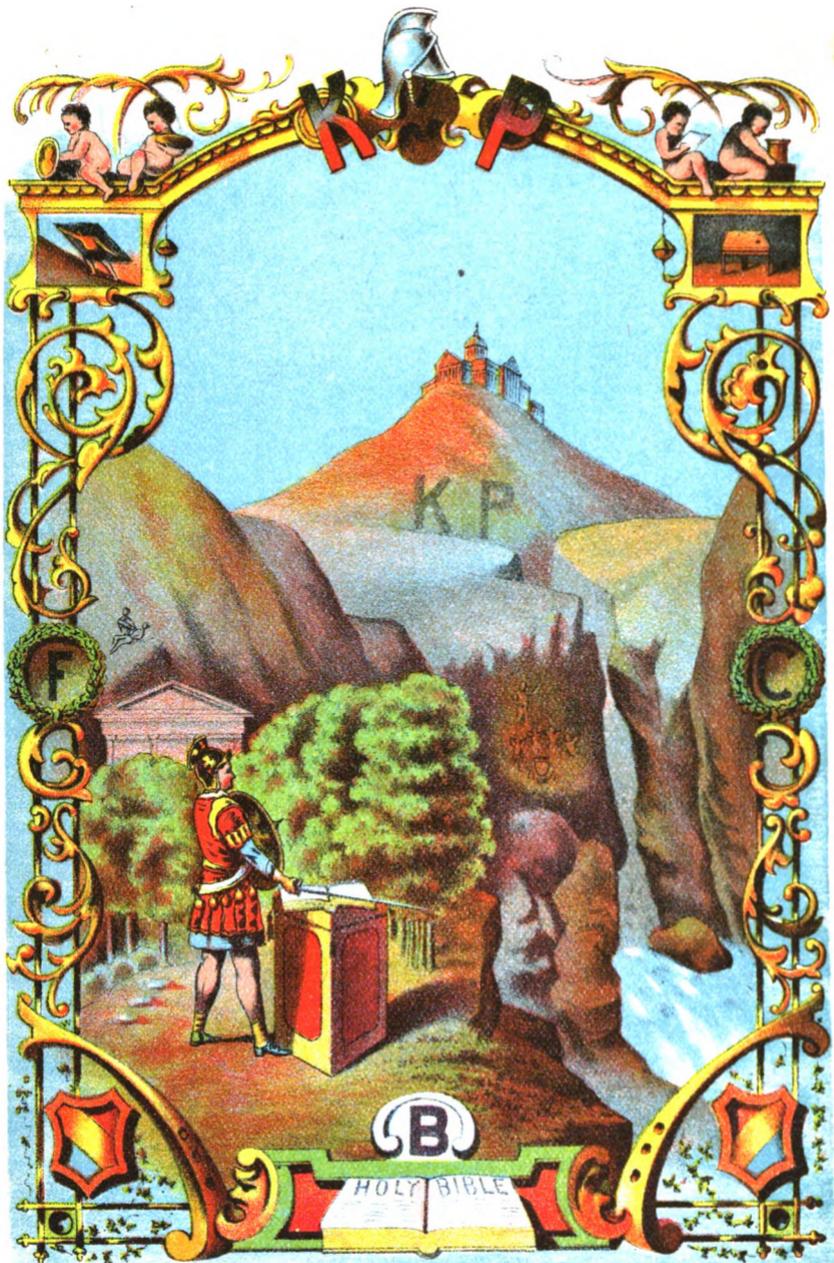
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THE
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
COMPLETE
MANUAL AND TEXT-BOOK,

CONTAINING

THE HISTORY, DEFENCE, PRINCIPLES, AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORDER; THE LESSONS OF EACH RANK, AND DUTIES INCIDENT TO EVERY STATION AND OFFICE IN SUBORDINATE LODGES; WITH GEMS OF KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, IN PROSE AND POETRY; DIRECTIONS AND FORMS FOR LAYING CORNER-STONES, DEDICATING CASTLE-HALLS, AND MARSHALING PROCESSIONS; SHORT BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT MEN IN THE ORDER; EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF SUPREME AND GRAND CHANCELLORS; FULL STATISTICS, SHOWING MEMBERSHIP AND AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION, ON THE 19TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864; CONSTITUTIONS OF THE VARIOUS GRAND JURISDICTIONS; THE MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS FORMS; ODES, WITH MUSIC, FOR VARIOUS OCCASIONS; AUTOGRAPHIC LETTERS, ON VARIOUS TOPICS, BY DISTINGUISHED MEN IN THE ORDER; DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME CHANCELLORS; DIGEST OF THE LEGISLATION OF THE SUPREME LODGE OF THE WORLD; CONSTITUTION OF THE SUPREME LODGE OF THE WORLD; RULES OF ORDER, ETC.

Handsomely Illustrated

WITH PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT KNIGHTS, THE EMBLEMS AND JEWELS OF THE ORDER, CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP, REGALIA, UNIFORMS, AND REGULATION BANNERS.

BY

JNO. VAN VALKENBURG,

SUPREME CHANCELLOR.

REVISED EDITION.

CANTON, OHIO:

MEMENTO PUBLISHING CO.

1887.

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Canton, Ohio.

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1887



28 Nov. 42 Windsor

TO

GENERAL WILLIAM WARD,

SUPREME VICE CHANCELLOR,

WHOSE PURITY OF LIFE AND EXALTED WORTH AS A CITIZEN AND OFFICER, AND WHOSE ZEAL, INVALUABLE SERVICES, AND UNWAVERING FIDELITY TO THE GRAND AND ENNOBLING PRINCIPLES OF OUR BELOVED ORDER HAVE WON ENCOMIUMS FROM ALL TRUE KNIGHTS,

THIS WORK

Is Fraternally and Affectionately Dedicated.



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19 Nov 42 g PL Windsor



THE generous recognition accorded to the *first, second, third* and *fourth* editions of "THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS COMPLETE MANUAL AND TEXT-BOOK," by the Pythian Fraternity of our land has induced the author to *carefully* and *thoroughly* revise the work, and the *fifth* edition is now offered to the noble, chivalric, and cultured Knights throughout the Supreme Jurisdiction.

Masonry, Odd-Fellowship, and Pythian Knighthood are all links of one chain, and powerful agencies in the refinement, culture, and elevation of fallen man. Our great exemplars lived and flourished on the plains of Sicily over two thousand years ago; and though their bodies have long since mouldered into dust, their spirits and deeds survive them, and to-day animate and fire the hearts of nearly two hundred thousand brave Knights. We make this feeble offering for the purpose of inducing men to study our principles, usages, symbolism, philosophy, and history more closely and critically, and to enlist more scholarly pens in their defence and elucidation.

Damon and Pythias, by a simple illustration of the spirit and teachings of Pythagorean philosophy, wreathed their names with chaplets of imperishable glory, and

"Earned names that win
Happy remembrance from the great and good;
Names that shall sink not in oblivion's flood,
But with clear music, like a church bell's chime,
Sound through the river's sweep of onward rushing time."

There is a natural tendency in the human heart to venerate and admire undaunted bravery, heroic acts, and true, unswerving friendship. Republics, empires, and men, under the inexorable law of decay and change, sink into the dark sea of oblivion; but the principles of our Ritual are eternal.

We treat man as a *social* being, and do not seek to affect his religious faith, or his obligations to his family or the State. The jewels that we garner are the tears that we wipe away and the

sorrows we assuage. Our conquests are bloodless ones, but to the lasting benefit of the race. How much the world owes to those moral heroes who were the actors in that sublime historic incident upon which our grand Order is founded, can never be *fully* estimated. Their example fired the hearts of the lamented Hines and Woodland, and constrained them to offer up their own precious lives in a noble, heroic, and determined effort to save the lives of brother Knights, at the burning of the Spotswood Hotel, on the morning of December 25, 1870, at Richmond, Va., and at the Hudson River Tunnel, on July 21, 1880.

There are men living to-day who have seen the faces and clasped the hands of the men whose names and fame are to be indissolubly linked with these imperishable, self-sacrificing deeds of pure and unsullied friendship in all the on-coming years of time. In these noble deeds we have embodied and illustrated a friendship unsurpassed by anything ever described by the pen of fiction or even depicted in dramatic art. This is no fiction, no poetic fancy, no sentimental creation.

These martyrs will live in literature, eloquence, and song. Writers will ramble through the rich fields of literature, plucking the gems sweet with rich melody, of poetic beauty, or culling flowers fragrant with joyous perfume from the gardens of genius, with which to weave the garlands of immortality around these heroic deeds. Orators will borrow a line from Shakespeare, a tear from Milton, a thought sweetly spoken by Keats, or gently breathed into verse by Tennyson, sparkling with all their pristine loveliness, with which to garnish their eulogies on the names and fame of *Samuel Holder Hines* and *Peter Woodland*.

“Thus pass away the men of might,
Whose noiseless footprints stamped the age;
Their thoughts, that filled the earth with light,
Still glow and blaze on memory’s page.

“There is no death;
The stars go down to rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in Heaven’s jewelled crown
They shine forever more.”

Over two decades have passed since Pythian Knighthood

first saw the light, and to-day nearly two hundred thousand gallant men crowd around our altars, erected in twenty-five hundred Castle Halls, and our *annual* revenue is more than one million of dollars. The Endowment Rank, with its beautiful Ritual, provides safe and economical insurance for every Knight. It has already paid over three and one-half millions of dollars to the widows and orphans of our deceased brothers, and our members are now carrying over forty-five millions of dollars of life insurance in the Endowment Rank. The Uniform Rank is winning golden opinions, and already there have been three hundred and seventy Divisions instituted, with a membership of nearly fifteen thousand Sir Knights.

Soon our Pythian banner, with our motto of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence inscribed upon its ample folds and waving lines of beauty, will be kissed by the breezes of every land beneath the circuit of the sun. It is

“Like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.”

We have diligently labored to present a succinct and perfectly reliable history of the origin, rise, progress, science, philosophy, and achievements of this great charitable Order, with brief sketches of those eminent men who have been and are its truest exemplars. Its rapid growth is unparalleled in the annals of secret societies, and is the marvel of the nineteenth century.

The higher elevation of the organization must be accomplished through the agency of judicious publications. It is the press that is elevating Pythianism to a nobler plane; it is the labor of scholars that is placing it in the rank of sciences. The more that is published by scholarly pens on its principles, practices, and usages, the more will other scholars be attracted to its investigation.

The strongest language would but feebly express my gratitude to the leading Knights of the country for their unwearied devotion and manifold courtesies and acts of kindness to the Author during the preparation of this *Manual* and *Text-Book*.

FORT MADISON, IOWA,
February 19, 1887.

Geo. Van Altheim.



Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias.

OFFICE OF

Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal,

Kansas City, Mo., Pythian Period XXI.

On the 30th day of April, 1884, the following amongst other proceedings were had in the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World, at its Thirteenth Annual Session, in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, to wit:

“Whereas, Our Order is in need of all meritorious contributions to its limited literature, as invaluable auxiliaries in the great work of extending its borders in this and other lands; and

“Whereas, S. V. C. Van Valkenburg, of the Grand Jurisdiction of Iowa, has expended much time and labor on his MANUAL AND TEXT-BOOK; therefore be it

“Resolved, That we heartily commend such ‘MANUAL AND TEXT-BOOK’ to the Order universal as a concise and perfectly reliable history of the origin, rise, science, philosophy, and achievements of this great charitable Order, with complete and valuable forms for use of Subordinate and Grand Lodge Officers, as well as brief sketches of those eminent men and heroes who have been and are its truest exemplars, and concise histories of the Endowment Rank and Uniform Rank.”

I hereby certify that the foregoing contains a full and correct transcript of the proceedings of the Supreme Lodge so far as the same pertains to “VAN VALKENBURG’S KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS COMPLETE MANUAL AND TEXT-BOOK.”

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Supreme Lodge on this 30th day of May, 1884.

R. E. COWAN,

S. K. of R. & S.
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[L. S.]



Dr. Van Valkenburg.

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DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

OF THE

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Adopted by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, August 16, 1877.

RECOGNIZING the universality of human brotherhood, its organization is designed to embrace the world within its jurisdiction — intended solely and only to disseminate the great principles of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, nothing of a sectarian or political character is permitted within its portals. Toleration in religion, obedience to law, and loyalty to government, are its cardinal principles. Misfortune, misery, and death being written in fearful characters on the broad face of creation, our noble Order was instituted to uplift the fallen; to champion humanity; to be his guide and hope; his refuge, shelter, and defence; to soften down the asperities of life; to subdue party spirit; and by the sweet and powerful attractions of the glorious trinity of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, to bind in one harmonious brotherhood men of all classes and all opinions. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans: and its *imperative* commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a brother; bury the dead; care for the widow, and educate the orphan; to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their least unfavorable light — granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others; and to protect the principles of knighthood unto death. Its laws are reason and equity; its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life; its intention is “peace on earth, and good will toward man.”



THE
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
COMPLETE MANUAL AND TEXT-BOOK.

**A Sketch of the Organization and History of
the Knights of Pythias.**

PERHAPS no other charitable organization in the country has labored under greater disadvantages, and brought forth more beneficial results. Organized during the heat of the late civil strife, when society was in a disrupted state, it has steadily advanced in numbers and in importance, and is now in a flourishing and prosperous condition. The beautiful lesson of friendship between Damon and Pythias is sought to be *practically* taught by a ritual which, for beauty and perspicuity of language, cannot be surpassed. The strong ties with which the members of the Order are bound together, the interesting and attractive ceremonies of the degrees, the unfailing interest shown for the welfare of the Order, and the generous manner in which the membership have ever responded to the appeals for charity have endeared their hearts more firmly to its principles, and taught them to believe that "true friendship can exist."

As the early history of the Order cannot fail to be interesting, I have collected from the books in possession of the Grand Lodge, sufficient to show its organization and progress.

The first record appearing upon the books of Washington Lodge, No. 1, reads as follows:

" WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1864,
 " AT 'TEMPERANCE HALL,'
 " FRIDAY EVENING.

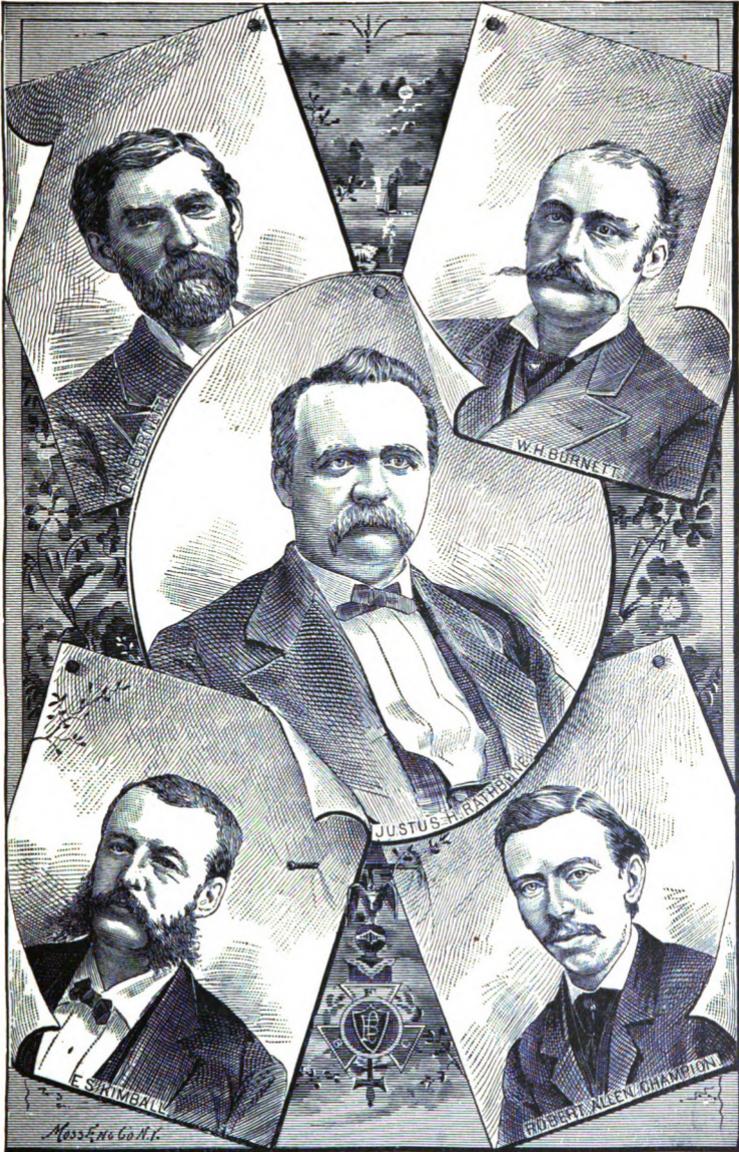
" Upon agreement, a number of gentlemen met, and after some conversation upon the subject, they were called to order, and upon motion of Mr. J. H. Rathbone a chairman of the meeting was proposed, and Mr. J. T. K. Plant was unanimously called to the chair, and D. L. Burnett nominated as Secretary. After organizing as above, the object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Rathbone to be the organization or foundation of a society, its business and operations to be of a secret character, having for its ultimate object Friendship, Benevolence, and Charity. Before proceeding further, those present were requested to subscribe to an oath, laid down afterwards in the Initiatory. All present having signified their willingness to do so, the same was administered to them, by reading the same, by J. H. Rathbone. After the taking of the oath, on motion, it was resolved that this Order be styled the *Knights of Pythias*."

On motion a committee was appointed to prepare a Ritual of opening and closing a Lodge, and of initiation into the same. The Chair appointed as said committee Brother J. H. Rathbone, who reported a Ritual, which, upon being read, was adopted. After the adoption of the Ritual, the Lodge went into an election for officers, with the following result:

Brother J. H. Rathbone, *Worthy Chancellor*; Brother Joel R. Woodruff, *Vice-Chancellor*; Brother J. T. K. Plant, *Venerable Patriarch*; Brother D. L. Burnett, *Worthy Scribe*; Brother A. Van Der Veer, *Banker*; Brother R. A. Champion, *Assistant Banker*; Brother George R. Covert, *Assistant Scribe*.

The following officers were appointed by the Worthy Chancellor: Brothers M. H. Van Der Veer as Worthy Guide, A. Roderigue as Inside Steward, and as Choral Knights, Brothers Kimball, Roberts, D. L. and W. H. Burnett.

On motion the Worthy Chancellor appointed the following committee to prepare a Ritual for the First Degree, (now the Second Degree,) signs, etc.: Brothers Kimball, Champion, and W. H. Burnett, V. P. J. T. K. Plant, and W. C. J. H. Rath-



FOUNDER AND FOUR ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

bone as chairman, added. Committees were then appointed to procure regalias, appliances, etc., after which the first meeting of the Order adjourned to meet again on the evening of the 23d of the same month to perfect the organization.

At the next meeting (on the 23d) the Committee on Degree Ritual presented a report, which was adopted, and ordered to be the will of the Lodge, and the committee discharged.

The various committees appointed at the previous meeting also reported, and a committee was appointed to procure a seal.

At the next meeting (27th February) various applications were received for membership. It also appears that at this meeting a committee of three, consisting of V. C. Woodruff, W. C. Rathbone, and Brother D. L. Burnett was appointed to prepare a Ritual of the Second (now the Third) Degree, which was soon after prepared by the committee, presented to the Lodge, and adopted. At the meeting on the 24th of March, the Lodge proceeded to an election for officers to serve the ensuing quarter, and in addition to the officers elected, Brothers Woodruff, M. A. Van Der Veer, and Roderigue were elected Representatives to the Grand Lodge, which was organized on the 8th of April by members of Washington Lodge. On the 21st of April, at a regular meeting of Washington Lodge, Brother J. H. Rathbone's resignation of office and membership in the Order was presented, read, and accepted.

Brother Rathbone, at the time of his resignation, occupied the position of Venerable Patriarch, he having been the first Chancellor of Washington Lodge. The fact of being a Past Chancellor, it would seem, did not require him to fill the office of Venerable Patriarch, for after his resignation was received and accepted, the Lodge went into an election to fill the vacancy, and Brother D. L. Burnett, formerly a Scribe of the Lodge, was elected and duly installed into the office. The minutes of the Lodge up to this time indicate that the office of Venerable Patriarch was the third office in the Lodge, the duties of which were to deliver the obligations and open and close the Lodge with prayer. The Degrees were at this time known as the Initiatory and First and Second Degrees.

The Grand Lodge, which was organized on the 8th of April, with J. T. K. Plant as Grand Chancellor, and A. Van Der Veer as Grand Scribe, set about forming Lodges elsewhere, and providentially succeeded in locating one at the Navy-Yard, known as Franklin Lodge, No. 2, with the following Charter members:

Robert I. Middleton, *Venerable Patriarch*; Daniel Carrigan, *Worthy Chancellor*; Edw. Fox, *Vice-Chancellor*; Clarence M. Barton, *Scribe*; James Gill, *Banker*; Nicholas Wayson, *Guide*; Joseph H. Lawrence, *Inner Steward*; Hudson Pettit, *Outer Steward*; Edward Dunn, James W. Kelly, Jasper Scott, George Norton, J. H. Wheeler.

The Lodge was duly instituted on the 12th of April, at the Anacostia Engine House, by the officers of the Grand Lodge.

The history of this Lodge needs no comment. It is the history of the Order, which it saved from destruction after her sister Lodges around her had ceased to exist. From its very organization the members took a lively interest in its welfare, and determined that it should become the "Excelsior Lodge" of the Order. For nearly eight months it struggled along, the only Lodge of the Order in the country; its little membership meeting with rebuffs and sarcasms, and, worse than this, the stinging sin of ingratitude from the hands of one who had solemnly sworn to maintain and defend its principles.

On the 19th of May, 1864, the Grand Lodge organized Columbia Lodge, No. 3, located at Temperance Hall; on the 2d of June, Potomac Lodge, No. 4, was also organized at Temperance Hall, and afterwards located at Island Hall, on the Island; on the 1st of February, 1865, Alexandria Lodge, No. 1, of Virginia, was organized through the efforts of Brother John H. King, of Franklin Lodge, then engaged in the United States naval service near Alexandria. Brother King was appointed Deputy Grand Chancellor of the State of Virginia.

The Lodges were at this time in a bad financial condition, but doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Potomac and Columbia Lodges ceased holding meetings in the latter part of April in consequence of being unable to secure a quorum; the minutes of Washington Lodge also show that for

months at a time no meetings were held, in consequence of not being able to secure the number of members necessary to transact business. Alexandria Lodge ceased holding meetings in July, and at the annual session of the Grand Lodge in June, 1865, but two Lodges were represented, Washington and Franklin.

At that session the following Grand Officers were elected and installed :

Clarence M. Barton, No. 2, *Grand Chancellor*; Joseph H. Lawrence, No. 2, *Vice Grand Chancellor*; Edward Dunn, No. 2, *Grand Marshal*; Wm. Whitney, No. 1, *Scribe*; Dr. J. R. Keasbey, No. 1, *Banker*; John W. Cross, No. 2, *Herald*; A. Van Der Veer, No. 1, *Prelate*; R. V. Henry, No. 1, *Inner Guardian*; J. Titcomb, No. 1, *Outer Guardian*.

The Grand Lodge held its last session on the 13th of June, 1865; Washington Lodge, No. 1, ceased holding meetings in July of the same year, and petitioned Franklin Lodge to receive the members who were in good standing at the dissolution of the Lodge; which was done a short while afterward. A few of them were members of Potomac Lodge that had been received in membership in a similar manner by Washington Lodge. Franklin Lodge, No. 2, upon the 1st of August, 1865, was the only Lodge in existence, the Grand Lodge having become defunct from necessity—it not being deemed advisable to continue its organization with but one Subordinate Lodge. Franklin Lodge, however, exercised all the functions of a Grand Lodge, its past officers installing the newly elected officers of their Lodge each quarter. The work, regalia, etc., in possession of Washington Lodge at the time of its decease were turned over to Franklin Lodge on the 28th of September, upon the payment of \$18.75, the sum necessary to pay one quarter's rent of hall due by that Lodge.

At the close of the year 1865 Franklin Lodge was in a prosperous condition, with a membership of nearly sixty, and nearly \$200 in the treasury. They had sustained a loss during the year, through their Banker, of \$255.55.

At the beginning of the year 1866, the membership made a

determined effort to either resuscitate the old Lodges or establish new ones. The business of the Order had heretofore been conducted in the Knight Degree, but by resolution of the Lodge, on the 5th of March, "it was ordered that after the last meeting in that month all business, except the conferring degrees, should be done in the Page Degree." During this month the Constitution of the Lodge was revised, and two hundred copies printed and circulated. The funds on hand at the expiration of the first quarter in 1866 were still very small, amounting to but \$123.45.

At a regular meeting, April 2, Financial Scribe Thomas Hamilton moved that a committee of five be appointed to canvass the city for the purpose of organizing a new Lodge of the Order. The following committee was appointed: Brothers Hamilton, Lawson, Cook, King, and Schlief. At the next regular meeting, April 9, the committee reported having procured fifteen names in favor of forming a new Lodge, and on the next meeting night, 18th of April, a charter was granted Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 5, by the Past Chancellors of Franklin Lodge, and the members duly initiated and instructed in the rites and ceremonies of the Order. The following officers of this Lodge were installed:

John I. Downs, *Venerable Patriarch*; Wm. L. Childs, *Worthy Chancellor*; John Daughton, *Vice-Chancellor*; George Schultz, *Recording Scribe*; Richard T. Sears, *Financial Scribe*; John Griggs, *Banker*; Wm. A. Cooper, *Guide*; Charles Gardiner, *Inner Steward*; John Bauman, *Outer Steward*.

The installation work was revised, and a committee appointed to prepare a design for regalia. A committee was also appointed to write copies of the Ritual for Mount Vernon Lodge.

The Ritual in use at the time, and from the foundation of the Order, was in manuscript, and in but few respects like the present one. At the close of each degree there was no charge or lecture, save an impromptu lecture at the close of the Second Degree, then styled the First. The grips, signs, etc., were imperfect, and the obligations but repetitions of each other.

On the 30th of April, 1866, the following petition was received in Franklin Lodge:

“ WASHINGTON, D. C.

“ FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 2.

“ OFFICERS AND BROTHERS :

“ I respectfully make application for membership in Franklin Lodge, No. 2. Having been the sole originator of the Order, and a member in good standing of Washington Lodge, No. 1, now defunct, I make this application from a pure love of the Order and a desire to see it prosper, and I wish to devote my energies to the above purpose.

“ Respectfully yours, in F., C., and B.,

“ P. C. J. H. RATHBONE.”

P. C.'s J. W. Cross, King, and Barton as a committee examined the application, reported favorable, and it was unanimously received. P. C.'s Dunn, Cross, and Barton then conducted Brother Rathbone into the Lodge, introducing him to the W. C. and members. Upon invitation Brother Rathbone then gave a history of the organization of the Order, his connection with it in 1864, and his reasons for resigning his office and membership, etc.

The need of a perfect Ritual, in order to make the ceremonies more interesting and attractive, had long been felt, and at this meeting of the Lodge the following committee was appointed to revise the Ritual, and if possible report at the next meeting night: Past Chancellors Rathbone, Barton, Dunn, Cross, Cook, F. S. Lawson, and Brother Cooksey of Franklin Lodge, and F. S. Sears and V. P. Downs of Mount Vernon Lodge. On the 14th of May the committee reported that the Ritual had been placed, by their sanction, in the hands of Brother Rathbone for revision, and that he had performed his duty and reported to the committee, who had unanimously approved of it. The report of the committee was received and adopted, and the Ritual now in use was read and adopted as the Ritual of the Order, by Franklin and Mount Vernon Lodges in joint meeting. It was also resolved at this meeting to reorganize the Grand Lodge.

REORGANIZATION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

On the 1st of May, 1866, pursuant to agreement, Past Chancellors Rathbone, Barton, Dunn, King, Cook, and Beech, of

No. 2, John I. Downs, of No. 5, and Representative Stromberger, of No. 5, met for the purpose of reorganizing the Grand Lodge, which had held no meetings since June, 1865. The offices of Grand Marshal, Herald, Prelate, and Inner and Outer Guardian, in vogue at that time, were discontinued, and the following officers were elected:

J. H. Rathbone, *Grand Chancellor*; Edw. Dunn, *Vice Grand Chancellor*; Clarence M. Barton, *Grand Recording Scribe*; John I. Downs, *Grand Financial Scribe*; John H. King, *Grand Banker*; Thomas W. Cook, *Grand Guide*; Levi Beech, *Grand Inner Steward*; John W. Cross, *Grand Outer Steward*.

On motion of G. R. S. Barton, the office of V. G. P. was made an appointive office for the first three months. The above officers were elected to serve the unexpired term of those whose tenure-of-office had ceased when the Grand Lodge became defunct in June, 1865 — the term expiring in June, 1866. At this meeting the signs, grips, passwords, etc., of the old work were changed by G. C. Rathbone, a secret cipher established, and a committee appointed to have the Rituals printed.

The next meeting was held on the 28th of May, all the officers being present except the G. O. S. Three Representatives from No. 5, Brothers Downey, Jordan, and Stromberger, were also present.

A committee was appointed to draft a Constitution, By-Laws, and Installation work; also one to secure a design for a charter and diploma of Subordinate Lodge members, and regalia for Grand Lodge members.

Joseph H. Lawrence, of No. 2, was appointed V. G. P. to serve the balance of the term.

P. G. C. J. T. K. Plant was expelled from the Order for divers reasons known to members of the Order. P. C. John H. King was appointed a committee of one to negotiate for and buy the work of the defunct Lodge in Alexandria.

An ineffectual attempt was also made at this meeting to declare null and void the proceedings of the old Grand Lodge, and change the numbers of Franklin and Mount Vernon Lodges to Nos. 1 and 2, respectively.

JUNE 4, 1866.

All the officers were present at this meeting, except the G. C., G. G., and G. I. S.

P. C. King offered a form of application to establish new Lodges, which was adopted.

P. C. King offered a design for apron-regalia for Subordinate Lodges, which was adopted. A communication was ordered to be sent to J. T. K. Plant, requesting him to deliver up the books, seal, and papers of the Grand Lodge.

A communication was read from Franklin Lodge, turning over to the Grand Lodge all the property of defunct Lodges in its possession, for the sum of \$18.75, payable in three months' time.

P. C. Barton moved that the Grand Lodge transfer to Mount Vernon Lodge all the working material then in her possession. The motion was lost.

On motion, it was ordered that the V. P. of Subordinate Lodges be an appointed officer for the first term only, and all new Lodges be allowed four Representatives the first quarter, and three Representatives the three following quarters.

JUNE 18, 1866.

At this session P. C. John W. Cross declined to serve as G. O. S., which declination was received.

The new constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge were reported by the committee, and V. G. C. Dunn was appointed a committee to draft form of processions.

On motion, duly seconded, it was ordered "that in Subordinate Lodges the V. C. shall be addressed by all persons wishing to leave the room before the adjournment of the Lodge."

It was then ordered that the first annual and quarterly session of the Grand Lodge, for the coming fiscal year, be held at the room of Franklin Lodge, No. 2, on the second Monday in July.

Thus closed the last meeting held in the unexpired term—the Grand Lodge having in its possession the sum of sixty-one dollars—sixty of which had been loaned to her by the two Lodges, Franklin and Mount Vernon.

JULY 9, 1866.

An annual and quarterly session was held. The Grand Lodge met in due form. Absent, G. C., G. G., G. I. S., and G. O. S. The credentials of P. C. Childs and Representatives Stromberger, D. and B. Daughton, of No. 5, were received. The quarterly reports of Nos. 2 and 5 Lodges were then presented; No. 2 showed a membership of 43; General Fund, \$112.16; Widow and Orphan Fund, \$8.14; percentage, \$7.13. No. 5 a membership of 96; General Fund, \$222.54; Widow and Orphan Fund, \$32.26; percentage, \$22.25.

Mount Vernon Lodge had thus far been a complete success, and the manner in which their membership worked to extend the Order and its principles, cheered those who had been so long engaged in its behalf to renewed exertions. The Grand Lodge, too, began to feel that she had something to rely upon, and determined to put forth a stronger effort than ever before to advance the work.

At this session the following Grand Officers were elected to serve for one year:

Edward Dunn, No. 2, *Grand Chancellor*; John I. Downs, No. 5, *Vice Grand Chancellor*; Clarence M. Barton, No. 2, *Grand Recording Scribe*; W. L. Childs, No. 5, *Grand Financial Scribe*; John H. King, No. 2, *Grand Banker*; Jasper Scott, No. 2, *Grand Guide*; R. V. Henry, No. 2, *Grand Inner Steward*; Thomas W. Cook, No. 2, *Grand Outer Steward*.

Past Grand Chancellor J. H. Rathbone succeeded to the chair of Venerable Grand Patriarch, now made the highest office in the Grand Lodge. P. C. John H. King reported having negotiated for and purchased the work of the defunct Alexandria Lodge for \$33.50; which sum was ordered to be paid. The P. C.'s report was received, and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That all sums received from members of new Lodges, constituting them chartered members, are to be considered as received for initiation and degree fees."

JULY 12, 1866.

A special session was held. The following business was transacted:—The new printed Ritual was placed in the hands of a committee of three, P. C.'s Fox, Dunn, and King, and compared with the manuscript work. After the correction of a few typographical errors, the original manuscript was destroyed by fire. A communication was ordered to be sent to the two Lodges, requiring them to deliver up their manuscript Ritual, and receive in lieu five copies of the printed, free of expense. The supply standard was placed at five copies for \$20. A Lodge applying for the second set to be furnished at \$10.

On motion it was ordered that one card of the secret cipher be transmitted to the W. C. of each Lodge to transfer it quarterly to his successor. A bill of \$57.50 was then presented for printing, examined by Finance Committee, and ordered to be paid.

JULY 16, 1866.

An adjourned annual and quarterly session was held. The manuscript work from the two Lodges were delivered to the Grand Lodge by the P. C., and a committee appointed to destroy them; which was done. A design for a charter, executed by P. C. John H. King, was exhibited, and a committee of four appointed to perfect the design for charter and diploma. Committee—P. C.'s King and Barton, and Representatives Daughton and Stromberger.

JULY 30, 1866.

A special session was held, P. G. C. Rathbone in the chair. A petition for a charter was received, with forty-three signers, to organize Liberty Lodge, No. 6, to be located at the Navy-Yard. The following were the officers of the Lodge:

Wm. P. Westwood, *Venerable Patriarch*; Thomas E. Pyles, *Worthy Chancellor*; John T. Smith, *Vice Chancellor*; A. C. Hoops, *Recording Scribe*; James Matthieson, *Financial Scribe*; Samuel Langley, *Banker*; Alonzo Shaw, *Guide*; Wm. Sissell, *Inner Steward*; W. Hardy, *Outer Steward*.

The charter was granted, and the gentlemen, being in waiting, were introduced and instructed in the mysteries of the Order.

AUGUST 8, 1866.

A special session was held, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair. P. C. Barton was appointed a committee of one to inquire into cost of printed charters.

On motion it was ordered "that the W. C. of each Subordinate Lodge should be notified that the printed Ritual should never be removed from the Lodge room, but should be open at any time, in the Lodge room, for perusal by any Knight in good standing."

The following was established as the working regalia of Subordinate Lodges: for Knights, plain red collar; Esquires, yellow collar; Pages, blue collar; for officers, plain red collar, with movable insignia of office upon them; for V. P., plain black collar, with Bible in metal upon it.

It was resolved that the apron-regalia, which was established at this session, should never be worn in the Lodge room, except in visiting or receiving sister Lodges, official visitation, and funerals.

The installation work of the Grand Lodge was here read by P. G. C. Rathbone, and adopted. The funeral services were also read and adopted, and P. G. C. Rathbone appointed to add a short prayer. P. C. Childs was appointed a committee to get up design for apron-regalia of Grand Lodge officers and members.

AUGUST 20, 1866.

A special session was held, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair. The committee on G. L. Officers' and Members' Regalia submitted a report, which was adopted, and the apron-regalia (now in use) made the established regalia of the Grand Lodge.

The committee on inquiring into the cost of printing charters submitted a report, when P. C.'s Barton and Cross were authorized to have fifty printed.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That, in order to more fully instruct candidates in the mysteries of the Order, not more than six be allowed to be initiated and instructed in the several degrees at one time."

APPROPRIATIONS — \$10 to Committee on Charters; \$5 to P. C. John H. King for Charters.

AUGUST 24, 1866.

An application for a charter was presented to the Grand Chancellor to organize Webster Lodge, No. 7, signed by Harry Kronheimer, David Nachman, I. L. and H. L. Blout, E. Voight, D. L. Demelman, C. W. Okey, Wolf Kaufmann, J. Peyser, P. Peyser, and others. The charter was granted, and the Lodge organized on the 27th by the Grand Lodge Officers, at Franklin Lodge room.

AUGUST 29, 1866.

A special meeting was held, P. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair. A committee of three — P. C. Barton, Representatives Daughton and Stromberger — was appointed to procure a suitable hall for the meetings of the Grand Lodge.

Webster Lodge, No. 7, was loaned a full set of working material until the Grand Lodge should require it. An invitation was read and accepted from Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 5, to be present at their excursion to Mount Vernon and Glymont.

The burgee (now in use) was adopted, and P. C.'s Scott, Childs, and King appointed a committee to procure the burgee and lance.

The following resolution was adopted :

“That, hereafter, when a person applies for membership in a Lodge outside of his jurisdiction, a communication shall be sent to the Lodge nearest his residence asking for his character.”

Webster Lodge was allowed to keep their charter open until the 21st of October.

APPROPRIATIONS. — \$15 to Franklin Lodge to reimburse her for outlay for blanks, etc. ; \$1 for room rent.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

TABLE
 Showing the Condition of the Lodges at the close of the Quarter ending September 30, 1866.

	MEMBERSHIP.					General Fund	School, or Widow and Orphan Fund.	Total on hand.	Total Expended.	Paid for Relief of Sick.	Paid for the Burying of Brothers.	Percentage.
	Pages.	Esquires.	Knights.	Past Chancellors.	P. G. C.'s.								Total.
No. 2, Franklin.....	6	2	35	12	1	\$191 49	\$22 32	\$231 81	\$52 50	\$24 00	.....	\$12 75
No. 5, Mt. Vernon....	.....	.....	92	3	.....	118 81	44 42	170 44	209 61	20 00	\$39 00	10 58
No. 6, Liberty.....	1	2	149	1	.....	271 00	52 82	323 82	204 43	.....	.....	47 54
No. 7, Webster.....	.....	1	17	1	.....	8 41	9 50	17 91	68 54	.....	.....	8 55
	7	5	293	17	1	\$589 71	\$129 06	\$743 98	\$535 08	\$44 00	\$39 00	\$79 42

Total Membership, 324.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

An adjourned special session was held at Temperance Hall, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair.

The Committee on Securing Hall reported having procured Temperance Hall at \$3 per meeting night. The report was received. The following committees were appointed:

Election and Returns — P. C.'s Barton, Martin, and Losano. *On Grievance* — P. C.'s Cross, Henry, and Childs. *On Supervision* — P. C.'s Fox, Scott, and Childs.

Franklin Lodge, No. 2, requested that her charter be re-opened until fifty additional members be secured, each candidate to be admitted in a constitutional form, and be disqualified from receiving benefits for six months. The request occasioned considerable debate; after which it was granted, with the following amendment: "That hereafter no Lodge shall be allowed to open its charter after being once closed."

The Committee on Apron-Regalia reported having procured samples of the same from the manufacturers, and presented bills. The report was received and the committee discharged from the further consideration thereof. The following appropriations were made:

Hall Rent.....	\$3 00
To Finish Burgee.....	10 00
Apron-Regalias (sample).....	28 25
Total.....	\$41 25

OCTOBER 8, 1866.

A regular quarterly session was held. G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair. The proceedings of the previous quarterly and special sessions were read and approved. The credentials of the following Past Chancellors and Representatives were presented:

Thomas Hamilton, of No. 2; R. T. Johnson, of No. 5; W. P. Westwood and Thomas E. Pyles, of No. 6; Harry Kronheimer and I. L. Blout, of No. 7. Representatives, John Daughton, John M. Mitchel, and Josiah Gray, of No. 5; W. P. Allen, William Ready, and L. A. Tuell, of No. 6; H. L. Blout, J.

Peyser, and C. W. Okey, of No. 7; which were referred to the Committee on Election and Returns, which reported favorably thereon, and recommended their admission, which was concurred in. The Past Chancellors and Representatives Gray, Allen, Ready, Tuell, Blout, and Okey were then admitted and obligated.

The Committee on Burgee reported the same completed, at a cost of \$10; the report was received, the committee discharged, and the burgee placed in the hands of Grand Banker King for the Grand Lodge.

P. C. Barton stated that he had in his possession a new Constitution which he had prepared, in view of the fact that the one in use was not sufficient to meet the demand for the proper government of the Lodges. The Constitution was, upon motion of P. C. R. T. Johnson, read by articles and sections, and had been read as far as Article VIII., Section V., when the Grand Lodge adjourned until the thirteenth.

OCTOBER 13, 1866.

The Grand Lodge met in due form, pursuant to adjournment, — G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair. Representative John Daughton, of No. 5, was admitted and instructed. The new Constitution was again taken up, and the remaining articles and sections adopted; and the Constitution adopted in whole. Representatives from No. 6 moved that hereafter the Committee on the Good of the Order be appointed in open Lodge. Adopted.

P. C.'s Childs, Barton, and Representative Okey were appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of having the Constitution printed. At this session G. R. S. Clarence M. Barton requested that his rank in the order be more clearly defined, he having been elected Grand Chancellor of the Order in June, 1865, and remaining as such until the Grand Lodge ceased its functions by the decease of all the Lodges, except Franklin. After debate upon the matter, it was resolved that P. C. Clarence M. Barton be known hereafter as a Past Grand Chancellor of the Order. The Grand Lodge then adjourned until 16th October.

OCTOBER 16, 1866.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Grand Lodge met in due form, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair. Representative Jacob Peyser, of No. 7, was admitted and instructed. P. C. Edw. Fox applied for the honors of a Past Grand Chancellor. After debate, the subject was laid on the table. Brothers J. Peyser, I. L. Blout, and Tuell were appointed a committee to have the funeral services printed. The following article was offered and read :

“That the Subordinate Lodges shall do all their work in the Knight Degree.”

A motion was made to suspend the rules to take up the article for action upon it. The Chair decided the motion not in order. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained. The Grand Lodge then adjourned.

NOVEMBER 22, 1866.

A special session was held, P. G. C. Barton in the chair. The parts of the Constitution conflicting with the Ritual were taken up and stricken out. P. C.'s Barton, Westwood, and Kronheimer were appointed a committee to procure the officers' rosettes and emblems. The same committee was appointed to get up a design for working regalia of Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Funeral Services presented a prayer, which was read and adopted. Adjourned.

DECEMBER 28, 1866.

A special session was held, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair. The By-Laws of the Subordinate Lodges were presented and read by the G. R. S. The parts conflicting with the Constitution and Ritual were stricken out, and the By-Laws adopted; P. C.'s Barton, Martin, and Kronheimer were appointed a committee to examine the proof-sheets, and compare them with the original manuscript. Adjourned.

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THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

TABLE
Showing the Condition of the Subordinate Lodges, for the Quarter ending December 31, 1866.

NAMES.	MEMBERSHIP.				RECEIVED DURING QUARTER.				EXPENDED DURING QUARTER.				ON HAND.							
	Increase.	Decrease.	Pages.	Esquires.	Knights.	P. C.'s.	P. G. C.'s.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Special Tax.	Total.	Relief of Sick.	Funerals.	Relief of Distress.	Total Expended.	General Fund.	Widow and Orphan, or School Fund.	Special Tax.	Total.	Percentage to Grand Lodge.
No. 2, Franklin.....	24	1	8	...	57	12	2	\$167 09	\$18 56	.....	\$185 65	\$4 00	.....	\$2 50	\$140 46	\$218 12	\$40 28	.....	\$259 00	\$16 70
No. 5, Mt. Vernon.	9	2	5	2	90	4	...	138 15	15 35	\$74 50	228 00	32 00	\$70 00	25 00	311 13	84 13	39 37	\$82 11	203 61	13 81
No. 6, Liberty	9	...	4	1	157	3	...	214 73	196 97	158 00	569 70	.....	.....	15 00	410 94	161 91	249 79	158 00	569 70	22 24
No. 7, Webster.....	12	...	...	...	31	3	...	79 58	8 83	.....	88 38	.....	.....	.....	49 13	47 66	18 33	.....	65 99	7 95
	54	3	17	3	335	22	2	\$599 55	\$239 71	\$232 50	\$1071 73	\$36 00	\$70 00	\$42 50	\$111 66	\$511 82	\$347 77	\$240 11	\$1100 30	\$60 70

Total Membership, 379.

JANUARY 14, 1867.

A regular quarterly session was held. The Grand Lodge met in due form, at Temperance Hall, V. G. C. John I. Downs in the chair. The minutes of the last quarterly, adjourned, and special sessions were read and approved. The credentials of the following Past Chancellors and Representatives were presented, and referred to the Committee on Election and Returns, who reported favorably thereon, and recommended their admission.

Past Chancellors—D. Carrigan and R. T. Lawson, of No. 2; R. T. Sears, of No. 5; John T. Smith, of No. 6; H. L. Blout, of No. 7. Representatives—F. Stromberger, John E. Herrill, and W. F. Garrett, of No. 5; Stephen Simonds, F. Prosperi, and William Ready, of No. 6; J. Peyser, Thomas Rich, and C. W. Okey, of No. 7.

Past Chancellors Carrigan, Smith, Sears, and Lawson, and Representatives Herrell, Garrett, Simonds, and Rich were admitted and instructed.

The committee also examined the quarterly reports, and reported favorably thereon. The report of No. 7 was not presented.

The Committee on Funeral Service reported having it printed, and presented a bill for the same; and they were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Committee on Officers' Rosettes reported having secured them at a cost of \$8.

The Committee on Working-Regalia for Grand Lodge members submitted a report; and after debate it was laid upon the table.

The committee on inquiring into the cost and expediency of having the Grand Lodge Constitution printed, submitted a report, that they could have one hundred copies printed at a cost of \$32, and deem it expedient to have them printed at once.

P. G. C. Barton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter, on the night of installation, the Worthy Chancellor of each Lodge shall appoint four officers, styled "Attendants," to serve during the quarter, and to be fined in case of absence—said Attendants to assist the officers of the Lodge during the initiation and conferring of the degrees.

After debate upon the resolution, the yeas and nays were called, and it was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Past Chancellors Carrigan, Barton, Smith, Lawson, Cross, Childs, Westwood, Fox, Downs, Henry, Sears, and Beech; Representatives Simonds, Rich, Stromberger, Jacob Peyser, and Herrell. Nays—Past Chancellors Johnson, Pyles, and Hamilton, and Representative Garrett.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

That, hereafter, previous to the installation of the Banker of Subordinate Lodges, he will be required to deliver the funds of the Lodge to his successor, in the presence of the Installing Officer.

The motion passed by the Grand Lodge on 7th of September, 1866, to prevent the charter of any Lodge from being opened after it had been closed, was then, upon motion, reconsidered, and on motion of P. C. John W. Cross, Webster Lodge, No. 7, was allowed to re-open her charter for the space of one year, and confer the Page, Esquire, and Knight Degrees for the sum of \$5. P. C.'s Carrigan, Westwood, and Barton were appointed a committee to revise the installation work of Subordinate Lodges. P. C. Thomas Hamilton stated that he had collected a sum of money for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses to establish a Lodge of the Order in Pennsylvania. The list of names of those subscribing were presented by the P. C. The G. C. was empowered to pay over the amount to those who might be deputized to organize a Lodge outside the district. The following appropriations were made:

Printing Constitution of Grand Lodge.....	\$32 00
Rosettes for Officers.....	8 00
Printing Funeral Odes	3 50
Hall Rent	3 00
Total.....	\$46 50

The Grand Lodge adjourned until the 29th instant.

JANUARY 29, 1867.

The Grand Lodge met pursuant to adjournment, at Union Lodge Hall, and was opened in due form, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair.

The credentials of Representative Darnell, of No. 6, were received, examined, and the brother admitted and instructed.

The Committee on Printing reported having received twenty copies of the Grand Lodge Constitution, the remainder to be finished in a few days. The report was received.

The committee on comparing the proof-sheets of the Constitution and By-Laws of Subordinate Lodges with the original manuscript, reported that the proofs had been examined by them and were found to be filled with errors. They asked to be discharged; which was agreed to.

The Committee on Grand Lodge Working-Regalia submitted three different plans for consideration, and after discussion, the following was adopted as the working-regalia of the Grand Lodge: Past Grand Chancellors and Venerable Grand Patriarchs, black velvet collars, trimmed with gold. The letters P. G. C. worked in gold on the former, and a Bible in gold on the latter. For all officers' and Past Chancellors, a red velvet collar, trimmed with gold bullion. On the officers' collars their insignia will be worked in gold; for Representatives from Subordinate Lodges, a red velvet collar, trimmed with silver bullion.

The committee on getting up a form of installation for Subordinate Lodges (P. C.'s Carrigan, Barton, and Westwood) submitted a form, which was read, (the same now in use,) and, after a lengthy discussion, adopted by a vote of eleven to five.

The seats of Grand Guide Jasper Scott, and Grand Inner Steward R. V. Henry, were declared vacant according to the Constitution, they having been absent six sessions.

The Grand Lodge went into an election, and P. C. W. P. Westwood, of No. 6, was elected Grand Guide, and P. C. R. T. Johnson, of No. 5, Grand Inner Steward. Representative Herrell, of No. 5, asked the following interrogatories:

1. Is it lawful to assess the members of a Lodge \$1 a head on the decease of a Brother, and turn the same into the treasury of the Lodge when there is no widow or children to receive it?
2. Has a Lodge a right to levy a tax on its members for any object not specified in the Constitution and By-Laws of said Lodge?

The interrogatories, after a lengthy debate, were referred to the Grievance Committee.

In reply to a question by Representative Stromberger, the Grand Chancellor decided that members of Subordinate Lodges had no right to know the business transacted by the Grand Lodge, unless officially informed of it.

After the transaction of other business, the Grand Lodge adjourned until 12th of February.

The following appropriations were made:

To Mount Vernon Lodge, for money loaned.....	\$30 00
To Hall Rent.....	5 00

FEBRUARY 12, 1867.

The Grand Lodge met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened in due form, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair.

The credentials of Representative H. V. Cole, of No. 7, vice Thos. Rich, resigned, were received, examined, and the brother admitted and instructed. G. G. Westwood and G. I. S. Johnson were duly installed in office.

The Committee on Printing Grand Lodge Constitution made a partial report, and asked for an appropriation of \$3 to supply deficiency. The report was received.

The Committee on Rosettes and Emblems reported having procured the emblems at a cost of \$16, and were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of P. C. Daniel Carrigan, a copy of the printed Ritual, with the seal attached, was loaned to P. G. C. J. H. Rathbone until such times as the Grand Lodge should demand it.

The Grievance Committee, P. C.'s John W. Cross and R. V. Henry, to whom had been referred the interrogatories of Representative Herrell, on the 29th of January, reported as to the first interrogatory, "That no tax could be levied;" and as to the second, "That a Lodge has a right to levy a tax for any purpose

not specified in the Constitution and By-Laws; provided it be done by unanimous consent of those present."

P. C. Martin moved that the report of the committee be received and adopted. After discussion upon the subject, and various motions and appeals, P. G. C. Barton moved that the whole subject be postponed until the next session of the Grand Lodge; which was adopted.

P. G. C.'s Rathbone and Barton, and P. C. Carrigan were appointed a committee to have the Grand and Subordinate Lodge installation work printed.

P. C. Kronheimer offered the following resolutions, which were laid over according to rule:

Resolved, That no brother who is not in possession of the quarterly pass-word shall be admitted to a seat, nor gain admittance into a sister Lodge.

Resolved, That hereafter all applicants for membership to the Knights of Pythias shall sign their names to the application, and if they are not competent to do so, they shall not be admitted to fellowship, and those now belonging to the Order who cannot write their names shall be disqualified from ever holding office in the Order.

On motion, and at the request of P. G. C. Rathbone, he was empowered to reorganize Washington Lodge, No. 1, by bringing it back into the Order in a constitutional form.

P. G. C.'s Rathbone, Barton, and G. C. Dunn were, on motion of P. C. Carrigan, appointed a committee to set to music the Initiatory Anthem.

A communication was read from Franklin Lodge, No. 2, presenting to the Grand Lodge their old Second and Third Degree work. The communication was received, and a vote of thanks tendered that Lodge.

Representative Darnell offered the following amendment to the Grand Lodge Constitution:

Article 4, Section 1. "That this Grand Lodge hold an annual session on the fourth Tuesday in July."

Representative Stromberger moved that the proceedings of the "Old Grand Lodge" be declared null and void, and a committee of three be appointed to procure a new seal.

P. C. D. Carrigan moved to lay it on the table, which motion was lost. After debate on the question, P. C. John W. Cross moved to postpone the matter until the second meeting night in August ; which was adopted by a vote of fourteen to four.

A debate was here sprung in regard to the expulsion of P. G. C. J. T. K. Plant, and rank of P. G. C. Rathbone.

P. C. Westwood offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That notwithstanding any action to the contrary, V. G. P. J. H. Rathbone is hereby declared to be the senior Past Grand Chancellor of the Order.

The resolution was adopted.

P. C. John H. King offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That during installation, initiation, and conferring of degrees, all other business must be suspended, and no brother will be permitted to enter or retire from the Lodge room.

Also a resolution establishing the mode of balloting. Laid over according to rule. The voting sign of the Order was then established ; and a new form of quarterly reports.

P. G. C. Barton stated that he had been for some time communicating with gentlemen in Philadelphia in relation to establishing the Order in that city, and was satisfied, from the tenor of their letters, that a Lodge of the Order could be organized there with good material. He asked an appropriation of money to proceed to Philadelphia at once, for the purpose of explaining the principles of the Order to those in that city who were willing to take hold of the matter and to arrange preliminaries previous to their making application for a charter.

On motion the sum of \$20 was appropriated from the fund collected by P. C. Hamilton for the payment of P. G. C. Barton's expenses to Philadelphia—and the following Past Chancellors deputized to proceed to Philadelphia in case Brother Barton's efforts were successful : P. G. C. Rathbone, G. C. Edw. Dunn, P. C.'s John W. Cross and Daniel Carrigan.

On motion of P. G. C. Rathbone, the Subordinate Lodges were requested to turn out in procession, and escort the Grand Officers to the depot on the occasion. The Grand Lodge mem-

bers were also requested to turn out, and the following committee appointed to procure music: P. G. C. Rathbone and P. C.'s Childs and King.

P. C. J. W. Cross asked to be excused from serving on the Grievance Committee; which was agreed to.

The following appropriations were made:

Officers' emblems.....	\$16 00
Deficiency on printed Constitutions.....	3 00
Blank notices for G. R. S.....	4 00
Total.....	\$23 00

Adjourned.

P. G. C. Barton left Washington on the 15th for Philadelphia. On arriving there he proceeded directly to several friends in the north-western part of that city, and, after a consultation upon the subject, they determined to organize a Lodge. A meeting was called at the residence of George Hensler, Esq., corner 15th and Brown Streets, who was chosen its chairman. The objects and principles of the Order were duly explained, and those present subscribed to the application. The name of the Lodge was fixed upon as Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, and the application was forwarded to the Grand Chancellor at Washington.

FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

A special session was held, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair, who stated that he had received a letter from P. G. C. Barton in Philadelphia, informing him of the success he had met with, and also enclosing the following application for a charter; which was read by G. R. S. *p. t.* D. Carrigan:

PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867.

To the G. C. and Members of the Grand Lodge,

Knights of Pythias, D. C.

The undersigned, residing in the city of Philadelphia, respectfully petition your honorable body to grant them a charter, or dispensation, to establish a Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, to be located in the 15th Ward, Philadelphia, said Lodge to be known as Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, and under your jurisdiction.

Charter fee enclosed — \$10.

4*

WILBUR H. MYERS.....	<i>Venerable Patriarch.</i>
FRED. COPPES.....	<i>Worthy Chancellor.</i>
JOHN JAY FISHER.....	<i>Vice Chancellor.</i>
WILLIAM A. PORTER.....	<i>Banker.</i>
A. J. HUNTZINGER.....	<i>Financial Scribe.</i>
G. GRAEF.....	<i>Recording Scribe.</i>
J. W. HENCILL.....	<i>Guide.</i>
JAMES McDEVITT.....	<i>Inner Steward.</i>
JAMES HERMANN.....	<i>Outer Steward.</i>

George Hensler, Wm. A. McCoy, Wm. R. Buddy, James Culbertson, C. Umstead, Jacob Allen, D. P. Miller, George C. Johnson, C. S. Williams, Robert Jeandelle, Samuel C. Barton, Wm. Allen, Louis Lampfer, James Porter, P. Bodamer, P. J. Hallowell, Enoch McCabe, James Dunn, George W. Lauster.

The application was referred to the following committee for examination: P. C.'s Childs, Smith, and Scott, who reported favorable; when, upon motion, the charter was granted.

On motion it was resolved that the degree work presented to the Grand Lodge by Franklin Lodge, No. 2, be taken to Philadelphia and left in charge of Excelsior Lodge. A committee of one from each Lodge was also appointed to get everything in readiness, and it was resolved that those deputized on the 12th instant to proceed to Philadelphia, leave for that city on the 11.15 train, Saturday, February 23. Adjourned.

P. G. C. Rathbone, P. C.'s Carrigan, Cross, Smith, and others were escorted to the depot from Mount Vernon Lodge room, on the morning of the 23d of February, by Heald's Band and the members of the Order in regalia.

On arriving in Philadelphia, they were met by P. G. C. Barton and G. C. Dunn, (who had arrived two days before,) and along with their Philadelphia friends proceeded to the Hall of the Mechanic Fire Company, Brown Street, below 15th Street, and there organized Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, and installed their officers on the evening of the 23d of February, 1867.

FEBRUARY 26, 1867.

An adjourned quarterly session was held, P. C. Kronheimer in the chair.

The committee to organize Excelsior Lodge, of Philadelphia, reported the result of their labors, and were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Committee on Music made a partial report, and were granted further time.

On motion of Representative Garrett, of No. 5, the motion by which the report of the Grievance Committee on the interrogatories of Representative Herrell was laid over until the next session, was reconsidered; and, after debate, the committee's report on the second interrogatory was stricken out, and their report on the first — that no tax could be levied — was adopted as the sense of the Grand Lodge.

The G. R. S. was authorized to forward a communication to No. 5 Lodge, informing them of the illegality of levying the tax of \$1 upon their members on the decease of one of their brothers.

A communication was also ordered to be sent to P. C. T. W. Cook, in Philadelphia, requesting him to visit Excelsior Lodge and instruct its members in the work of the Order.

The following resolution, offered by P. G. C. Barton, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge, District of Columbia, shall pay the travelling expenses of one Past Officer of Excelsior Lodge, of Pennsylvania, to attend the Grand Lodge sessions for one year.

P. C. I. L. Blout offered a substitute for P. C. King's resolution in regard to the mode of balloting; which was adopted.

An appeal was read from Brothers F. Stromberger and J. T. Roland, of No. 5, protesting against a fine being levied upon them for conversing in the Lodge-room during initiation. Referred to the following committee: P. C.'s Henry, I. L. Blout, and Westwood.

A card of thanks was tendered the members of Excelsior Lodge, Philadelphia, for their kind and generous treatment of the Grand Lodge delegates while in that city.

Also one to Representative Stromberger for the aid he had given the brethren in preparing the necessary work.

And a card of thanks to the Subordinate Lodges for their turnout on the occasion of escorting the delegates to the depot.

On motion P. C. John H. King was loaned the emblems of the Grand Lodge, to be used by Franklin Lodge, No. 2, on the occasion of visiting a fair at Odd-Fellows' Hall.

P. G. C. Rathbone moved that a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the feasibility of erecting a hall in the city, to be known as the Hall of the Knights of Pythias; adopted, and the following committee appointed: P. G. C. Rathbone, and P. C.'s King, Childs, Westwood, and Kronheimer.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned until March 12th.

MARCH 12, 1867.

An adjourned quarterly session was held, G. C. Edward Dunn in chair.

The credentials of P. C. Wilbur H. Myers, and Reps. Fred. Coppes, Wm. A. Porter, and John W. Hencill, of Excelsior Lodge, Pa., were presented and referred to the Committee on Election and Returns; which reported favorable.

Reps. Coppes and Porter were then introduced and instructed.

The Committee on Music made a report, and requested an appropriation of \$5 to supply deficiency.

On motion of P. C. J. S. Martin, the report was received, and the request granted; the Committee was then discharged.

An application for a card was read from J. N. Turpin, a former member of Washington Lodge, No. 1, and referred to P. C.'s Johnson, Kronheimer, and Carrigan.

The By-Laws of Excelsior Lodge, of Pennsylvania, were presented, read and approved, and that Lodge empowered to keep open its charter books until the first meeting in July.

The Committee on Printing Installation Work of Grand and Subordinate Lodges was empowered to have 100 copies printed.

The Committee on Supervision were, on motion of P. C. King, ordered to report at the next session all confictions between the Ritual and Constitution.

APPROPRIATIONS. — \$5.00 to Committee on Music.

Adjourned.

Showing the Condition of the Lodges at the close of the First Quarter, ending March 31, 1867.

TABLE

NAMES.	MEMBERSHIP.					RECEIVED DURING QUARTER.				EXPENDED DURING QUARTER.				ON HAND.			Percentage to Grand Lodge.			
	Increase.	Decrease.	Pages.	Esquires.	Knights.	P. C.'s.	P. G. C.'s.	General Fund.	School or Widow and Orphan Fund.	Special Tax.	Total.	Relief of Sick.	Funerals.	Relief of Distress.	Total Expended.	General Fund.		Widow and Orphan or School Fund.	Special Tax.	Total on Hand.
No. 2, Franklin.....	19	1	...	...	78	13	2	\$196 29	\$21 81	\$48 50	\$266 60	\$24 70	.....	\$10 00	\$189 00	\$225 41	\$62 69	\$48 50	\$336 60	\$19 62
No. 5, Mt. Vernon..	10	6	5	3	91	5	...	237 29	26 36	92 25	355 90	.....	.....	.....	248 23	247 54	65 14	.....	312 68	23 73
No. 6, Liberty.....	17	...	7	7	162	5	...	334 16	38 57	156 95	529 68	.....	.....	.....	321 46	400 59	290 21	.....	690 80	33 41
No. 7, Webster.....	7	...	...	...	34	4	...	64 73	7 19	.....	71 92	.....	.....	.....	79 25	28 38	25 00	.....	53 38	6 47
No. 1 (Pa.) Excelsior....	...	...	1	1	51	1	...	164 75	18 30	.....	183 05	.....	.....	.....	45 66	100 79	18 30	.....	119 09	16 47
	53	7	13	11	416	28	2	\$997 22	\$112 23	\$297 70	\$1407 15	\$24 70	.....	\$10 00	\$883 60	\$1002 71	\$461 34	\$48 50	\$1512 55	\$99 70

Total Membership, 470.

APRIL 9, 1867.

The Grand Lodge assembled in quarterly session, and was opened in due form, G. C. Edward Dunn in the chair. Prayer by V. G. P. *pro tem.* Carrigan.

The proceedings of the adjourned and special sessions were read and approved.

The Committee on Election and Returns reported favorably on the returns of Nos. 2, 5, and 6, of D. C., and No. 1, of Philadelphia. The returns of No. 7, of D. C., were not presented.

The credentials of the following Brothers were found correct, and so reported by the committee: P. C.'s W. H. Myers, of Pa.; C. Hutzler, of No. 2; B. Daughton, of No. 5; James Matthieson, No. 6; Jacob Peyser, No. 7, and Reps. Allen, McInturff, and Gordon, of No. 6, and Okey, Cole, and Nattaus, of No. 7.

The following, being present, were admitted and instructed: P. C.'s Myers, Hutzler, Matthieson, and Daughton, and Reps. Allen, McInturff, and Cole.

The committee to whom was referred the application of J. N. Turpin for a card, made an unfavorable report, finding that at the time of the decease of Washington Lodge the Brother was not in good standing. The report was received and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Grievance, to whom was referred the appeal of Bros. Stromberger and Roland, of No. 5, reported that the cause of the Brothers being fined was of such a nature that it would not justify a fine, and that the Brothers were fined contrary to custom and law, there being no legal charges brought against them for the offence at the time. The report was received and adopted, and the committee discharged.

Applications for cards from T. Harry Donahue, of late Washington Lodge, and John P. Lucas, of late Potomac Lodge, were read and referred to the following committee: P. C.'s Fox, Matthieson, and Daughton.

An application for card was also received from Isaac N. Bowen, a Past Chancellor of late Alexandria Lodge; which, on the recommendation of P. C. John H. King, was granted.

A communication was read from Excelsior Lodge, of Philadelphia, informing the Grand Lodge of the election of their officers for the ensuing quarter. Also, one tendering the thanks of their Lodge to the Grand Lodge for their generous treatment of their Representatives at the last Grand Lodge session.

And one from Franklin Lodge, No. 2, notifying the Grand Lodge that fifty additional members had been secured by that Lodge, according to the rules prescribed by the Grand Lodge. Also, one from same Lodge, notifying the Grand Lodge of P. C.'s who were in arrears.

The communications were received and noted.

On motion, the action of Excelsior Lodge, in re-electing the same officers for the ensuing quarter, was sustained.

An appeal was read from A. F. Altemus, of No. 7 Lodge, claiming that H. V. Cole had been unconstitutionally elected Financial Scribe of that Lodge, and that he (Altemus) was entitled to the office; referred to the Grievance Committee.

The amendments to the Grand Lodge Constitution — offered by P. G. C. C. M. Barton, and Rep. Darnell, on the 29th January — were then taken up and adopted, making the time for holding the quarterly session on the 2d Tuesday of each quarter, and the annual session on the 4th Tuesday in July.

The resolutions of P. C. H. Kronheimer, proposing an amendment to the Grand Lodge Constitution, which were presented on 12th of February, were taken up, and, after discussion, were rejected.

The amendment offered by Rep. Stromberger, that "No Brother shall be eligible to the office of W. C. until he has served one term in each subordinate office, commencing with the office of Financial Scribe, and progressing upward," was taken up, and, after lengthy debate, adopted. A vote by Lodges being called, resulted as follows: Affirmative — Mount Vernon, Webster, Excelsior; Negative — Franklin and Liberty.

The following committee was appointed to devise a P. C.'s and Rep.'s Degree for the Grand Lodge: G. C. Edward Dunn, P. G. C. C. M. Barton, and P. C.'s Myers, Childs, Westwood, and Kronheimer.

The following committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of giving an excursion for the benefit of the Grand Lodge: P. G. C. Barton, and P. G.'s Childs and Kronheimer.

The following appropriations were made:

Installation Work (printing)	\$26 00
Hall Rent.....	4 89
C. M. Barton, travelling expenses	10 00
W. H. Myers, " "	10 00
Total.....	<u>\$50 89</u>

RECEIPTS.

Percentage from Subordinate Lodges.....	\$99 70
Cards.....	4 50
Total.....	<u>\$104 20</u>

The Grand Lodge then adjourned.

MAY 14, 1867.

A special session was held, Grand Banker John H. King in the chair.

On motion, the vote by which the amendment of Rep. Stromberger to the Constitution was effected at the last session, was declared null and void, the vote on the amendment having been taken by Lodges, when Article XVIII. of the Grand Lodge Constitution required all amendments to be approved by a vote of two-thirds of the members present entitled to vote, before they became a part of the Constitution.

The Committee on the application of John P. Lucas for card, made a favorable report, and a card was granted.

The Committee on Supervision reported confictions between the Ritual and Constitution.

The Committee on Grievances reported upon the appeal of A. F. Altemus, that he was entitled to the office of Financial Scribe, and that Brother Cole* was not.

The reports were received and adopted.

* At the beginning of the quarter, Brother H. V. Cole was installed into office by the Grand Chancellor, the objections to the contrary notwithstanding.

Bro. John Meyer, formerly a member of the late Potomac Lodge, applied for a card, and P. C.'s Westwood, Johnson, and Childs, were appointed a committee upon it.

Receipts, card of John Meyer, \$1.50.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned.

JUNE 17, 1867.

A special session was held, G. C. Edward Dunn in the chair.

An application for a charter to organize Columbia Lodge, No. 8, was presented, accompanied with the charter fee and requisite number of signers — the Lodge to be located in the south-western part of the city of Washington, D. C. The application was dated May 10, 1867, and signed as follows: Wm. H. Signor, Geo. H. Kepplar, James T. Davis, Wm. T. Hall, Geo. W. Sewell, James B. Shearer, G. W. Barkman, J. H. Truett, and J. R. N. Curtin. The application was received, referred to the appropriate committee, which reported favorably, and the charter granted; previous to which the name of Columbia was stricken out, and the applicants ordered to be informed that the name of Washington or Columbia could not be used by a new Lodge, there being two defunct Lodges bearing those names.

Receipts, charter fee, \$10.00.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned.

JUNE 25, 1867.

A special session was held for the purpose of organizing Friendship Lodge, No. 8, G. C. Edward Dunn in the chair. A committee was appointed to wait on the applicants and procure a list of their officers. The committee reported the following: V. G. P. (past officer), J. R. N. Curtin; Worthy Chancellor, John H. Kepplar; V. C., Geo. W. Sewell; Banker, Jas. Shearer; R. S., W. T. Hall; F. S., W. H. Signor; Guide, L. B. Grimes; I. S., Jas. L. Davis; O. S., Geo. W. Barkman. The above officers, and several members, were then introduced and instructed in the mysteries of the several Degrees.

Adjourned.

REPORT
Showing the Condition of the Lodges at the end of the Quarter and Year, June 30, 1867.

NAMES.	Increase.		Decrease.		MEMBERSHIP.				RECEIVED DURING QUARTER.				EXP'D DURING QUARTER.				ON HAND.				Per Centage to Grand Lodge.	
	No.	1	No.	1	Pages.	Knights.	P. C.'s.	P. G. C.'s.	General Fund.	School, or Widow and Orphan Fund.	Special Tax.	Total.	Relief of Sick.	Funerals.	Relief of Distress.	Total Expended.	General Fund.	Widow and Orphan or School Fund.	Special Tax.	Total on Hand.		
No. 2, Franklin...	10	1	10	1	10	1	81	14	1	\$151 73	\$16 85	\$49 75	\$218 33	\$16 00	\$60 37	\$365 26	\$79 54	\$49 75	\$494 55	\$15 17
No. 5, Mt. Vernon.	7	2	5	4	94	6	.....	.....	155 21	17 24	81 16	253 61	36 00	.....	.....	104 93	378 98	82 38	.....	461 36	15 25
No. 6, Liberty.....	11	4	6	7	171	5	.....	.....	283 62	31 51	140 75	455 88	52 00	.....	.....	345 76	479 70	324 72	.....	804 42	28 36
No. 7, Webster.....	8	2	.....	.....	40	5	.....	.....	67 78	6 77	.....	74 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 12	6 16
No. 8, Friendship.....	28 00
No. 1 (Pa.) Excelsior.....	199	.....	9	22	196	2	.....	.....	622 76	69 19	.....	691 95	.....	.....	283 28	.....	412 77	87 40	.....	500 26	62 27
	235	9	30	34	598	33	1	.....	\$1281 10	\$141 56	\$271 66	\$1694 32	\$104 00	.....	.....	\$794 34	\$1936 71	\$574 13	\$49 75	\$2358 71	\$227 48

Total Membership, 694.

JULY 9, 1867.

A regular quarterly session was held. The Grand Lodge assembled in due form, G. C. Dunn in the chair. Prayer by V. G. P., *pro tem.*, Edward Fox.

The minutes of the last quarterly and special sessions were read and approved.

The Committee on Election and Returns reported the returns of Nos. 2 and 6 correct, and those of No. 1, of Pa., and Nos. 5 and 7, of D. C., incorrect — the former not having the W. C.'s signature attached, and the two latter having no seals affixed. The report was received and adopted by a vote of 18 to 3.

The credentials of the Past Chancellors and Representatives were then examined by the committee, and the following were admitted and instructed. P. C.'s John Schultz, No. 2; J. R. N. Curtin, No. 8; F. Wood, No. 5; A. Shaw, No. 6; C. W. Okey, No. 7; Reps. Allen, McInturff, and Garrett, No. 6; Wilbourne, Dykes, and Kepplar, No. 8; and Cole, Clark, and Altemus, of No. 7.

The following committees, being unable to report, were discharged: on Regalia, Excursion, and Degree Work.

A communication was read from Excelsior Lodge, of Pennsylvania, asking the Grand Lodge to confer the Past Chancellor's Degree upon all of their first installed officers, in order to advance the work in Philadelphia; that they be empowered to make their R. S., B., and O. S. yearly officers; and that they be empowered to hold a new election for officers to serve the balance of the quarter. Ordered to be recorded.

P. G. C. Barton offered the following:

Whereas, Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, of Philadelphia, organized but little more than four months since, and now numbering 300 members, in order to more fully carry on the work begun in Philadelphia, have respectfully made application to this Grand Lodge for a dispensation to make their first officers Past Officers; *and whereas*, the Grand Lodge of D. C., fully recognizing the great interest Excelsior Lodge has taken in endeavoring to spread the Order; and desiring to extend to them all the facilities in our power for so doing: therefore, be it

Resolved, That John Jay Fisher, Wm. H. Wartman, Geo. W. Pugh, Wm.

A. Porter, John W. Hencill, James McDevitt, Jos. Hermann, and John Brown, M. D., be, and they are, hereby declared to be Past Chancellors of the Knights of Pythias, of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled to all the amenities and privileges of Past Chancellors of the Order.

On motion, the rules were suspended, to take up the resolution. An amendment was offered to insert after the names, the names of the Recording Scribes and Bankers of Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 Lodges, which was laid on the table. The resolution then passed, after debate, by a vote of 17 to 7.

On motion, Friendship Lodge, No. 8, was allowed to keep open their charter six months from its date.

A communication was read from Union Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., instructing the Grand Lodge to turn over all money for hall rent to Parker Hall Sweet, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows, until further orders.

Communications were read from Mount Vernon Lodge — one requesting a new First Degree Work, in lieu of the one taken by the Grand Officers to Philadelphia, and one requesting a charter from the Grand Lodge, in lieu of the one granted by the Past Chancellors of Franklin Lodge. The requests contained in the communications were granted.

Representative Garrett offered the following :

Resolved, That Article 6, Section 9, requiring elective officers of Subordinate Lodges to serve in the capacity of O. S., and progress upward to the Chair of W. C., be annulled, and insert "from Financial Scribe."

A motion was made to suspend the rules, to take up the resolution ; which was laid on the table. The resolution was laid over.

Representative Allen offered the following :

Resolved, That Recording Scribe Theodore Sniffin, of Liberty Lodge, No. 6, Knights of Pythias, be, and is hereby entitled to receive the Grand Lodge Degree.

The resolution was taken up, discussed, and then laid upon the table.

Several amendments to the Grand Lodge Constitution were then offered by P. G. C. Barton, and laid over.

The Grand Lodge then went into nominations for Grand Officers, with the following result :

For Grand Chancellor, P. C.'s Westwood, Carrigan, Childs, King, and P. G. C. Barton ; for Vice Grand Chancellor, P. C.'s Carrigan, Kronheimer, Smith, Johnson, Sears, and King ; for Grand Recording Scribe, P. C.'s Westwood, Okey, and P. G. C. Barton ; for Grand Financial Scribe, P. C.'s Cross, Okey, Curtin, Wood, and Johnson ; for Grand Banker, P. C.'s Martin, Westwood, and G. C. Dunn ; for Grand Guide, Cross, Wood, Sears, Johnson, Okey, Kronheimer, and Curtin ; for Grand Inner Steward, P. C.'s Westwood, Wood, Childs, Sears, and P. G. C. Barton ; for Grand Outer Steward, P. C. Martin, and P. G. C. Barton.

On motion of P. G. C. Barton, a committee on printing was appointed, with full power to have all necessary printing done for the Order. P. G. C. Barton, P. C. Carrigan, and P. C. Okey, Committee.

Receipts, \$65.21 ; expenditures, for hall rent, \$9.37.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned.

JULY 15, 1867.

A special session was held, G. C. Edw. Dunn in the chair.

An application for a charter for Keystone Lodge, No. 2, of Philadelphia, was received, dated June 29, 1867—charter fee enclosed, and twenty-six signatures attached.

On motion of P. C. D. Carrigan, the charter was granted, and P. C. Harry Kronheimer deputized to proceed to Philadelphia on the following Thursday and install the officers and initiate the members of the new Lodge.

RECEIPTS—Charter fee \$10 00

EXPENDITURES—Travelling expenses to H. Kronheimer 10 00

Adjourned.

JULY 23, 1867.

An annual session was held. The Grand Lodge assembled and was opened in due form.

PRESENT: J. H. Rathbone, *Venerable Grand Patriarch* ; Edw. Dunn, *Grand Chancellor* ; C. M. Barton, *Grand Record-*

ing Scribe; Wm. M. Childs, *Grand Financial Scribe*; John H. King, *Grand Banker*; Wm. P. Westwood, *Grand Guide*; R. T. Johnson, *Grand Inner Steward*.

Prayer by V. G. P. J. H. Rathbone.

The proceedings of the regular quarterly and special sessions were read and approved.

The credentials of P. C.'s Coppes, Wm. A. Porter, and Reps. Wallace, Curry, and Ashe, of Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, of Philadelphia, were found correct, and the Brothers admitted and instructed.

The Committee on Printing reported having procured 200 copies blank Quarterly Reports, 200 Odes, and 100 Withdrawal Cards. The report was received.

The report of the Finance Committee was, upon motion of P. C. R. T. Johnson, laid over until the adjourned session, and Rep. Allen, of No. 6, appointed to serve upon the committee in place of P. C. Childs, who declined—the committee now standing as follows: P. G. C. Rathbone and P. C. Scott and Rep. Allen.

An application for a charter for Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 3, of Philadelphia, dated July 20, 1867, was then read—charter fee enclosed, and signed by the requisite number.

The charter was unanimously granted, and the G. C. appointed D. G. C. W. H. Myers, P. C.'s Coppes, Porter, and Hencill, of Pennsylvania, and G. G. Kronheimer, of D. C., to initiate and install the new Lodge.

On motion of P. C. Coppes, Keystone Lodge, No. 2, was empowered to keep open their charter until October 26, 1867.

P. C. R. T. Johnson moved that the action of the Grand Lodge in February last, (26th,) declaring illegal the action of Mount Vernon Lodge, in levying the \$1 tax upon its members, in the case of the death of a Brother, be repealed. After considerable debate upon the subject, the motion was adopted.

P. C. C. W. Okey moved the nomination of officers be reopened; lost.

On motion of P. C. J. S. Martin the Grand Lodge went into an election for officers for the ensuing year. P. C.'s Porter and Coppes, of No. 1, Pa., were appointed tellers.

P. G. C. Barton withdrew his name for the office of Grand Chancellor, and the first ballot resulted as follows, viz.: Carrigan, 14; Westwood, 13; Childs, 7; King, 3—no choice. P. C.'s Childs and King withdrew their names. Second ballot: Westwood, 22; Carrigan, 16; necessary to a choice, 20. P. C. Westwood was therefore declared elected Grand Chancellor.

For Vice Grand Chancellor, P. C.'s Smith and King withdrew their names, and the ballot resulted as follows: Carrigan, 19; Kronheimer, 10; Johnson, 7. P. G. Carrigan was declared elected Vice Grand Chancellor.

For Grand Recording Scribe, P. G. C. C. M. Barton was unanimously elected. There being no opposition candidate, P. G. C. Rathbone cast the vote of the Lodge.

Grand Financial Scribe—First ballot: Cross, 8; Okey, 13; Wood, 9—no choice. Second ballot: Cross, 10; Okey 13; Wood, 8—no choice. P. C. Wood withdrew his name. Third ballot: Okey, 19; Cross, 12. P. C. Okey was declared elected Grand Financial Scribe.

For Grand Banker, P. G. C. Dunn withdrew his name, and there being but one nominee—P. C. J. S. Martin—he was declared unanimously elected. There being no opposing candidate, P. G. C. Rathbone cast the vote for the Grand Lodge.

Grand Guide, P. C. Sears withdrew his name. First ballot: Cross, 4; Wood, 6; Kronheimer, 12; Curtin, 5—no choice. Second ballot—P. C. Curtin withdrew—Cross, 4; Wood, 8; Kronheimer, 14. P. C. Kronheimer was declared elected Grand Guide.

For Grand Inner Steward—Wood, 17; Childs, 1. P. C. Wood was declared elected.

For Grand Outer Steward, the following nominations were made: P. G. C. Rathbone and P. C. Lawson. The vote stood as follows: P. G. C. Rathbone, 11; P. C. Lawson, 13. The latter was declared duly elected.

G. C. Dunn then installed his successor, who, in turn, installed the remaining newly elected officers.

On motion of P. G. C. Rathbone, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to the late Grand Chancellor, for his efficiency during the past year.

Several amendments to the Ritual were then offered by P. G. C. Barton, and laid over according to rule.

The case of Croton Fletcher was also disposed of, by empowering any Lodge in the District to initiate and confer the three degrees upon him for five dollars.

The following rates of tariff, for Grand Lodge revenue, were determined upon :

Withdrawal Cards, each.....	25
Odes, each.....	5
Ritual— 1st set.....	\$20 00
“ 2d set.....	10 00
Installation Work, per set.....	1 50

The following resolution was offered and adopted :

Resolved, That members of defunct Lodges who were not in good standing at the time of the decease of their Lodge, and who apply for admission into the Order, can receive a card from this Grand Lodge by paying the amount standing against them upon the books of their respective Lodges.

The Grand Lodge adjourned until August 15.

RECEIPTS.

Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 3, Pa., charter fee.....	\$10 00
Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, Pa., percentage.....	62 27
“ “ “ Rituals.....	20 00
Total.....	92 27

APPROPRIATIONS.

To Printing Committee.....	\$30 00
C. M. Barton, services.....	25 00
P. C. F. Coppes, of Pa., travelling expenses.....	10 00
Total.....	65 00
During the year the Lodges had paid to the Grand Lodge as percentage.....	\$389 77
The total receipts for the year were.....	576 79
Total expended.....	347 01
Leaving a balance in hands of newly elected Banker of.....	\$229 78

The Order now numbered eight Lodges, namely, Franklin, No. 2 ; Mount Vernon, No. 5 ; Liberty, No. 6 ; Webster, No.

7; and Friendship, No. 8, of the District of Columbia; and Excelsior, Keystone, and Chosen Friends, of Philadelphia.

The quarterly report of No. 1 Lodge, of Philadelphia, showed that the experiment of planting the Order outside of the District had by no means been a failure; but, on the contrary, its principles seemed to be disseminated as if by magic, and those who embrace them, saw, by the very simplicity of the work, and the practical lessons taught by the Ritual, a glorious future for the Order in the State of Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

CLARENCE M. BARTON, P. G. C.,
Grand Recording Scribe.

OFFICERS' TERM EXPIRING JULY, 1868.

Edw. Dunn, *Venerable Grand Patriarch*; Wm. P. Westwood, *Grand Chancellor*; Daniel Carrigan, *Vice Grand Chancellor*; Clarence M. Barton, *Grand Recording Scribe*; C. W. Okey, *Grand Financial Scribe*; Joseph S. Martin, *Grand Banker*; Harry Kronheimer, *Grand Guide*; Francis Wood, *Grand Inner Steward*; Richard Lawson, *Grand Outer Steward*.

Residence of Grand Chancellor—Georgia Avenue, bet. 3d and 4th Streets East.

Residence of Grand Recording Scribe—9th Street East, one door below E Street South, Washington, D. C.

ADDENDA.

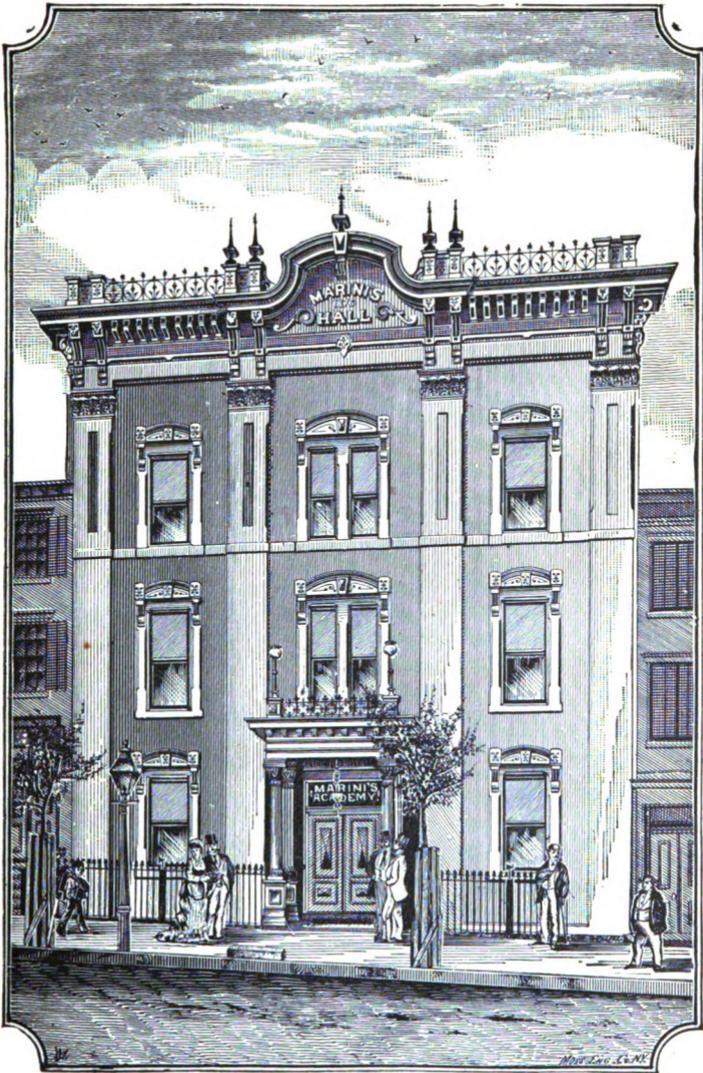
The original meeting, when the work of the Order of the Knights of Pythias was first read, took place at the house No. 369 F Street, between 8th and 9th Streets, Washington, D. C.; the following gentlemen being present (as the members of a musical association known as the "Arion Glee Club"): Messrs. R. A. Champion, E. S. Kimball, D. L. Burnett, W. H. Burnett, Roberts, and Driver. Each of these gentlemen were then and there duly obligated by Mr. Rathbone, and afterwards resolved themselves into individual committees to obtain the names of proper persons to form the first Lodge. This meeting took place Monday evening, February 15, 1864, and on the following Wednesday morning Mr. Rathbone informed Mr. J. T. K. Plant of

the object of the meeting, and solicited him to join the Order. Mr. Rathbone had, however, read the Ritual to Mr. R. A. Champion, privately, at his own room, a few evenings previous to the above meeting.

The Ritual was written by Mr. J. H. Rathbone, originally, in the town of Eagle Harbor, Houghton (now Keewenaw) County, Lake Superior, Michigan, in the winter of 1860 and 1861.

A Synopsis of the Origin and History of the Knights of Pythias.

THIS young and growing Order originated in the city of Washington, D. C., upon the 19th day of February, 1864, the first Lodge of the Order being instituted at that date, at Temperance Hall, in that city; upon the 8th of April following a Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia was organized, and commenced the organization of Subordinate Lodges. Franklin Lodge, No. 2, was instituted under a charter from the Grand Lodge upon the 12th of April, 1864; upon the 19th of May, 1864, Columbia Lodge, and upon the 2d day of June, in the same year, Potomac Lodge were organized. In the following year, upon February 1st, Alexandria Lodge was constituted at that city in the State of Virginia, and from that time up to the spring of 1866 but little progress or increase of the membership was had. Upon the 18th day of April, 1866, Mount Vernon Lodge, in the District of Columbia, was organized, and in May following, the ritual and work of the Order was revised, and the Order, so far as its work is concerned, placed substantially upon the basis that it occupies to-day. Upon July 30th of this year, a new lodge, to be known as Liberty Lodge, was instituted at the Navy-Yard. Upon the 23d day of February, 1867, Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, was properly instituted at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and in July following Keystone Lodge was organized in the same city. These Lodges were the



The Building where the first K. of P. Lodge was Instituted, February 19th, 1864

cradle of the Order in the territory that to-day is the banner State of the Order, there being in the State of Pennsylvania at this time four hundred and thirty lodges, with a membership of over forty thousand members. In November of this year the Order was introduced into the State of Maryland by the organization of Golden Lodge and Monumental Lodge, in the city of Baltimore. In the next month, December 12th, 1867, Lodges Nos. 1 and 2, the first at Mount Holly, the second at Camden, introduced the Order into the State of New Jersey.

Early in the year 1868 the Order obtained a footing in the State of Delaware by the instituting of Lodges Nos. 1, 2, and 3. In April, 1868, the Order was introduced into the State of Louisiana. On June 9th, 1868, a convention of delegates, appointed from the States in which the Order had obtained a lodgment, convened at the city of Washington, D. C., adopted a constitution under and by which the Supreme Lodge of the World was organized, and established as the head of the Order, upon the 11th day of August following. In May of this year Rathbone Lodge was duly organized in the city of New York, thus introducing the fraternity to the Empire State. In a short time the Order made its advent into the golden State of California, next into the State of West Virginia, and upon the 3d of December it entered into the State of Nebraska. During the years 1867 and 1868 lodges were instituted in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and other New England States; also in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kentucky, in all of which it has and holds a large and growing membership; also in the States of Missouri and Kansas; and closely following upon this, the heyday and vigor of its youth, it has gone on from conquering to conquest until it has obtained a footing and a home in nearly all the States and Territories of the Union, passed into the British Provinces of North America, and has a name and a home in the Islands of the sea; crossed the Atlantic Ocean and founded lodges in the kingdom of Great Britain. This is a hurried history of its rise, its youth, its young and vigorous manhood. To-day it has a membership of over one hundred thousand, and it can hardly be said to be of age,

for this is but the XII. Pythian Period. Based upon the old story of Damon and Pythias, it seeks to inculcate the worth and beauty of such a friendship. Its cardinal principles are Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence; its mottoes and teachings, Be generous, brave, and true.

Objects and Aims of Knights of Pythias.

ANYTHING that has for its object the advancement of human happiness or human intellect; anything that tends to the melioration of the condition of mankind, or to lessen the ills and miseries incident to human life; anything that draws closer the ties of human sympathy, and strengthens the bonds of brotherhood between man and man, is not only worthy of approbation, but of the warmest support and admiration. That such are the objects of the Knights of Pythias, none who have taken the trouble to investigate its principles and operations will attempt to deny. When the Almighty Architect of the Universe spake, and this sphere which we inhabit burst into light and loveliness, every fundamental principle on which our Order is based was stamped with the signet of Omnipotence upon her young and unstained being there to remain in legible and enduring characters as constituent elements of her perpetuity and existence. FRIENDSHIP then wove her silken bonds; CHARITY breathed forth her strains of mutual sympathy and confiding tenderness; while BENEVOLENCE—above—around—beneath—shed forth her blaze of living light, as pure and unsullied as the rays that emanate from the throne of the eternal God. Upon these three pillars rests the structure of our Order—around them cluster our brightest hopes and fondest anticipations. Here the venerated patriarchs of our ancient and honorable institution, in by-gone days, have worshipped; and with unstained hands have transmitted down through the lapse of time the sublime mysteries, the sacred rights, the solemn and eternal truths unfolded to



FRIENDSHIP.

those who enter within the arena of our Temple, and bow as sincere supplicants to the inner veil of our altars.

We shall prove that the Order of the Knights of Pythias is calculated for the most extensive moral good. It is evident, that in order to collect an assemblage of persons, and continue and increase them as a body, there must be two powerful motives of action : first, curiosity to collect ; secondly, pleasure, and some useful end in view to continue them. The singularity of the title of "Knights of Pythias," is better adapted to excite curiosity, than any other ; it fills the mind with a desire to know what is meant by it, and such desire is seldom appeased until the mystery is unravelled by becoming a brother—Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, all combine to fill the mind of every new member with satisfaction and surprise, far exceeding his most sanguine expectations.

SOME USEFUL END IN VIEW TO CONTINUE THEM.—The principles of the Knights of Pythias are those of humanity and religion : its object is to promote the general good of mankind, and spread abroad the lights of morality and knowledge ; it not only benefits the common cause of philanthropy, but insures to its members in the hour of adversity and tribulation, a source of safety and comfort that none, save the arm of Omnipotence, can destroy.

A parent's affection may change ; the friendship of the world may turn to hatred, and even love may be transformed to loathing and disgust, but the ties that bind us together are never sundered ; our claims of brotherhood are only dissolved by death—no, not even death can rend them—they descend to the widow and orphan. The language of our Order is more potent than any strain of eloquence that ever fell upon the human ear. A stranger, penniless and friendless, in a foreign land, breathes its tones, and his necessities are relieved. Sickness comes and lays its paralyzing hand upon him, and though no friends or relatives are near, a brother of the "mystic tie" administers to his wants and soothes his distresses. The sick among our brethren are not left to the cold hand of public charity ; they are visited, and their wants provided for out of the funds they themselves have

contributed to raise, and which, in time of need, they honorably claim, without the humiliation of suing parochial or individual relief — from which the freeborn mind recoils with disdain, until overwhelmed in insufferable want and misery. We are obliged, if need be, to perform the last solemn offices to the remains of a departed brother, and see him consigned with respectful decency to the bosom of our mother earth. To the living, our fraternal solicitude is no less exercised. It is our enjoined duty to watch over the conduct of our brethren, even in their common intercourse with men, as well as one with another; and to remonstrate with those who wander from the paths of rectitude, or trespass upon the rules of morality. In all ages and in all countries, our Order has stood forth the champion of liberty and religion; wherever she has erected an altar for her worshippers, she has also dedicated a temple to science and refinement. It is not necessary to go back and trace the progress of our Order from its establishment down to the present period, or point out in detail its deeds and history. Suffice it to say, that thousands of years ago, the Egyptian astrologer found in our temples the secrets of astronomy; and the Chaldean shepherd, in his midnight watch, as he gazed upward to the starry heavens, drew from our oracles the sublime truth, that there were worlds unknown, incalculable and immense, and that over all presided an unknown and mysterious, yet Omnipotent power. Since that time, during succeeding centuries, we behold an Eastern Magi — the devout Jew — the intellectual and versatile Greek — the proud and haughty Roman — bending at its shrine and burning incense upon its altar. Emerging from the gloom of the Middle Ages, we see in it the animating spirit in the revolution that succeeded, and rolling onward with the tides of science and civilization — from nation to nation, from country to country — it has crossed the Atlantic, and found on freedom's soil a fostering hand and genial clime. True it is, that storms have howled around; and at times we behold it glimmering like the pale of morn, "between light and darkness on the horizon's verge;" yet the storm has passed away, and again it has burst forth in renewed strength and beauty. Protected by the shield of Omnipotence,



CHARITY.

it has set at defiance the power of despotism, the machinations of bigotry, and the wily intrigues of the fawning hypocrite.

It has been said that ours is a secret Order, and that secrecy is dissonant with innocence. True it is that we are in part a secret society—but is secrecy a crime? The world itself, the universe, the God of eternal truth, are surrounded with an impenetrable veil that no mortal eye ever pierced; and shall it be denied that these exist because their arcana are not revealed at our bidding? Shall we pronounce them evil because their operations are hidden from our view, and above all, our comprehension? Again, who can define the mind? who unfold its constituent elements and hidden springs? The earthquake—at whose shock nations tremble, and countries become desolate—has been accounted for, and its most secret particles revealed and analyzed. The lightning, that plays in bright yet fearful beauty amid the storm, has been traced home to the bosom of the cloud which it left, and its minutest principles investigated and developed; but who has traced to its home the lightning of the mind? Who analyzed those mental earthquakes that have shaken the moral world to its very centre, and diffused light and knowledge amid the abodes of ignorance and superstition? And shall the emanation of genius, the music of the poet's lyre, the conceptions of the gifted intellect, the tones of spirit-stirring eloquence, be rejected because the sources from whence they emanated are hidden from our view, and beyond the reach of our intellect? So far from secrecy being an objection to our Order, we claim it as a recommendation. It is the mystic tie that binds us together in indissoluble brotherhood; prompting us to deeds of virtue and benevolence; it comes and entwines itself around our fraternity, like the refreshing, yet invisible breeze, that at summer noontide fans our forehead, invigorating the system with its coolness, and gladdening our hearts with its freshness and purity. In this respect we have the sanction of ages. We challenge any one to point out a single nation or people, whose career is sketched on the page of history, among whom there did not exist secret institutions. To go further, there is not an enlightened government now existing on the globe,

that does not permit the legislative councils to resolve themselves into a secret conclave. Even in our own country, under our own Constitution, Congress can close its doors, and sit for days — for weeks — for months — concocting measures of vital importance to forty millions of freemen, and should any member of that body dare to reveal its operations, he would subject himself to the severest censure, if not expulsion.

To be initiated as a member of our Order is not, as many suppose, “to take a leap in the dark.” The fundamental principles of the Order are before the world; its deeds are not concealed from public scrutiny; while the Constitution and Laws of our society are within the reach of all who wish to examine them. But there are mysteries within the inner veil of our altars, that none except the members of the fraternity are permitted to behold. Solemn and sublime truths are here inculcated that have never reached the ear of any, save those who have proved themselves worthy of the sacred trust. They have remained there for ages, hallowed archives in the sanctuary of our temple — and have never crossed its portals; and there we hope they will ever remain, unsullied, inviolate, and untarnished.

Our Order is the handmaid of virtue and religion, and it must flourish; it calls into life and action the best and holiest feelings of our nature, and success must crown our efforts. Poets have bound their brows with wreaths of immortality; orators have reared eternal monuments to their names; conquerors have had their trophies, but the pathway to glory of these is often watered by the despairing tears of the widow and orphan, whilst the trophies which lay at the feet of our altars, are the result of the principles of “good-will toward men,” and the proud achievements of lives spent in the cause of benevolence and virtue, unsullied by crime and unstained by a tear, unless it be a tear of gratitude and joy. Our course is onward, and we may look forward with confidence to a day, not far distant, when our society shall find an abiding place in every village and hamlet of our land, and the smoke of our altars shall go up from a thousand hills.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

Know that
The Supreme Lodge of the World



hereby issues this
MEMORIAL CHART

and general and authentic PATENT of the Order, bearing its imprint seal
to Grand and Subordinate Lodges of this chivalric Order,
to evidence over a proper official seal that our

KNIGHTLY BROTHER

FRIENDSHIP

BENEVOLENCE

*(has been regularly initiated in the First or "Page" rank,
proved in the Second or armorial rank of "Esquire"
and charged in the Third or chivalric rank of "Knight".*

and enrolled as a member on the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ P.P.
of _____ LODGE No. _____

of the Grand Jurisdiction of _____

In Testimony whereof, we have caused to be affixed the official signatures
of the proper officers, attested by the seal of the Lodge.

V.C. _____

C.C. _____

K. of R. & S. _____

CHARITY



K

P



MANUAL OF THE K. OF P.,

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE

JEWELS, REGALIA, ETC., USED BY THE ORDER.

The First or Initiatory Rank of Page.

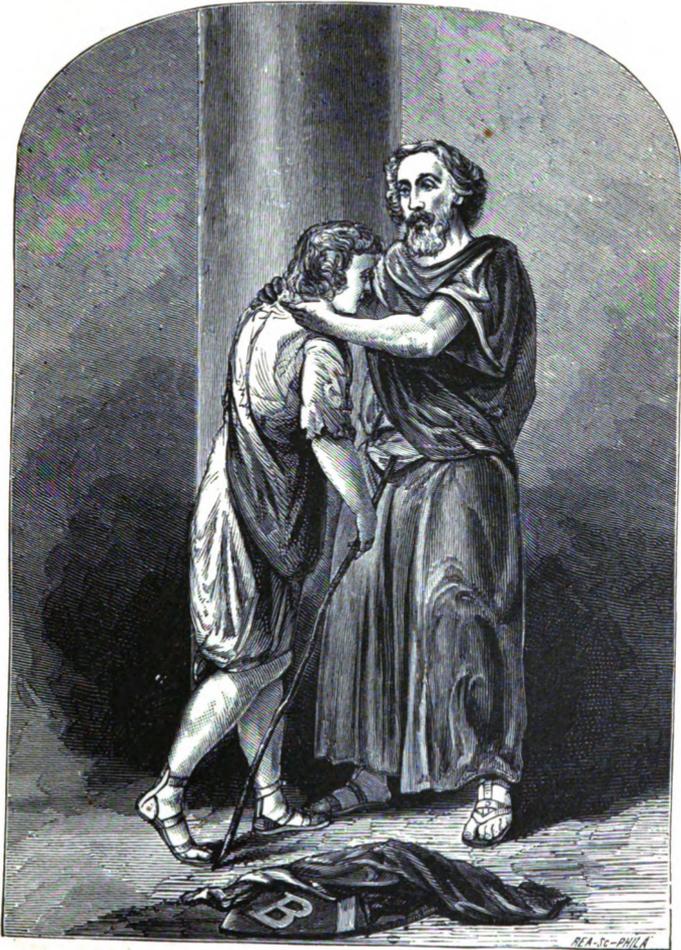
MANKIND in nearly every undertaking is in the dark at the commencement, and dependent upon the wisdom and leadership of others. So it is with you before you have been initiated into our mysteries. As you believe in a Supreme Being, and are of sound health, and have announced your desire to be admitted within the portals of our Order, it will be well for you to stop and consider the weighty duties that will devolve upon you after you have become a member. Be sure that no mere idle curiosity or selfish desire to obtain the benefits of the Order is leading you to take this step. Remember that when you have once taken upon yourself the solemn and binding obligations, you cannot recede from their demands. There is yet time for you to halt should you hesitate in your purpose.

If it is your desire to proceed, start with every determination to be obedient to the requirements of the Order, keeping in view the fact that purity of heart and rectitude of conduct are essential to admission into the First or Initiatory Rank of Page. It is necessary that you should be in the right possession of your mental faculties, so that you may be able to comprehend the lessons as the increasing light dawns upon your mind. You are in the presence of true and tried brethren, who are ready and willing to impart to you a portion of their secrets; be just to

them and to yourself, and exercise due care, lest you impart to the unworthy that which belongs to the Order. You may be called upon to relieve brothers when they are in distress ; when you see that one is in danger, it will be your duty to warn and do all in your power to aid and succor him ; to obey the laws of the Order as laid down in the Constitution and By-laws, and to the best of your ability live up to all the requirements of the Order. But we feel that you will prove true to your promises, and will prove a faithful friend in time of need, a good companion, and an exemplary Page ; and that your life will always conform to your motto of Friendship.

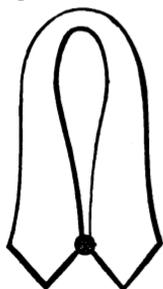
But you must press on to a further knowledge of our mysteries ; and as Friendship is your motto, practise universal fraternity and benevolence to your brothers of the chivalric Order and all worthy people, no matter where they may live or what may be their station in life. Let those virtues expand in your mind until they are as broad as the blue canopy of heaven, as obligatory upon you as your word of honor, and as spotless as was that of Damon and Pythias. But give heed to the lessons that are being imparted, as it will be necessary for you to become proficient in all that pertains to this degree, so that you may be able to make yourself known to brethren of this Rank.

From the earliest days of antiquity, friendship has been the corner-stone of secret societies. Men have banded themselves together in every age for the purpose of practically testing this great principle, until at the present time fraternal societies are established over the entire earth. One of the most notable examples of pure friendship was that of our ancient prototype and honored patron, Pythias. Without being solicited on the part of Damon, he gave himself up as a hostage for his friend, and submitted to imprisonment, so that Damon might hasten to his home, which was miles away, to arrange his affairs and bid a last, long farewell to his family, ere he was executed by the order of Dionysius. Damon pushed forward to his home, and after performing his task was on the point of returning, when he discovered that his slave had slain his horse. This, with other adverse circumstances, prevented his arriving as soon as expected.



BENEVOLENCE.

Pythias did not murmur, nay, he rejoiced that his friend had been belated. The time arrived, and just as Pythias was to be offered up for his friend, Damon arrived. Dionysius was struck with



amazement at such a faithful exhibition of friendship, and revoked the sentence of death. May the teachings of that day remain green in our memories, and let us emulate their example in our every-day walk, and in our intercourse with our fellow-men, so that when we are called upon by the grim monster, Death, to accompany him through the dark valley, we can do so, conscious that we bear no ill will toward any, and those we leave behind will bless our memory.

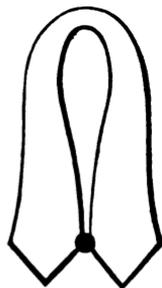
REGALIA.—You are now entitled to wear a blue collar.

The Second or Armorial Rank of Esquire.

HAVING served a proper time as a Page, and by your strict fidelity to the principles of the Order gained a reputation among the members of this chivalric Order and your fellow-men, that will commend you as a proper person to receive the Rank of Esquire, we see no reason why you should not proceed in your worthy endeavor to be admitted into full fellowship with the Esquires, especially should no legal objection be urged. As you are an aspirant, you should impress upon your mind the necessity for exercising the greatest circumspection, so that you may keep inviolate all that is intrusted to your care; to be always ready to warn an Esquire of approaching danger, and to render unto him and his family all the aid in your power in the hour of their distress. Having fully impressed this upon your mind, you should so regulate your life that those beholding your acts may say that you are "truly an Esquire indeed." The Esquire in the days of chivalry was the shield-bearer or armor-bearer to the Knight. He was a candidate for the honor of Knighthood, and stood in the same relation to the Knight as the

Page did to the Esquire. The Esquire was a gentleman, and had the right of bearing arms on his own shield or escutcheon. You have been promoted from the rank of Page to that of Esquire, and it will now be necessary for you to keep your honor, which is your shield, so bright that he who would reflect aught against the purity of your intentions or actions will be blinded by the dazzling reflection of your injured honor.

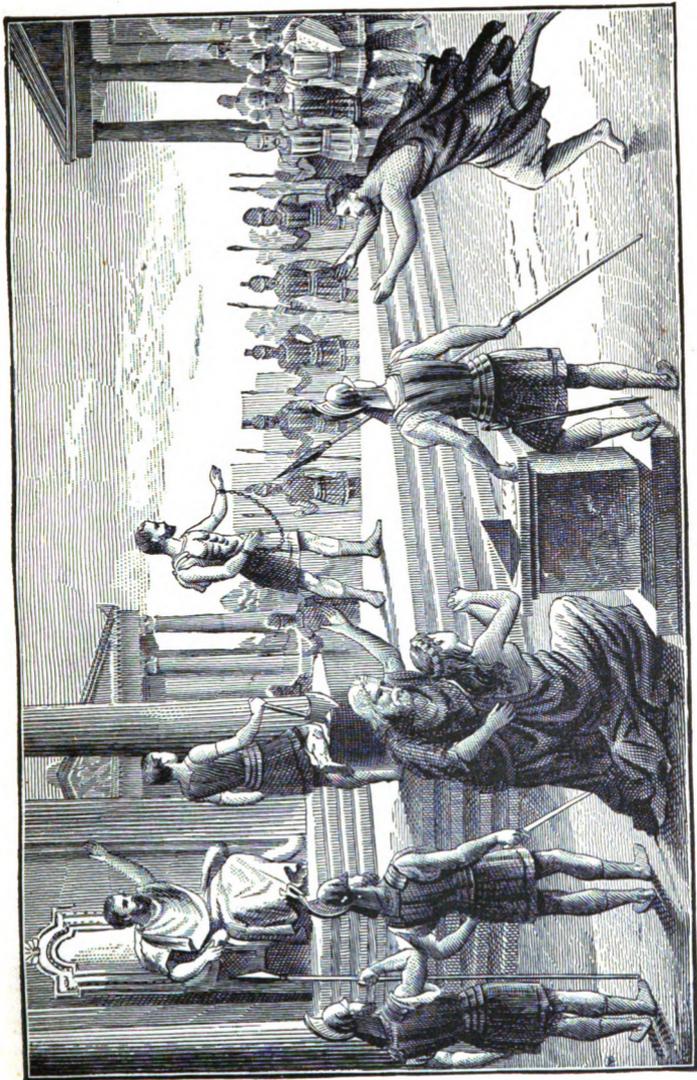
It is well for mankind in general to be cautious and circumspect in all their dealings, and especially now is it your duty to be so. You should be watchful over your actions, lest in an unguarded moment you do that which you would forever regret; exercise discretion, not only in your conversation in the Lodge, but in your every-day life; be careful in the transaction of your business, that you may do justice to your employers, customers, and yourself; but with all your business be not forgetful to exercise a watchful care over the interests of your family, that they may not be deprived of the necessaries of life, and permit them to enjoy such other blessings as are within your power to bestow. While you exercise due caution and circumspection, be careful that you do not prove uncharitable toward the frailties and shortcomings of your fellow-men, remembering that he who does not show charity toward others should not expect it in return. But we have no fear but what the lessons that you have received will remain indelibly fixed in your mind, and that you will exemplify them in your every-day life.



REGALIA. — You are now privileged to wear a yellow collar.

The Third or Chivalric Rank of Knight.

YOU have been initiated into the Rank of Page, proved in the Rank of Esquire, and are now ready to demand admittance into the Third or Chivalric Rank of Knight, provided you pass a favorable ballot and have the requisite moral courage to



EXECUTION SCENE.

persevere. You have already learned the necessity of practising Friendship and Charity toward your fellow-men, obedience to those in authority, while you are to be always on your guard lest you do that which you will regret. You may be required to put those virtues to a practical test, and it will be well, before you advance further, to consider whether you possess the requisite courage to meet and overcome any obstacle that may be in your path ; to prove that you possess such a friendship as was exhibited by Pythias toward Damon, or the caution displayed by the slave of Damon in killing his master's horse. Ponder the subject well before you enter into that which you think you cannot fulfil, but bear in mind that he who practises the lessons that are taught in the preceding degrees, and yields implicit obedience to their mandates, will emerge unscathed and be victorious in the end.

As you have duly weighed the consequences, and still persist in your demand to be admitted to the Rank of Knight, pay particular attention to all that is said and done, and your mind will become enlightened as you advance in its mysteries. The lessons of caution that you have learned in the preceding degrees will prevent you from making any unlawful discoveries to the uninformed.

There are times in every man's life when it is necessary for him to have full control of all his faculties ; when it is essential for him to exercise prudence, caution, and courage. There are some who would place obstacles in the way of our advancement, or impose tasks for us to perform that it would be impossible for us to overcome, or almost certain death for us to attempt. There are others, who, from an inborn friendship, are willing to bear the burdens and lessen the trials and hardships of their fellow-men, even though they be strangers. But life at its best is no easy task. Trials and temptations beset us on every hand. The king of the powers of darkness is ever on the alert to lead mankind into trouble. All along our pathway are deadly foes, who are ready, without a moment's notice or warning of their intentions, to sting us with their envenomed fangs. The remains of our fellows who have fallen by the wayside, surround us on all sides in our journey through the wilderness of life ; and human

hyenas are lurking in the pathway of others, anxiously awaiting their fall that they may strip them of their possessions. But he that is possessed of true bravery and fixed determination of purpose, is respected and honored by even those who would rejoice in his downfall. Keep your eye always fixed on the symbol of the Cross, for before it the great arch-enemy of mankind bows in mute despair.

Many of the seeming obstacles of this life that loom up mountain high before our imagination, prove to be mere mole-hills when we attempt to overcome them. We are surrounded by seeming dangers, that only need prudence and courage to overcome. They are placed here to test our faith, and if we are obedient to the mandate of a higher power, and attack them bravely, they will vanish like shadows before our sight.

Having been obedient, and courageously overcome every obstacle, you are now entitled to our cordial greeting; you have now attained the highest rank that can be bestowed on you in the Lodge, and have shown by your example that you are willing to obey all lawful mandates, and that you are possessed of both moral and physical courage. You are now expected to be bold and courageous in defending the rights of a brother; upholding the authority and good name of the Order; and in practising the principles of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence. He "is only truly brave who fears nothing so much as doing a shameful action, and dares resolutely and undauntedly go where his duty, no matter how dangerous, may call him." What if the uninitiated and skeptical should deride you, stand by your principles and your Order; by so doing you will let the world know that any missile hurled at them is the same as being hurled at yourself. You thus not only uphold the principles of our beloved Order, but you cement yourself in closer bonds of union with the Brotherhood.

We have no fear but what, with the lesson of true courage, as taught by Pythias, impressed upon your mind, you will ever be ready to extend the strong arm of friendship toward your brethren, and uphold the truly courageous.

REGALIA. — The regalia of this degree is red.



KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

know ye that
The Supreme Lodge of the World
has caused to be attested

TESTIMONIAL

and general and authentic
to Grand and Subordinate Lodges of this chivalric Order,
to evidence over a proper official seal that our

KNIGHTLY BROTHER

*has been regularly initiated in the First or "Page" rank,
proved in the Second or armorial rank of "Esquire"
and charged in the Third or chivalric rank of "Knight."*

and enrolled as a member on the _____ day of _____ A.D. 18__ P.P. _____
of _____ LODGE No. _____
and thereafter admitted and instructed as of the high, honorable and past officiant rank of
PAST CHANCELLOR
and his name blazoned as such on the Grand Roster of Gold of the Grand Lodge of the
Grand Jurisdiction of _____

In testimony whereof, we have caused to be affixed the official signatures
of the proper officers, attested by the seal of the Lodge.

K of R. & S.





JEWEL. — A solid three-inch triangle of white metal, with oval escutcheon resting thereon ; the oval escutcheon to be of yellow metal, or enamelled in proper emblematic colors. The letters F. C. B. to be struck in corners of triangle, or if fastened on to be of yellow metal. On the back of the triangle is an impress denoting its official issuance ; also a place for the name, number, and location of Lodge to be engraved. The holder of the shield is to be of yellow metal, with pin or lock for fastening, and shield on front for engraving name thereon. The jewel is to be worn on the left breast (with coat buttoned) in sight, or on left side of coat lappel if

the coat is unbuttoned, but always to be in plain sight. They can be worn in Lodge without other working regalia, if the Brother is in uniform ; or at any celebration or parade when in uniform. If not in uniform, their use is prohibited in any way, shape, manner, or form.



CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
SUPREME LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
OF THE WORLD.

*Adopted at the Session held at Pittsburg, Pa., Session of 1874. Pythian
Period XI.*

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

SUPREME LODGE. — POWERS.

SECTION I. The Supreme Lodge is the source of all true and legitimate authority in the Order of Knights of Pythias where-soever established ; it possesses original and exclusive jurisdiction and power —

1. To establish, regulate and control the Forms, Ceremonies, written and unwritten Work, and to change, alter and annul the same, and to provide for the safe-keeping and uniform teaching and dissemination of the same.

2. To provide, print, and furnish all Rituals, Forms, Ceremonies, Cards and Odes, Charts and Certificates.

3. To prescribe the form, material, and color of all Regalia, Emblems, Jewels, and Charts, and to designate the uniform of the Order.

4. To provide for the emanation and distribution of all pass-


KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN


 The Supreme Lodge of the World

MEMORIAL WARRANT

and general and authentic for the Order, bearing its imprint seal to Grand and Subordinate Lodges of this chivalric Order, to evidence over a proper official seal that our

KNIGHTLY BROTHER

*has been regularly initiated in the First or "Page" rank,
 proved in the Second or armorial rank of "Esquire"
 and charged in the Third or chivalric rank of Knight.*

*and enrolled as a member on the _____ day of _____ AD 18__ PP
 of _____ LODGE No _____
 and thereafter admitted and instructed as of the high, honorable and just official rank of
PAST CHANCELLOR
 and his name blazoned as such on the Grand Roster of Gold of the Grand Lodge of the
 (Grand Jurisdiction of _____ as also appearing by proper record of
 having been in regular form admitted, instructed and invested with the work and prerogatives
 of the Supreme rank of*

PAST GRAND CHANCELLOR

by the Supreme Lodge of the World.

*In Testimony whereof, we have caused to be affixed the official signatures
 of the proper officers, attested by the seal of the Lodge.*

W.C. _____ C.C.
 K' of R & S



K

P

words, and regulate the mode and manner of using the same, and generally to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to secure the safe and easy intercourse and identification of the brethren.

5. To establish the Order in States, Districts, Territories, Provinces or countries where the same has not been engrafted.

6. To provide a revenue for the Supreme Lodge by means of a representative tax on each Grand Lodge and charges for supplies furnished by it, and dues from Subordinate Lodges under its immediate jurisdiction.

7. To provide for annual returns from each Grand Lodge, and for semi-annual returns from each Subordinate Lodge under its immediate jurisdiction.

8. To hear and determine all appeals from Grand and Subordinate Lodges, when the same are properly brought before it in accordance with the regulations of the Order, and to provide by legislation for the enforcement of its decisions.

9. To enact laws and regulations of general application to carry into effect the foregoing and all other powers reserved by this Constitution to the Supreme Lodge or its officers, and such as may be necessary to enforce its legitimate authority over Grand and Subordinate Lodges under its immediate jurisdiction.

10. To charter Grand Lodges and to define the territorial extent of their jurisdiction, and to charter Subordinate Lodges not within the territorial jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge, and to provide a Constitution for each Subordinate Lodge under its immediate jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II.

HOW CONSTITUTED.

SECTION 1. The Supreme Lodge shall consist of:

1. All Past Supreme Chancellors.
2. Past Supreme Chancellor.
3. Supreme Chancellor (presiding officer).
4. Supreme Vice Chancellor.

5. Supreme Prelate.
6. Supreme Master of Exchequer.
7. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.
8. Supreme Master at Arms.
9. Supreme Inner Guard.
10. Supreme Outer Guard.

11. Two Supreme Representatives from each Grand Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, until there are 20,000 members belonging to one Grand Lodge; and one Supreme Representative for each additional 10,000 members; *Provided*, That no Grand Lodge shall be entitled to more than four Supreme Representatives.

SEC. 2. Supreme Representatives must be Past Grand Chancellors in good standing in their respective Grand and Subordinate Lodges, and shall be elected as follows: At the next annual election after the adoption of this Constitution, and annually thereafter, each Grand Jurisdiction shall elect in the mode provided for electing Grand Lodge Officers in the Constitution of the respective Grand Lodges, one Supreme Representative to serve for two years; *Provided*, That each Supreme Representative now admitted shall continue in office to the expiration of his present term. In the case of the vacancy in the office of Supreme Representative, from death, removal, or any other cause, the Grand Lodge which he represented shall determine how such vacancy shall be filled. At the organization of any new Grand Lodge two Supreme Representatives shall be elected, one to serve for one year and one to serve for two years. *And, provided further*, Where any Grand Jurisdiction is entitled, under the provisions of this Constitution, to more than two Supreme Representatives, the additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected bi-annually, in conformity to this Constitution, and in such a manner that if there are four Representatives the terms of two thereof shall expire each alternate year.

Each Officer and Supreme Representative shall be entitled to one vote in determining any question before the Supreme Lodge, and each Past Supreme Chancellor shall be entitled to discuss any question, but not to vote.

SEC. 3. All Past Grand Chancellors duly recognized by the Supreme Lodge, shall be admitted to its sessions and be entitled to seats therein, but shall not be entitled to speak unless by permission of the Supreme Lodge, and shall not be entitled to vote.

SEC. 4. No one shall be eligible to any office in the Supreme Lodge unless he has been duly admitted to the Supreme Lodge by being either a Representative or a Past Grand Chancellor.

ARTICLE III.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Past Supreme Chancellor shall have charge of and supervise the arrangement of the altar or any other necessary floor work.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Chancellor shall exercise, as occasion may require, all the rights appertaining to his high office, in accordance with the usages of the Order. He shall have a watchful supervision over all Lodges, Grand and Subordinate, and see that all the constitutional enactments, rules, and edicts of the Supreme Lodge are duly and promptly observed, and that the dress, work, and discipline of the Order everywhere are uniform.

Among his special prerogatives are the following :

To call Special Sessions of the Supreme Lodge, or Conventions of Supreme Officers in Council.

To visit any Grand or Subordinate Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of this Supreme Lodge, and to give such instructions and directions as the good of the Order may require, always adhering to the obligatory usages of the Order. To cause to be executed and securely to preserve and keep the official bonds and securities of the Supreme Master of Exchequer and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

To grant Warrants of Dispensation during the recess of the Supreme Lodge, for the institution of new Subordinate Lodges, which Dispensations to be in force until taken up by Charters granted in lieu thereof by a properly instituted Grand Lodge,

and to promptly notify the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal of the issuing of said Warrants of Dispensation.

To grant Warrants of Dispensation, during the recess of the Supreme Lodge, for the institution of Grand Lodges in States, Countries, Districts, or Territories where the same have not been established.

To manage the contingent fund of the Supreme Lodge, and suspend or remove any derelict or contumacious officer for *cause*, he having right of appeal to the Supreme Lodge, and to fill any vacancy by appointment until filled by regular election.

To appoint and commission a Deputy Supreme Chancellor for special purposes of instituting Grand Lodges and installing their officers, or otherwise, as may be required, in all States, Districts, Territories, or Countries where Lodges are established, and not having any Grand Lodge. He shall, at the next regular session, present a full report of his acts during the recess of the Supreme Lodge. He may hear and decide such questions of law as may be submitted to him by Grand and Subordinate Lodges, under the immediate jurisdiction of this Supreme Lodge, and all such decisions shall be binding upon the bodies submitting the same, until fully passed upon and disaffirmed or reversed by this Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Vice Chancellor, in the event of the death, removal, or physical incompetency of his superior, shall act as Supreme Chancellor; at all other times he shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the Supreme Lodge or the Supreme Chancellor.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Prelate shall open and close the Supreme Lodge with prayer, and perform all obligatory ceremonials as prescribed in the Ritual or usages of the Order, and such other duties as comport with his office.

SEC. 5. The Supreme Master of Exchequer shall render to the Supreme Chancellor a quarterly statement of the condition of funds in his hands, and make to the Supreme Lodge, at its regular sessions, a true and perfect account of his doings, together with an account of all moneys received and disbursed, giving items in detail — the earnings thereon accrued from interest or

other investments; to pay all orders drawn on him by the Supreme Chancellor, properly attested by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal. For the faithful performance of his duties, he shall give bond, to be executed and approved before his installation, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with unexceptionable securities, or otherwise the office to be declared vacant, and filled by election.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall keep a just and true record of all the proceedings of the Supreme Council and Lodge at each session, and transmit annually to each Grand Lodge as many copies thereof as the Lodge has Past Grand Chancellors and officers, and one copy for each Subordinate Lodge in their several jurisdictions, and one to each Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge. He shall collect all the revenues of the Supreme Lodge, and pay over the amount to the Supreme Master of Exchequer whenever it reaches the sum of \$100. He shall preserve the archives, have charge of the seal, books, papers, and other properties of the Supreme Lodge, and deliver the same to his successor when required so to do by the Supreme Lodge. He shall prepare all Charters for Grand Lodges; notify officially all Grand Lodges and officers and members of the Supreme Lodge of all sessions of the Supreme Lodge; carry on the necessary correspondence of the Lodge; keep a register which shall contain a list of all Dispensations and Charters granted to Grand, or Warrants of Dispensation issued by the Supreme Chancellor for Subordinate Lodges, and a record of all Past Grand Chancellors and Representatives entitled to seats in the Supreme Lodge. He shall attest all necessary official papers and documents; perform such other duties as are required by the laws and regulations of the Order, and as the Supreme Chancellor or Supreme Lodge may from time to time direct. He shall be furnished with an office, and shall have regular office hours, and give notice to all Grand Lodges of the time at which he will so attend, and at each session present a report of the general condition of the Order to the Supreme Lodge. He shall have power to provide himself, at the expense of the Supreme Lodge, with such books, papers,

and stationery as are necessary for the fulfilment of his duties, and keep in his office a copy of the seal of each Grand and Subordinate Lodge. He shall submit a quarterly trial balance to the Supreme Chancellor for examination, as also render to each regular session of the Supreme Lodge, *full* and exhaustive copies of his accounts with the Grand and Subordinate Lodges, etc., of and during the *whole* term of recess passed. He shall receive for his services the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable quarterly. For the faithful performance of his duties he shall give bond, to be executed and approved before his installation, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with unexceptionable securities, or otherwise the office to be declared vacant, and filled by election.

SEC. 7. The duties of the Supreme Master-at-Arms, Inner and Outer Guards, are such as are traditionally appropriate to their respective stations, or such as may be assigned them by the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 8. All Deputy Supreme Chancellors (of jurisdictions in which there are no Grand Lodges) shall install the officers of all Subordinate Lodges within their jurisdictions, or cause the same to be done, and perform such other duties as the Supreme Chancellor may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

SESSIONS.

Sessions of the Supreme Lodge shall be held annually, at such time in the months of April, May, June, July, or August as the Supreme Lodge may at each annual session determine; *Provided*, That if the Supreme Lodge neglects to fix any special time, it shall convene on the third Tuesday of April.

The place for the holding of each annual session shall be fixed at the preceding annual session; *Provided*, That if no place is fixed by the Supreme Lodge, the annual session shall be held in the city of Baltimore.

ARTICLE V.

COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The following Committees shall be appointed annually by the Supreme Chancellor :

Committee on Laws and Supervision.

Committee on Finance.

Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

Committee on Credentials and Returns.

Committee on Mileage.

Committee on State of the Order.

Committee on Written Work.

Committee on Unwritten Work.

Committee on Printing.

Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Laws and Supervision shall, when such subjects are presented to the Supreme Lodge and duly referred to them, inquire into all cases of infraction of the established laws and regulations of the Order, and recommend such measures as they may deem expedient for correcting the innovation, and further consider and have charge of all matters coming within the purview of that committee.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Finance shall examine the accounts of the Supreme Master of Exchequer and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, at each session, and whenever required so to do by the Supreme Lodge. They shall examine and pass upon all bills presented to the Supreme Lodge when in session, and, if correct, report, if approving the same, for economy or creating a remedy by legislation for all extravagant expenditures. They shall make estimates for and recommend appropriations of moneys for general or specific purposes during recess of the Supreme Lodge, and bring down an approximate estimate, based on past results, of the probable revenue likely to accrue ; and no expenditures of any character shall be made in excess of the appropriations then made until the next regular session.

SEC. 4. The Committee on Appeals and Grievances shall hear all appeals and grievances from Grand Lodges or members of Lodges referred to them by the Supreme Lodge, or Supreme Chancellor, and report thereon with the utmost dispatch.

SEC. 5. The Committee on Credentials and Returns shall examine and report on the returns of the Grand Lodges and Subordinate under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, and the Credentials of all Past Grand Chancellors and Representatives to the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 6. The Committee on Mileage shall compute the mileage and per diem of all Supreme Officers and Representatives, at each regular or special called session, making out a proper, complete, and accurate roll of the same, and report the amount to which each one on the roll is entitled; and no order shall be drawn for the same until said report is indorsed by a majority of the Committee.

SEC. 7. The Committee on State of the Order shall examine and report upon such portions of reports of the Supreme Officers and D. S. C.'s, so far as the same relate to the state of the Order, and upon such other matters as may be referred to them, presenting in their reports an exhibit of the condition and progress of the Order, and recommending such measures for the good and prosperity of the whole Order as they may think the circumstances require.

SEC. 8. The Committee on Written Work shall examine and report upon such parts of reports of the Supreme Officers or other matters referred to them pertaining to all Written Work of the Order of a public nature, covering Regalias, Jewels, Charts, Certificates, Shields, Uniforms, Equipments or Public Ceremonials, Forms for and details of matters not properly of a secret nature.

SEC. 9. The Committee on Unwritten Work shall examine and report upon such reports of the Supreme Officers or other matters referred to them of a nature that may be strictly private, or in consonance and keeping with the duties of the name of the committee.

SEC. 10. The Committee on Printing shall have general super-

visory charge of and examine into all matters referred to or coming within the purview of their duties as suggested by their name ; make all contracts not otherwise provided for, compare materials, qualities, and prices, analyze all bills submitted for printing, binding, and supplies, establish a standard style, quality, and grade of same, and report their findings and recommendations to the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 11. The Committee on Dispensations and Charters shall examine into all proper matters referred to them from the Supreme Officers' reports ; they shall examine and report on all petitions for Warrants of Dispensation issued by the Supreme Chancellor for Subordinate or Grand Lodges, or applications for Charters for the same, approving or disapproving of the issuing of the same, and other general Dispensations, or D. S. C.'s Commissions issued during recess of the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 12. Each of the above-named Committees shall consist of three members, and when serving on actual work during a recess, by order of the Supreme Lodge or of the Supreme Chancellor, shall have their necessary expenses paid.

ARTICLE VI.

MODE OF FORMING A GRAND LODGE.

SECTION 1. All Subordinate Lodges in jurisdictions where no Grand Lodge exists, shall be under the immediate control of this Supreme Lodge until the formation of a Grand Lodge for that jurisdiction, and shall pay to the Supreme Lodge, while under its control, fifty cents *per capita* tax on each member annually.

SEC. 2. When there are five or more Subordinate Lodges established and in working order in any jurisdiction, they, through the Deputy Supreme Chancellor thereof, may petition the Supreme Chancellor, who shall cause the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal to notify each of the Lodges of that jurisdiction to elect two Representatives for the unexpired balance of the year, up to the 31st day of December following, on the first

F

meeting night of the Lodge after the receipt of the communication.

SEC. 3. The Past Chancellors of the five or more Lodges, together with the Representatives elect, shall meet at such place as may be specified by the Supreme Chancellor, and proceed to organize a Grand Lodge by electing a Past Grand Chancellor, Grand Chancellor, Grand Vice Chancellor, Grand Prelate, Grand Master of Exchequer, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Grand Master at Arms, Grand Inner Guard, Grand Outer Guard, all of whom must be Past Chancellors.

SEC. 4. The Grand Lodge, as soon as organized, shall elect two Representatives to the Supreme Lodge, as prescribed in Section 2, Art. II. of the Constitution, and the said Representatives are hereby declared Past Grand Chancellors.

SEC. 5. A notice of their organization, together with a list of their officers, shall be forwarded to the Supreme K. of R. and S., through the Supreme Chancellor, and the latter officer shall install, or cause to be installed, by a Deputy Supreme Chancellor, the officers-elect of said Grand Lodge; after which it shall proceed to frame a Constitution and By-Laws for its own government, not inconsistent with the laws promulgated by this body.

ARTICLE VII.

OF GRAND LODGE.

SECTION 1. Grand Lodges exist by virtue of a Charter or Dispensation issued by authority of the Supreme Lodge, or Supreme Chancellor during its recess. They shall conform to the Ritual, Forms, Ceremonies, Work, Regalia, Jewels, Uniform, Charts, Shields, and Certificates, and regulations prescribed by the Supreme Lodge, in accordance with this Constitution, and shall (subject to the provisions hereof and right of appeal) have exclusive original jurisdiction over all Subordinate Lodges within their territorial limit, and over the members attached to the same.

SEC. 2. All power and authority not herein reserved to the Su-

preme Lodge; is hereby delegated to the Grand Lodges, the Supreme Lodge, however, reserving to itself the right, at any time, by proper amendments, duly adopted, to this Constitution, to resume any additional power necessary to promote the well-being and harmony of the Order.

SEC. 3. Each Grand Lodge shall adopt a Constitution for its own government, and also a Constitution for its Subordinates, which Constitutions shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance hereof. The Constitutions of Grand Lodges, and all amendments thereof, shall not go into effect until submitted to and approved by the Supreme Chancellor or Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 4. Grand Lodges shall be composed only of Past Chancellors; but said Grand Lodges may provide for a representative system, and may limit the rights and privileges of Past Chancellors on the floor of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 5. The officers of a Grand Lodge shall be as prescribed in Sec. 3 of Art. VI. of this Constitution, who shall be elected or appointed as the Constitutions of the respective Grand Lodges may prescribe, and who shall hold office for the term of one year.

SEC. 6. Charters of Grand Lodges may be revoked, and Grand Lodges suspended, by the Supreme Lodge, for non-conformity to the Work, Ceremonies, or Ritual adopted by the Supreme Lodge; for disobedience to its legal mandates, and for improper conduct.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.

SECTION 1. Subordinate Lodges exist by virtue of Dispensations issued by the Supreme Lodge through the Supreme Chancellor, or Charters granted in lieu thereof, or directly by the appropriate Grand Lodge; but to each Grand Lodge, when formed, belongs the exclusive right to issue Charters to Lodges instituted within its prescribed territorial jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Grand Lodges shall prescribe a Constitution for the

Subordinate Lodges within their jurisdiction ; but the following obligatory general rules or principles shall be incorporated into each Subordinate Lodge Constitution :

1. A Lodge shall never consist of less than seven members of the Knight rank, and shall hold stated meetings at least once a week, at such an hour as may from time to time be determined upon ; *Provided*, That each Grand Lodge may allow meeting at longer intervals by a regular dispensation.

2. Not less than seven members of the Knight rank shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, including one qualified to preside ; and if seven members only be present, no appropriations of money shall be made, unless it be by unanimous consent.

3. The Lodge shall transact all its business in the Knight rank, except the actual conferring of the Page or Esquire rank.

4. The officers of a Subordinate Lodge shall be as provided in the Ritual of the Order.

5. Nominations for the elective officers may be made on the night preceding, and on the night of election.

6. Officers shall be installed at the first regular meeting in the new term, if unforeseen circumstances do not prevent ; but no officer shall be installed unless he has fully paid to his Lodge the amount of all dues and claims of whatsoever nature then accrued.

7. All vacancies by death, removal, suspension, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled in the manner of the original selection, to serve the residue of the term, and officers so serving shall be entitled to the honors of the term.

8. No person shall be initiated into a Lodge of this Order who has not reached the legal age of majority in the country where the Lodge is located, nor unless he be a white male, of good moral character, sound in health, and a believer in a Supreme Being. Every application for membership must be accompanied with the initiation fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by each Grand Lodge ; *Provided*, That in no case shall the three ranks be conferred in North America for a less amount than ten dollars ; *Provided, further*, That the Supreme Chancellor be,

and is, hereby authorized and empowered, upon the application of a Grand Lodge through its proper officers, to issue his Dispensations authorizing and permitting such jurisdiction to confer the three ranks of the Order for a sum not less than six dollars.

9. Applications for initiation must be signed by the petitioner, stating his age, residence, and occupation, and endorsed by two Knights in good standing, who are members of the Lodge, which must be entered on the records, and the petition referred to a committee of three for investigation (neither of whom shall have recommended him), whose duty it shall be to report on the character and qualifications of the petitioner at a regular meeting. The applicant shall then be balloted for, by secret ball ballot, and, if approved, he may be admitted.

10. Should two black balls appear against a candidate, the ballot shall be renewed immediately. Should two or more appear on the second ballot, he shall be declared rejected, and no other ballot shall be taken in his case for the space of six months thereafter.

11. One week must elapse between the conferring of the Ranks *in all cases*, except the first four meetings of a new Lodge; but in *every* instance one week must elapse between the application and the conferring of the initiatory rank of Page.

(The above paragraph shall not apply to cases where Dispensations are granted by a proper Grand Officer, or through his Deputy.)

12. Any Brother of the Order, in good standing, desirous of becoming a member of a Lodge, shall make application as in the case of an uninitiated person, and accompany same with his withdrawal card from the Lodge of which he was last a member, or the card granted by the Grand Lodge in lieu thereof, which shall be referred to a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to report as to the standing and qualifications of the applicant at a regular meeting. The Brother shall then be balloted for by secret ball ballot, as in the case of an initiate. Any Brother who may have lost his card can have the same renewed by applying to the source from which it emanated.

13. No proposition for membership shall be withdrawn, unless by consent of the Lodge, after it has been referred to a committee, and all cases so referred shall be balloted for upon the report of the committee, whether it be favorable or unfavorable.

14. A candidate for membership, residing in a jurisdiction other than the one in which his proposition is offered, shall not be initiated without the written consent of the Lodge nearest his residence.

15. No rank shall be conferred on a Brother who is a non-resident of the jurisdiction, or who is a member of another Lodge, without first obtaining the permission of the Lodge to which the Brother is attached.

16. No rank shall be conferred, under any pretence whatever, unless the same shall have been previously paid for.

17. Applications for withdrawal cards shall be made, either personally or in writing, to a Lodge, and a card thereupon shall be granted; *Provided*, The Brother be clear of the books, free from charges made or pending, and there be no other valid objection.

18. Any withdrawal card may be revoked by a Lodge granting the same, or ordered vacated by the proper Grand Lodge, or Grand Chancellor, at any time, for cause appearing, and when so revoked for the purpose of impeachment or trial, the person holding said card shall again become subject to the Lodge which issued same, in so far as concerns said impeachment or trial. Refusal to comply with proper citation in this connection shall constitute contempt.

19. A withdrawal card can be renewed if lost or destroyed accidentally, and satisfactory evidence adduced from the holder and applicant, by the Lodge having granted the same, and upon such terms as the Lodge may determine.

20. Each Lodge shall have a seal with appropriate devices, which shall be affixed to such cards, as well as to all official documents emanating from the Lodge.

21. A member who is one year in arrears shall be declared suspended; *Provided*, Said member is not under charges.

22. Lodges shall provide for carrying into effect the beneficial

character of the Order, by providing for the payment of weekly benefits in case of disability, and funeral benefits in case of the death of a member; and weekly benefits shall not be less than one dollar per week, nor funeral benefits less than twenty dollars.

OF DELINQUENT OR DEFUNCT LODGES.

SEC. 3. Any Grand or Subordinate Lodge may be suspended or dissolved, and its Charter or Dispensation forfeited to the Supreme or the proper Grand Lodge:

1. For improper conduct.
2. For neglecting or refusing to conform to the Constitution, Laws, or Enactments of the Supreme or its Grand Lodge, or the general laws and regulations of the Order.
3. For neglecting or refusing to make its returns, or for non-payment of dues or taxes to the Supreme or its proper Grand Lodge. But the Charter or Dispensation shall not be forfeited in either of the above cases, until the Lodge shall have been duly notified of its offence by the Supreme or proper Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and suitable opportunity given to answer the charges made against it.
4. For neglecting to hold the regular stated meetings as provided by law, without a proper Dispensation therefor, or unless prevented from doing so by some unforeseen circumstance.
5. By its membership diminishing, so that less than a constitutional quorum may be left.

ARTICLE IX.

QUORUM OF VOTES.

A majority of the Grand Lodges shall constitute a quorum to transact business; and a member of a Grand Lodge whose returns for the year and Supreme Representative tax have not been regularly and annually forwarded to the proper Supreme officers on or before the first day of March prior to any session of the Supreme Lodge, shall in no case be entitled to a vote, either by being an officer or Supreme Representative.

ARTICLE X.

REVENUE.

Each Grand Lodge shall pay to the Supreme Lodge the sum of \$75 annually for each Representative to which they are entitled, and each Grand and Subordinate Lodge shall pay for supplies such sums as may be fixed in the By-Laws of the Supreme Lodge, and all work or supplies so ordered must be paid for when ordering, or on date of delivery.

ARTICLE XI.

MILEAGE.

The Supreme Lodge shall pay the mileage and necessary expenses of its officers and Representatives to and while in Supreme session, unless otherwise provided for.

The mileage shall be at the rate of four cents per mile, and four dollars per day during the actual session of the body.

ARTICLE XII.

REGALIA.

The Regalia of the Supreme, Grand, and Subordinate Lodges shall be such as is prescribed by the Supreme Lodge or adopted and approved from time to time at the regular sessions of the Supreme Lodge.

ARTICLE XIII.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OBLIGATORY.

All Constitutional provisions contained in all Articles, Sections, or paragraphs of this Constitution and By-Laws are obligatory, in every sense, on all Grand and Subordinate Lodges,

Knights of Pythias, and all Grand or Subordinate Lodge laws in contravention or conflict herewith are rendered void of effect and illegal in enforcement, or, if enforced, are acts of contumacy, liable and subject to proper punishment.

ARTICLE XIV.

LAWs, WHEN IN FORCE.

All laws, enactments, or legislation of the Supreme Lodge, become of force from date of passage and publication.

ARTICLE XV.

SUPREME REPRESENTATIVES' REPORTS.

Supreme Representatives' written reports to their Grand Lodges or Grand officers are official in so far as rendering a Supreme law operative in its effect prior to the issuance of the Journal of Proceedings or a General Order, and may be recognized until said Journal of Proceedings or General Orders are issued, when said general promulgation and issuance of the Journal or Orders, if differing from their reports in letter, spirit, or construction, it (Journal or Orders) must be immediately conformed to in every respect.

ARTICLE XVI.

PASSWORDS.

The Supreme Chancellor shall have exclusive right of creation and promulgation of all passwords proper and fitting for the case involved — to rescind, call in, and change the same, if circumstances require, or the exigencies of the case warrant — prescribe their application and use.

ARTICLE XVII.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Supreme Chancellor may authorize and establish the Order in foreign countries, arrange for and assent to the institution of Grand Lodges therein, under proper reservations for mutual advantage, but, in all instances, exacting and holding intact the spirit, letter, and intent of this Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE XVIII.

ANNUAL RETURNS.

Each Grand Lodge, under the control of the Supreme Lodge, as also all Subordinate Lodges in any State, country, island, or territory, where there is no Grand Lodge legally at work or properly instituted, shall make out annual returns of its work and business in accordance with the form sent or delivered to them by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, or other proper officer, and forward the same, with the legal dues or tax from that body to the Supreme Lodge, to said Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, on or before the first day of March of each year, or, in default thereof, such Grand Lodge shall forfeit its right to representation at the next session of the Supreme Lodge.

ARTICLE XIX.

APPEALS AND WRITS OF ERROR.

SECTION 1. All appeals and writs of error, taken from the action or decision of a Grand Lodge, or a Subordinate Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge of the World, to said Supreme Lodge, as hereinafter provided, shall be received and passed upon by said Supreme Lodge, in its capacity of a court of last resort; but in all cases, the action or decision of a Grand Lodge, or a Subordinate Lodge under the immediate

jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, shall be final and conclusive until reversed by this Supreme Lodge, on appeals or prosecutions of a writ of error therefrom, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. An appeal may be taken from the action or decision of any Subordinate Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge of the World, to said Supreme Lodge, by any member of such Subordinate Lodge, or by any other person whose rights have been denied by such action or decision, upon giving written notice to said Subordinate Lodge, of said appeal, within two weeks from and after such action or decision.

SEC. 3. With the consent of a Grand Lodge, an appeal may be taken by any Subordinate Lodge, or member under its jurisdiction, from any action or decision of such Grand Lodge, to the Supreme Lodge of the World; *Provided*, however, that such consent shall not be necessary, when a suspended or dissolved Lodge, after having surrendered to its Grand Lodge all its effects, books, and property, appeals from such decision: *and, provided further*, that any action or decision of a Grand Lodge, where is drawn in question any provision of the Constitution, or any enactment or authority of the Supreme Lodge of the World, and the action or decision is against the validity of such provision, enactment, or authority, may be examined and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Lodge of the World, upon a writ of error, to the same extent as could have been done upon an appeal legally taken from such action or decision.

SEC. 4. Such writ of error, as provided for by the last section, may be issued by and upon petition to either the Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge, the action or decision of which is sought to be reviewed, the Supreme Chancellor or the Supreme Lodge of the World, in the case provided for in the last section, and in the order only as above named in this section.

SEC. 5. Consent of a Grand Lodge to appeal must be obtained at the same session at which the action or decision from which such appeal is sought to be taken, was had, and the proper record upon such appeal must be transmitted, properly attested, to the next session of the Supreme Lodge thereafter; *Provided*, that the Supreme Lodge may, in extreme cases, allow the appeal to be

entertained at not later than its next following session thereafter. The same rules shall also apply in the prosecution of a writ of error.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Lodge of the World may also adopt such additional rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary and proper to fully carry into effect the foregoing provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XX.

APPLICATION FOR GRAND LODGE CHARTERS.

Grand Lodges working under Dispensation issued by the Supreme Chancellor must apply in regular course, by petition, for their Charter, at the first regular session after their institution; which petition shall be accompanied by their Reports, Constitution, and By-Laws, all of which shall be referred to the proper committees, when, the reports being favorable, and the Committee on Charters and Dispensations reporting and recommending that a Charter be issued, and the Supreme Lodge concurring therein, the Charter shall then be issued, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE XXI.

DEPUTY SUPREME CHANCELLOR — HONORS.

Any Knight to whom a commission as Deputy Supreme Chancellor shall be issued, in any State, country, territory, or island where the Order is not already established, or if so, where no Grand Lodge exists, shall be entitled to, and receive the rank of Past Chancellor; and if in a territory where the Order exists, and a Grand Lodge is instituted while he is in charge thereof, he shall be entitled to, and receive at the hands of this Supreme Lodge, the rank and grade of Past Grand Chancellor therefor; except as above or as otherwise provided in this Constitution, the grade or rank of Past Grand Chancellor shall not be conferred upon any Past Chancellor who has not served as Grand Chancellor; *Provided*, That German D. D. G. C.'s, whose juris-

diction is co-extensive with their State, have been elected or appointed by the Grand Lodge, and who serve for three successive years, shall be entitled to the rank of P. G. C.

ARTICLE XXII.

DEPUTY SUPREME CHANCELLORS.

All Past Grand or Past Chancellors of *full rank*, regularly authorized and commissioned by the Supreme Chancellor to institute Grand Lodges, or to travel under his instructions to exemplify the Work, shall be known, commissioned, and styled Deputy Supreme Chancellors.

ARTICLE XXIII.

EXPENSES OF INSTITUTING.

The necessary expenses incident to travelling to any point and back to original starting-point, for the purpose of instituting any Subordinate or Grand Lodge, by the Supreme Chancellor or his Deputy, shall be paid by the Lodges instituted.

ARTICLE XXIV.

RANK CREDENTIALS.

All Knights having Past Rank removing from one jurisdiction to another, and desiring to affiliate on a withdrawal card, must also present a Rank credential to entitle him to the same.

ARTICLE XXV.

BALLOT — BLACK BALLS.

Grand Lodges may legislate in their local law to prescribe that one black ball may reject, in cases of application for member-

ship, but shall not increase the same to more than as prescribed in the Supreme maximum of *two*.

ARTICLE XXVI.

SEALS.

All Grand and Subordinate Lodges shall have an appropriate seal, bearing proper devices thereon, name, number, and location of the Lodge, with the date of its institution thereon, a good copy or impression of which shall be deposited with the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

ARTICLE XXVII.

COMPILED PROCEEDINGS.

It shall be obligatory on all Grand and Subordinate Lodges of this Order to have a full volume of Supreme Lodge Proceedings and Laws as issued on hand, for ready reference on law or usage points; and hereafter, for any and all new Subordinate Lodges, one full copy or set of Supreme Lodge Proceedings shall constitute an indispensable part of their supplies to be sent out and paid for. All "sets" of Work, etc., as herein enumerated, shall constitute the legal number to be issued by any and all Grand Lodges or officers, which shall neither be added to nor taken from by them; and all Work delivered to Grand and Subordinate Lodges or officers ordering the same, must be paid for on date of delivery, free of expense to the Supreme Lodge.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

ELECTIONS — SUPREME LODGE.

The Supreme Lodge officers shall be elected bi-annually by ballot. A majority of all the votes present shall be necessary to constitute a choice. In case of a tie, the balloting shall continue

until a choice is made; the name of the Brother receiving the lowest number of votes at each balloting shall be withdrawn. Any officer who may be absent at the time of installation, unless excused by the Supreme Lodge, or by sickness, his office shall be declared vacant, and another and immediate election held to fill the vacancy; but if the absent officer-elect has been excused, or is ill, then the Supreme Chancellor may be empowered to install during recess, at his convenience.

ARTICLE XXIX.

TRAVELLING SHIELDS.

Travelling Shields, for the use of Brethren, can only be used or recognized when procured from the Supreme Lodge, and are of the prescribed and legal form, as adopted, and under its restrictions as made for general or special use, by Grand Lodges, and from them issued to the Subordinate Lodges for issuance to members, *except* it be where no Grand Lodge is in existence, or recognized by this Supreme Lodge, and in such cases from the Deputy Supreme Chancellor in charge of said State or Territory.

ARTICLE XXX.

UNIFORM AND REGALIA.

All Supreme, Grand, or Subordinate Lodge officers appearing in the prescribed uniform of the Order indicative of their rank, and wearing the proper and prescribed official Jewel on their left breast; or,

All Past Supreme, Grand, or Subordinate Lodge officers appearing apparelled in a like manner, wearing the proper and prescribed Past Official Jewel on their left breast; or,

Any and all Knights appearing and apparelled in a like manner, with the Knight's Jewel on his left breast, shall be considered in full and complete regalia for all Lodge conventions, meetings, or session purposes, being entitled to admission to, and seat within,

any Lodge of the Order (if otherwise qualified and entitled to admission) wherever existing. But in the absence of the uniform, the Jewel alone shall not be considered sufficient regalia, except for officers of Subordinate Lodges in their conventions and at their stations; and the following shall be the Regalia, when used, of the several bodies as below, to wit:

The Regalia of the Supreme Lodge shall be as follows:

For Past Supreme Chancellor—A purple collar; skirted with scarlet and white; the scarlet to be inside, to be trimmed with helmet, globe, and tassels, lace and fringe of gilt bullion. Jewel, of white and yellow metals, to be worn pendant thereto, with the words Past Supreme Chancellor, enamelled or engraved on the border.

For Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Vice Chancellor—Collars of purple, skirted with scarlet, of the same form, style, and trimming (including helmet and globe) as the sitting Past Supreme Chancellor. Jewels to be of yellow and white metals, as provided and adopted, of the same device in emblems, unless otherwise specifically stated, as those worn by the corresponding officers of Grand and Subordinate Lodges, and to be worn suspended from the collar, in the same manner as above stated, or used in prescribed manner for them.

For remaining Supreme Officers—Same as specified for Supreme Chancellor.

For Supreme Prelate—White collar, skirted with scarlet, trimmed with gilt lace and bullion fringe and tassels. On the right breast of the collar shall be embroidered in gilt bullion a visored helmet, with axe and lance crossed, illustrative of the name and general character of the Order. On the left breast shall be embroidered in gilt bullion a globe, emblematical of universal fraternity, and the supreme authority of this Lodge. The Jewel, of white and yellow metals, shall be as prescribed and adopted, to be worn suspended from the collar where the ends are united, or suspended on the left breast in open sight if in uniform and detached from Regalia.

For Supreme Representatives—The same as P. G. C.'s, with "S. R." upon the right-hand side of collar, in gilt bullion, with

Jewel pendant, or as otherwise prescribed for members in uniform.

No Past Officer, Representative, or member, shall be allowed to enter the Supreme Lodge when in session, unless properly uniformed and jewelled, or clothed in the established regalia of his rank, according to these prescriptions, with Jewel appended thereto: *Provided*, any Past Chancellor, officer, or member presenting himself at the door of any Lodge of the Order properly uniformed, as prescribed by the Supreme Lodge law, with the Past Official, Official, or Knight's Jewel on his left breast, in open sight, shall be recognized as in proper regalia, and be entitled to admittance, if otherwise qualified.

The working Regalia of Grand Lodges shall be as follows, to wit:

P. G. Chancellors—Black velvet collar, trimmed with gold lace and fringe, and P. G. C. embroidered in gold on left side, with the approved and adopted Jewel pendant.

P. Chancellors—Red velvet collar, trimmed with gold fringe, and adopted and approved Jewel pendant.

Representatives—Same as Past Chancellors, rosette with number of Lodge on left side, and approved and adopted Jewel pendant. Said rosette to be furnished by the Subordinate Lodge represented.

Officers—Same as Past Chancellors, with the prescribed insignia of office of their rank, adopted and approved Jewel pendant: *Provided*, any officer, Representative, or Past Chancellor, presenting himself properly uniformed, as prescribed by the Supreme Lodge law, with the Past Official or Official Jewel on his left breast, in open sight, shall be recognized as in proper regalia, and be entitled to admittance, if otherwise qualified.

The working Regalia of Subordinate Lodges shall be as follows, to wit:

For Pages, a blue collar; for Esquires, a yellow collar; for Knights, a red collar. Officers' Regalia—For C. C., a collar of scarlet velvet, with silver fringe one and a half inches long, and silver lace border on inner edge half inch wide, with Jewel pendant; for V. C., the same as the C. C., with Jewel pendant;

for Prelate, a black velvet collar, trimmed same as C. C. and V. C., with Jewel pendant; for M. of E., the same as the V. C., omitting the fringe, with Jewel pendant; for M. of F., the same as the M. of E., with Jewel pendant; for K. of R. and S., the same as the M. of F., with Jewel pendant; for M. at A., the same as the K. of R. and S., with Jewel pendant; for I. G., the same as the M. at A., with Jewel pendant; for O. G., the same as the I. G., with Jewel pendant; for P. C., the same as the C. C., with gold fringe, with Jewel pendant; or, in other words, plain collars, the same as the above in every particular, *except* the embroidered emblems as heretofore used, and in their place the adopted metal Jewels hanging pendant thereto: *Provided*, that any and all Lodges, of this Order, wherever hereafter started, on and after July 1, 1874, shall procure and use only the plain Regalia and prescribed metal Jewels (if desiring both), or Jewels alone; that any and all Lodges now having and using the Regalia *with* the "embroidered emblems" *on* them, may do so until worn out, but when replacing them, either in part or whole, shall conform strictly to the provisions as herein expressed and above set forth; conditioned that no part of this provision shall be so construed by any authority to prevent Lodge officers, when working, using the Jewels alone, without any Regalia, or any Lodge now having and using the style of Regalia with embroidered emblems thereon, from using the metal Jewel in connection therewith. *Provided*, any Past Chancellor, officer, or member, presenting himself properly uniformed, as prescribed by the Supreme Lodge law, with the Past Official, Official, or Knight's Jewel on his left breast, in open sight, shall be recognized as in proper Regalia, and be entitled to admittance, if otherwise qualified. "*Provided, further*, any Past Supreme Officer, Supreme Officer, Supreme Representative, Past Supreme Representative, Past Grand Officer, Grand Officer, Past Chancellor, and Subordinate Lodge Officer, and Knight wearing the Jewel of his rank on the left lappel of the coat in a Lodge, shall be considered in full Regalia."

ARTICLE XXXI.

SUSPENSION OF LODGES.

The Supreme and each Grand Lodge may provide for and order the revocation of any or all Dispensations or Charters and suspension of Subordinate Lodges under their jurisdiction for violations of this Constitution, Supreme Lodge orders, enactments, legislation or decisions, or their Grand Lodge constitutional provisions, local laws, or Grand Chancellor's official mandates during recess.

ARTICLE XXXII.

TERMS.

A term of the Supreme Lodge shall be two years, and the terms of Subordinate Lodges working immediately under the control of the Supreme Lodge shall be six months, and the terms of Grand Lodges shall be one year, and that the terms of Subordinate Lodges working under the control of Grand Lodges, shall be remitted to the several Grand Jurisdictions. *Provided*, that no term of a Subordinate Lodge shall be less than six months.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

AMENDMENTS.

No alteration or amendment to the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge shall be made unless presented at a regular session, and adopted by a two-thirds vote at the next succeeding regular session: *Provided*, That no change shall be made in the Written or Unwritten Work unless the same lay over from one session to another, nor then, unless four-fifths of the Representatives concur therein. *Provided always, however*, that the Supreme Lodge shall have the power to exercise a *special prerogative* to alter or amend any part or portion of the foregoing Constitution, by unanimous consent, whenever the interests of the Order so demand.

BY-LAWS.

All printed or other materials furnished by the Supreme Lodge to any Grand or Subordinate Lodge, members thereof, or other parties, for creating a revenue for the Supreme Lodge, shall be known under the general heading of "supplies;" which said supplies shall be furnished as may be from time to time specified, changed, altered or amended by legislation at the regular sessions, but which for the time being shall be as follows, to wit:

SUPPLIES TO GRAND LODGES.

Dispensation Fee to Grand Lodges.....	\$30 00
Charter Fee.....	20 00
Charter Plates for Subordinates.....	2 00
Grand Lodge Rituals, \$5 each, per set of 5.....	25 00
Rituals for Subordinate Lodges, each.....	2 00
Installation Books for Subordinate Lodges, each.....	40
Odes for Subordinate Lodges, each	5
Odes for Grand Lodges, each	10
Bound Journals of Proceedings of Supreme Lodge, in paper	1 00
Compiled Proceedings of Supreme Lodge, in leather.....	5 00
Odes of the Order, set to Music, per book	20
Dedication Ceremonies, per book \$1 each, per set.....	5 00
Travelling Shields	20
Withdrawal Cards.....	25
Grand Lodge Jewels, per set.....	
Subordinate Lodge Jewels, per set	
Knights' Jewels, each	
Knights' Charts, per 100	
" " " 75.....	
" " " 50.....	
" " " 25.....	
" " " 10.....	
" " each.....	
Past Chancellor's Charts, per 50.....	

Past Chancellor's Charts per 25.....	
“ “ “ “ 10.....	
“ “ “ “ 5.....	
“ “ “ each	
Past Grand Chancellor's Charts, per 20.....	
“ “ “ “ “ 10.....	
“ “ “ “ “ 5.....	
“ “ “ “ each.....	

SUPPLIES TO SUBORDINATE LODGES UNDER THE IMMEDIATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME LODGE.

Dispensation Fee	\$15 00
Rituals, per set of 5.....	20 00
Installation, per set of 5.....	3 00
Odes, 10 cents each, per set of 50.....	5 00
Bound Journals of Supreme Lodge Proceedings, in paper.....	1 00
Compiled Proceedings, in leather	5 00
Odes of the Order, set to Music, 40 cents per book ; per set of 5.....	2 00
Travelling Shields.....	40
Withdrawal Cards.....	50
Subordinate Lodge Jewels, per set.....	
Knights' Jewels, each.....	
Knights' Charts, per 100.....	
“ “ “ 75.....	
“ “ “ 50.....	
“ “ “ 25.....	
“ “ “ 10.....	
“ “ each.....	
Past Chancellor's Charts, per 50.....	
“ “ “ “ 25.....	
“ “ “ “ 10.....	
“ “ “ “ 5.....	
“ “ “ each.....	
Past Grand Chancellor's Charts, per 20.....	
“ “ “ “ “ 10.....	
“ “ “ “ “ 5.....	
“ “ “ “ each.....	

Rules of Order.

1. The presiding officer having taken the chair, the officers and members shall take their respective seats, and at the sound of the gavel there shall be a general silence.

2. At the appointed hour the Supreme Chancellor shall organize the meeting, by directing the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal to call the names of the officers of this Supreme Lodge. After which he shall make report of the number of Grand Lodges from which Representatives are present; when, if a quorum be present, the Supreme Chancellor shall call on the Supreme Prelate to address the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in prayer. The Supreme Vice Chancellor and the Supreme Master at Arms shall then examine the Representatives present, and report to the Supreme Chancellor, and, if correct, the Supreme Chancellor shall direct the members to clothe themselves with their regalia and take their seats, after which the Supreme Vice Chancellor, at the request of the Supreme Chancellor, shall proclaim the Lodge duly opened.

3. The business shall be taken up in the following order: The Supreme Lodge shall be opened in due form.

4. The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal will report on the certificates of Representatives, which shall be referred to the proper committee.

5. The Supreme Chancellor shall appoint a Committee on Credentials and Returns, and a Committee on Allotment of Seats—each committee to consist of three members. Both of said committees shall report without delay, and said reports shall be acted upon and disposed of before any other business is transacted.

6. On the adoption of the report of the Committee on Credentials and Returns, recommending the admission of the Past Grand Chancellors and Representatives, they shall be admitted in form.

7. The minutes of the last annual and intervening meetings shall be read and passed upon.

8. The report of the Supreme Chancellor as to his acts and doings during the recess of the Supreme Lodge shall be presented.

9. The annual reports of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and Supreme Master of Exchequer, shall be presented.

10. The Supreme Chancellor shall then appoint the following committees, each to consist of three members, viz. :

Committee on Law and Supervision.

Committee on Finance.

Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

Committee on Mileage.

Committee on State of the Order.

Committee on Written Work.

Committee on Unwritten Work.

Committee on Printing.

Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

11. The jurisdictions shall be called in their order of seniority, when any legitimate business may be presented.

12. Petitions shall be presented, read, and referred.

13. Reports of Standing Committees to be called by the Supreme Chancellor in the order of their appointment.

14. Reports of Special Committees.

15. Miscellaneous business.

16. The above order of business may be transposed or dispensed with, at the discretion of the Supreme Lodge. When the business of the session is concluded, the Supreme Prelate shall offer a prayer, and the Supreme Vice Chancellor shall proclaim the Supreme Lodge duly closed.

17. Voting for officers shall be by ballot. All other voting shall be *viva voce*, or by yeas and nays, as the Supreme Lodge may determine.

18. On the call of two jurisdictions, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and when taken shall be entered on the journal.

19. No motion shall be subject to debate until it has been seconded and stated by the chair. It shall be reduced to writing at the request of any member.

20. When a question is before the Supreme Lodge, no motion shall be received, unless it be to adjourn ; the previous question, to lie on the table, to refer, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain time, to recommit, or to amend ; and the motions just enumerated shall take precedence in the order of enumeration. The first three shall be decided without debate.

21. When a subject has been indefinitely postponed, it cannot again, during the same session, be taken up and considered ; nor can a subject which the Supreme Lodge has refused to reconsider be taken up at that session.

22. On a call of Representatives of three Grand Jurisdictions, a majority of the Supreme Lodge may demand that the previous question shall be put, which shall always be in this form : "*Shall the main question be now put ?*" and, until it is decided, no further debate shall take place, and the vote shall be taken, first, on any amendments that may be pending, and next on the final question.

23. When the reading of any paper or other matter is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by vote of the Supreme Lodge, without debate.

24. Before putting a question, the presiding officer shall ask, "*Is the Supreme Lodge ready for the question ?*" If no member rises to speak, and a majority of the Supreme Lodge are ready for the question, he shall rise and put it. While the presiding officer is putting a question, or addressing the Supreme Lodge, none shall walk out of or across the room, nor entertain private discourse ; and after he shall have risen to put it, no member shall speak upon it.

25. The presiding officer, or any other member doubting the decision of a question, may call for a division of the Supreme Lodge ; but a division cannot be called for after the chair has announced the result of a vote.

26. No member shall be permitted to speak or vote unless clothed in regalia according to his rank and station, and occupying his seat at the place designated for him.

27. During the progress of a ballot for an officer, no motion can be entertained, or debate or explanation permitted.

28. Every officer and member shall be designated by his proper title or office according in the Order.

29. Every member, when he speaks or offers a motion, shall rise and respectfully address, and be recognized by the presiding officer; and while speaking, he shall confine himself to the question in debate, avoiding all personalities and indecorous language, as well as all reflections upon the Supreme Lodge or any of its members.

30. Should two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide which is entitled to the floor; and no member shall interrupt or disturb another while speaking, unless to call him to order for words spoken.

31. If a member, while speaking, shall be called to order, he shall, at the request of the Chair, take his seat until the question of order is determined, when he may proceed again.

32. The decisions of the Chair, on points of order, may be appealed from by any member, which point of order shall be reduced to writing; and in such cases the question shall be, "*Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Supreme Lodge?*"

33. No member shall speak more than once on the same question, until all the members wishing to speak have had an opportunity to do so; and no one shall speak more than ten minutes on any question, unless by permission of the Supreme Lodge.

34. When a petition, memorial, or communication is presented, a brief statement of its contents shall be made by the introducer or the Chair; and, after it has been read, a brief notice of its purport shall be entered upon the journal.

35. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be taken first upon the highest sum or number, and the longest or latest time proposed.

36. Any member may call for the division of a question, when the sense will admit.

37. After any question, except one of indefinite postponement, or one which the Supreme Lodge has refused to reconsider, has been decided, any two members who voted in the majority may, at the same or next session, move for a reconsideration thereof;

but no discussion of the main question shall be allowed until reconsidered.

38. No matter shall be considered at any morning session of the Supreme Lodge, until all the committees shall have had an opportunity of presenting reports.

39. Any proposition offered for reference to any standing or special committee of this body, which shall require an entry in full upon the journal, shall be submitted in duplicate, either in print or in manuscript; and if in writing, they shall be on paper not less in size than half a page of foolscap. All resolutions and legislative measures belonging to or within the purview of any standing or special committee of this body, shall be referred in the regular order to said committees, before reported on and submitted by them for action thereon by the Supreme Lodge.

40. The Supreme Chancellor shall appoint a standing committee on rules, to whom shall be referred all amendments thereto, and all questions of order not otherwise disposed of.

41. The election of officers shall take place on such day of the session as the Supreme Lodge may determine.

42. The installation of officers shall be after the business of the session at which the election takes place has been completed.

43. Cushing's Manual shall be our standard for parliamentary law, in the absence of any rule governing our action.

44. Proposals to add to, amend or alter these rules, shall be submitted in writing, and lay over at least one day, when a majority vote shall adopt or reject.

THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

**Its Organization, Government, and Legislation, with
Practical Reflections and Suggestions.**

BY HON. R. E. COWAN, P. G. C. AND S. R.

WHEN we consider that the Order of Knights of Pythias has only been in existence for *twenty* years, and that the Supreme Lodge, which is the fountain of all the legislation of the Order, was organized a little more than *fifteen* years ago, the proportions and symmetry and perfection to which it has attained, as an organization, is as much a matter of wonder as of pride. Up to the time of the organization of the Supreme Lodge, the "*Order Universal*" was in rather a chaotic state; while, to make matters worse, and the task of the Convention called to submit a *Plan* for the organization of the proposed Supreme Body all the more delicate and difficult, dissension and strife were abroad, threatening the very life of the Order. But, nothing discouraged, a few brave spirits seized the helm, and, after a hard struggle, brought order out of confusion, allayed strife, adjusted differences, subdued rebellion, and organized the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World, which body has so asserted its authority and prerogatives, and maintained its dignity, that to-day it commands the confidence and willing obedience of the Order as well as the respect and admiration of the world.

FOUNDER.

The founder of the Order is Justus H. Rathbone, of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, who, by special legislation of the Supreme Lodge, holds the title of "Founder and

Past Supreme Chancellor." This title does not give to the distinguished brother any rights or privileges or immunities other than those enjoyed by any other Past Supreme Chancellor.

In 1882, however, at the Detroit session of the Supreme Lodge, an amendment was proposed to the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge, which will be acted upon in 1884, and which, if adopted, will constitute the founder of the Order an OFFICER of the Supreme Lodge.*

THE SUBORDINATE LODGE.

The very foundation stone, and upon which rests the whole superstructure of the Order of Knights of Pythias, is the *Subordinate Lodge*. The standing of every Knight in the Subordinate Lodge to which he belongs fixes and determines his standing in the Order, and no matter to what height of Pythian honor he may attain, when he loses his standing in his Subordinate Lodge *he loses all*.

A Knight can only be a member of one Lodge at the same time, but in order to hold any official position, or be entitled to any of the benefits or privileges of the Order, he must be a member of a Lodge.

There is no official position, no matter how humble, that can be filled by one who is not of the Knight's Rank, and all business, except the mere conferring of the Ranks of Page and Esquire, must be transacted when the Lodge is open in the Knight's Rank.

The highest official position attainable in a Subordinate Lodge is that of *Past Chancellor*; in a Grand Lodge, that of Past Grand Chancellor; and in the Supreme Lodge, Past Supreme Chancellor.

The *Rank* of Past Chancellor can only be conferred by a Grand Lodge, and until a Past Chancellor has been obligated and instructed in that Rank in the Grand Lodge, he is not a Past Chancellor "in full," to use the expressive language of the Supreme Lodge. The Rank of Past Grand Chancellor is conferred by the Supreme Lodge; while the Rank of Past Supreme

* This was done at New Orleans session, 1884.

Chancellor follows service as Supreme Chancellor, as a matter of course and of right.

In addition to these Ranks, the Supreme Lodge has organized and adopted, first, the *Endowment Rank*, then the *Uniform Rank*; but at all times it has taken pains to declare, in plain and unmistakable terms, that the taking of these Ranks confers no higher *grade* or *degree* in the Order; that, in fact, they are only incidental and subsidiary—mere vehicles and instrumentalities, devised by the wisdom and forethought of the Supreme Lodge for the better carrying out of the aims and purposes of the Order.

From the very organization of the Supreme Lodge, earnest and persistent efforts have been made to induce it to authorize and provide for other and higher ranks, and also for a *Ladies' Degree*, to be conferred on the wives and daughters of Knights. While these movements have, undoubtedly, appealed strongly to the pride and affections and chivalry of that august body, it has, up to this time, resolutely denied the numerous petitions presented to it in that behalf.

HONORS.

For a long time, in the early history of the Order, its *honors* were very cheaply held, if we are to judge by the wholesale and often indiscriminate manner in which the Grand Lodges and the Supreme Lodge created Past Chancellors, and Past Grand and Past Supreme Chancellors. Finally, and *fortunately*, men who had *won their* honors, by actual service, rebelled against this practice, and said it must stop, at least so far as the Supreme Lodge was concerned, and the more effectually to prevent it, procured an amendment to the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge declaring that, except in certain cases, therein particularly specified, "the Rank or grade of Past Grand Chancellor shall not be conferred upon a Past Chancellor who has not served as Grand Chancellor." Since the adoption of this Constitutional provision, the Supreme Lodge has held that a Grand Chancellor must *serve out his term* to entitle him to the honors of the office and the Rank of Past Grand Chancellor.

Holding, also, that when a Grand Vice Chancellor *is elected to* and fills out an unexpired term as Grand Chancellor, he too is entitled to the honors of the office and the Rank of Past Grand Chancellor. At the very same time the Supreme Lodge decided that when a Grand Vice Chancellor, from any cause, is called upon to discharge the duties and functions of Grand Chancellor, and though he may do so for the balance of the unexpired term, *he is not entitled to such honors and Rank.*

The glaring injustice, not to say inconsistency, of this ruling, ought to be remedied at the earliest practicable period, so that the brother who, under the law, assumes the functions and discharges the duties of the office of Grand Chancellor, to the end of the current term, shall have the honors and Rank.

In the matter of conferring the Rank of Past Chancellor, in most of the jurisdictions, the Grand Lodges have followed the example of the Supreme Lodge, and have erected constitutional barriers against conferring such Rank, except when it has been earned by actual service as Chancellor Commander.

GOVERNMENT.

Under the system of government adopted for the Order, the Supreme Lodge is the source of all power and authority—in a word, *is supreme.*

The Constitution of the Supreme Lodge, in all of its details and provisions, prescribing the powers and duties of its officers and committees—the powers and privileges granted to and the limitations imposed upon Grand and Subordinate Lodges—the manner of their organization, the qualifications for membership—how it may be acquired and how lost, are so full and clear and explicit, that a reference to that instrument, so far as all those matters are concerned, is all that is deemed necessary.

It is proper to say, however, in this connection, that in construing these grants of power in the Supreme Lodge Constitution to Grand and Subordinate Lodges, the Supreme Lodge has been exceedingly liberal, and from time to time has declared the following matters to be proper subjects for *local legislation*, viz. :

Fixing the status of the sitting Past Chancellor ; the organiza-

tion of Grand Lodges, subject to the restriction of the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge; granting to Lodges the right to hold semi-monthly meetings; fixing rules for the reinstatement of suspended members; regulating the rights and duties of members as between themselves; saying what number of failures to hold regular meetings by a Subordinate Lodge shall forfeit its Charter; fixing the fees for the Ranks, subject, of course, to the restriction of Clause 8, Section 2, Article VIII., of the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge; prescribing the delinquencies that will deprive members of their right to the semi-annual pass-word; refusing admission to a candidate after he is elected; the acceptance after "six months" of the rejected material of another Lodge; the granting or withholding of benefits to the relations of *suicides*; the organizing of Relief Bureaus; the regulation of *dues* and benefits, subject to the restrictions imposed by the supreme law; of saying to whom and upon what terms, *surrendered charters* may be restored; the appointment of Lecturers; the conferring of the Rank of Past Chancellor for meritorious services; calling the ayes and noes; levying a tax by Subordinates to pay expenses; saying what officers of a Grand Lodge shall sign the Charters granted to Subordinates; establishing schools for the sons of deceased Knights; disposition of Lodge funds; fixing the status of a Grand Lodge officer while his membership is passing from one Subordinate Lodge to another; saying when membership begins; determining what names shall go upon obituary tablet; regulating the matter of attendance at funerals; the charging or not charging of a *per capita* tax upon Pages and Esquires, or of requiring Subordinates to pay same on suspended members; of determining the terms upon which Grand Lodges will furnish *supplies* to their Subordinates; of saying what names shall appear in the Charter of a Grand Lodge at its organization, and provided it is not in conflict with the *ritualistic work*, or the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge may legislate upon the duties and terms of office of their officers.

Until a Grand Lodge is organized, Subordinates are under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, and in such case the

following instructions for their organization have been prescribed by the Supreme Lodge. (See *Journal*, 1877, pp. 14, 54, 55.)

General Instructions for Organization of New Lodges of the Order of the Knights of Pythias.

Subordinate Lodges come into existence by virtue of dispensations issued by the Supreme Chancellor, where no Grand Lodge exists, to establish a new Lodge.

Said application must be accompanied by a fee of not less than fifteen dollars, and if coming from Knights, must be further accompanied by their cards of withdrawal from the Lodge or Lodges of which they were last members.

In places where no Lodges of the Order exist, the applicants need not be Knights.

In that case, they must be white male citizens of good moral character, sound in mind and body, and of the legal age prescribed by the laws of their place of residence.

FORM OF PETITION.

To the Supreme Chancellor of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World:

The undersigned, residing in, and not within the Jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge of the Order, respectfully petition that a Dispensation may be granted them to establish a Lodge of the Order of the Knights of Pythias, to be located in County of and to be known as Lodge, No., of the Knights of Pythias, and under your immediate Jurisdiction.

(Signed)

.....

.....

(Fee \$15.00 herewith.)

In all cases the necessary expenses of the instituting and installing officers must be paid by the applicants in addition to fees otherwise prescribed.

General Instructions to Instituting Officer.

The instituting officer, on reaching the place for instituting the new Lodge, will, as soon as possible, proceed to the discharge of his duties as follows:

1st. He will examine the room proposed to be used very carefully, and assure himself that it is secure in every way.

2d. Having called together the applicants, he will, after showing his commission and the dispensation, use all possible means to satisfy himself of the identity of those present with the signers of the petition.

3d. He will proceed to collect from each candidate the necessary fees for all of the Ranks.

4th. He will then carefully exclude from the Lodge-room all not members of the Order, and will make all due preparations for conferring the Ranks.

5th. He will then confer the Ranks of the Order on the applicants as required by the Ritual.

6th. He will then order an election of officers for the Lodge ; said election to be by ballot, and under his supervision.

7th. He will duly install the officers elect.

8th. He will declare the Lodge duly instituted as Lodge, No, of County, of, and

9th. He will then, as soon as possible, make out his report, embodying a statement of the discharge of his duties as herein designated, and promptly forward same to the Supreme Chancellor.

This latter duty must be performed as soon as the duties enumerated herein shall have been discharged ; there must be no delay ; all money collected, except so much as required for expenses, must be remitted with the report.

BENEFITS.

The Order being beneficial in its character, it is made the duty of every Subordinate Lodge to provide for the payment of certain *weekly benefits* to a member in case of his sickness or disability, and a *funeral benefit* to his family or relations in case of death. This duty upon the part of the Lodge is *obligatory*, and the Supreme Lodge has fixed the minimum amount to be paid in either case, viz., a *weekly benefit of one dollar*, and a *funeral benefit of twenty dollars*.

Subordinate Lodges may, and the most of them do, provide

for the payment of a larger amount as benefits than the minimum so fixed by the supreme law; and to the extent of the benefit *in excess* of such *minimum*, it has been held by the Supreme Lodge that, with the consent of their Grand Lodges, Subordinates may prescribe a *probationary period* of membership before the payment of *such excess* shall begin or be obligatory.

Whatever benefits are provided must be paid by each Lodge out of its own funds; it cannot be done by a combination or association of Lodges. To provide the means to enable them to do this, each Lodge must charge and collect from its members what is denominated in the language of the Order as *dues*.

DUES.

The subject of *dues*, and the questions growing out of it, has been fruitful of much trouble and vexation and discord in Subordinate Lodges, and produced no little confusion and uncertainty, for a time, at least, in the legislation of the Supreme Lodge. But at last the following principles and rules may be regarded as settled:

1st. That the payment of the dues imposed by the By-Laws of a Subordinate Lodge is obligatory upon its members.

2d. That a failure to pay such dues for the period prescribed by the local law (when not in conflict with the supreme law), forfeits the right of a member so failing to pay to all *benefits*.

3d. That if a member becomes "one year in arrears"—that is to say, is "owing twelve months dues,"—it is the duty of the Lodge of which he is a member to notify him that he is so in arrears, and have his suspension declared by the Chancellor Commander in open Lodge, and a record thereof entered upon the minutes of the Lodge.

4th. That such declaration of suspension must be actually made, as without it there is no suspension.

5th. That until suspended for such non-payment of dues, a member has the right to tender the amount due, and the Lodge is bound to receive it.

6th. Although the By-Laws of a Lodge may require *dues* to be paid in advance, a member failing or refusing to comply with such requirement cannot, for that reason, be declared "in arrears," or deprived of benefits, or denied the Semi-Annual Pass-Word.

7th. That funeral dues and assessments may be added to the regular *Lodge dues*, for the purpose of working a forfeiture of both *benefits* and *membership*; and Grand Lodges may allow their Subordinates to refuse to pay weekly benefits (except, of course, the minimum of one dollar) to any member who is "in arrears" for fines or assessments of any character.

8th. That the funeral benefit allowed by the By-Laws of a Lodge to the family of a deceased brother is a personal claim or benefit accruing to the family, immediately upon the death of the brother, and the fact that all the funeral expenses may have been paid by a third party does not relieve the Lodge of its liability, or affect the right of the deceased brother's family to demand and receive such benefit.

S. A. P. W.

For the purpose of facilitating fraternal intercourse, as well as to protect the Order from imposition and fraud, the Supreme law authorizes the Supreme Chancellor to promulgate semi-annually a pass-word, which must be uniform throughout the Supreme jurisdiction. This pass-word the Supreme Chancellor may change and rescind whenever in his opinion the interests and safety of the Order require it. This pass-word is known as the "*Semi-Annual Pass-Word*."

The rights and privileges the possession of this word confers, and how the right to it may be forfeited, have been the subject of much discussion, and a reference to some of the more important rulings of the Supreme Lodge in regard to it may be both interesting and profitable.

In 1875, the Supreme Lodge said that the possession of the Semi-Annual Pass-Word would, "*in connection with the usual evi-*

dences of good standing," entitle the one so possessing it to be admitted to any Subordinate Lodge of the Order.

Immediately upon this decision the question arose as to what the Supreme Lodge meant by "the usual evidences of good standing." The first authoritative answer to this inquiry was made by Supreme Chancellor Davis in 1876, who held that it meant "*the official receipt for dues,*" which, he said, "was not only the *usual*, but that it was *conclusive*, evidence of good standing." In which position he was fully sustained by the Supreme Lodge. At the same time, and rather inconsistently, as it would seem, with the decision just quoted, Supreme Chancellor Davis went on to say, "that while a Chancellor Commander might, when an *order* was presented to him for the Semi-Annual Pass-Word, demand the production of such official receipt for dues; that it could not be demanded of a *visiting brother* who was in possession of the Semi-Annual Pass-Word;" thus nullifying, in fact, the effect of his decision first quoted.

This, however, continued to be the rule until 1882, when it was changed by Supreme Chancellor Lindsay, who decided in substance "that in the case of a *visiting brother*, the Chancellor Commander of a Lodge, if he had any doubt as to the propriety of admitting the brother, has the right to demand the production of an official receipt or Travelling Shield." This is a very safe rule and wise precaution, and should be the practice in all cases where the visitor is unknown.

This Pass-Word can only be given, or taken, or used in connection with and for the purpose of determining a member's right to sit in a Lodge when open in the Knight's Rank; and one who is not in possession of it, or who is not entitled to it, under the local law of his jurisdiction, or who, being so entitled, refuses to receive it, cannot remain in the Lodge-room, but must retire.

In this connection it is well, perhaps, to call attention to what is regarded by many as a very unwise and unsafe practice growing out of the ruling of the Supreme Lodge, that the holder of a *Withdrawal Card* is entitled to the Semi-Annual Pass-Word for the term in which his card is issued, and, in the language of

the Supreme Lodge, "inferentially the right to visit Lodges during such term."

It is to be hoped that at its next session the Supreme Lodge will change this ruling, and declare that taking a Withdrawal Card severs connection with the Order for the time being, and operates as a surrender of all the rights and privileges of membership.

These were evidently the views of Supreme Chancellor Woodruff upon this question, who, in 1880, based his endorsement of the ruling just cited entirely upon the supposition that the holder of the Withdrawal Card would, "of course," have the Semi-Annual Pass-Word for the term in which his card issued, but went on to declare, in very emphatic language, that the holder of such card would have no right to the new Semi-Annual Pass-Word when one should be promulgated. Supreme Chancellor Woodruff would, no doubt, have decided further, had it been necessary or proper in the case before him, that if the applicant for a Withdrawal Card was not in possession of the Semi-Annual Pass-Word at the time that he applied for a Withdrawal Card, if the card was granted, he would not be entitled to have it communicated to him.

OFFICIAL RECEIPT.

The Official Receipt heretofore referred to in this article is declared by the Supreme Lodge to be the only authoritative evidence of the payment of dues, assessments, and other claims of the Subordinate Lodge, as well as of membership and good standing in the Order.

To this rule, so far as it relates to the mere fact of payment, there is this exception, that as between the holder and the Lodge giving the Official Receipt it is not conclusive *as against the Lodge*.

TRAVELLING SHIELD.

A Travelling Shield was adopted by the Supreme Lodge in 1874. It is a document issued by Subordinate Lodges to their members of the Knight's Rank, when applied for, and is evi-

dence of the holder's good standing in his Lodge, and a *letter of credit* as well.

The applicant for a Travelling Shield must pay his dues, in advance, for the entire period to be covered by the Shield, before it will be issued to him.

In no case can a Travelling Shield be issued to the holder of a Withdrawal Card.

As before stated, the Travelling Shield is a *letter of credit*, and the Supreme Lodge decided, at the St. Louis session, in 1880, that when a Subordinate Lodge pays money to a member of another Lodge under a Relief or Travelling Shield, the Lodge of which the brother so relieved is a member is responsible therefor, and should promptly discharge the liability; *but*, if money is paid upon the *individual* request of a member of another Lodge, that such other Lodge is not responsible.

For a time there was issued in connection with the Travelling Shield what was called the *Annual Shield Word*, but it did not seem to work satisfactorily, and in 1882, at the Detroit session of the Supreme Lodge, was abolished.

TRIALS.

Nothing is better settled than the right of every brother, against whom charges are preferred, to have a fair and impartial trial, and all summary proceedings affecting a member's rights and privileges are looked upon by the Supreme Lodge with disfavor. And especially is this so since the organization of the Endowment Rank, and so much more depends upon a brother's standing in his Lodge than formerly.

The form of procedure in Subordinate Lodges in the trial of charges against a member is very generally prescribed in their Constitutions.

In many of the Grand Lodge Constitutions there is no form of procedure prescribed for use in that body. When that is the case, the Supreme Lodge has provided a form of procedure, where charges are preferred against a Grand Lodge officer or officers elect. (See *Revised Digest*, page 39, Section 298.)

UNIFORM—REGALIA.

It has never been compulsory to uniform, and since the organization of the Uniform Rank the old Knight's uniform has been almost entirely cast aside.

So in the matter of regalia, since the amendments to the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge providing that "any Past Supreme officer, Supreme officer, Supreme Representative, Past Supreme Representative, Past Grand officer, Grand officer, Past Chancellor, and Subordinate Lodge officer and Knights wearing the jewel of his Rank on the left lapel of the coat in a Lodge, shall be considered in full regalia," the jewel is supplanting everything else, and rapidly coming into general use.

The want of some appropriate distinctive regalia for Knights, to be worn on public occasions, is very generally felt and recognized, and it is to be hoped that the Supreme Lodge will take the matter under consideration as early as possible. As it is now, it is almost impossible to induce members of the Subordinate Lodges to turn out in public, and loss of zeal and interest, and a falling off in membership, is the consequence in many localities.

NEW RITUAL.

At the session of 1882, the Ritual was placed in the hands of an able and accomplished special committee of the Supreme Lodge for revision. That committee performed the difficult task assigned to it in a very satisfactory manner, and the Order can congratulate itself upon now having a Ritual of which it need not be ashamed. For a time after it was promulgated, many of the older members of the Order, wedded to old forms and tenacious of old memories and traditions, were not favorably impressed with the new work, but this feeling is rapidly passing away, and the more the new work is tested and studied, the more its merits are being recognized and acknowledged.

FORM OF INSTALLATION FOR SUBORDINATE LODGES,

Adopted by the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at its Ninth Annual Session held at Cleveland, Ohio, August 17, 1877.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

THE Installing Officer shall be the Grand Chancellor, or a Deputy appointed by him. If the Grand Chancellor officiates, the installation shall be declared to be in "Knightly and Chivalric Form;" if a Deputy officiates, it shall be declared to be in "Knightly Form."

A Deputy shall be addressed as Grand Chancellor, and entitled to the same honors, while officiating as such.

Any Supreme or Grand Officers, other than members of the Installing Officer's staff, who may be present, shall be seated at the head of the Lodge-room; and members of the staff when relieved from their stations, shall be escorted by the Grand Master-at-Arms to that position.

When the retiring officers of the Lodge vacate their stations, the Installing Officer—if unaccompanied by a Grand Inner and Outer Guard—shall appoint two members of the Lodge to fill those positions until the new officers of the Lodge are installed.

In Public Installations a military salute shall be given previous to addressing a Grand Officer. If not uniformed, a military salute with the hand.

When addressing the Installing Officer, and when addressed by him, the Grand Master-at-Arms shall salute that officer with his sword; and during the administering of the obligations, he shall stand on the right of the obligor, with drawn sword.

Seats shall be placed right and left in front of the Installing Officer, for the Brethren who are to be installed.

At Public Installations, the use of the signs and pass-words shall be dispensed with. The doors shall be thrown open, and the Inner Guard shall be stationed at the inner door, with drawn sword, where he will challenge and announce the Grand Master-at-Arms, using the same language as in Private Installations. The Grand Chancellor, or Installing Officer, will be saluted in public with a military salute, given with the right hand, and will answer in the same manner. At Private Installations no one shall be permitted to enter or leave the Lodge-room until the officers are installed; and the final proclamation made.

INSTALLATION.

[The Installing Officers enter the ante-room in the regular way and clothe themselves in the proper regalia, uniform, or insignia of their rank. The G. M. at A. *works* his way into the Lodge-room in the ordinary manner, and advancing to the altar will salute the C. C. in the usual manner; or, if in public, with a military salute. In case the Installing Officer is specially appointed, the G. M. at A. will read the commission. He will then say:]

G. M. at A. Chancellor Commander, as Grand Master-at-Arms, I am here to inform you that the Grand Chancellor, with other Grand Officers, are in readiness to install the officers elect of this Lodge. You will, therefore, hold yourself prepared to receive them in proper form.

C. C. (rising.) Grand Master-at-Arms, I thank you for your courteous notification, and will see that the appropriate honors are given.

[The G. M. at A. salutes and retires. The C. C. gives one rap with his gavel and says:]

C. C. Brother Master-at-Arms.

M. at A. (rising.) Chancellor Commander.

C. C. You will retire to the ante-room of this Castle Hall, and inform the Grand Chancellor that the Lodge awaits his pleasure.

[The M. at A. retires, delivers the message, and returns. The Grand

Officers being ready to enter, the G. M. at A. will give the usual alarm. The I. G. will open the wicket, and say:]

I. G. Who comes here?

G. M. at A. The Grand Chancellor.

I. G. Vice Chancellor, the Grand Chancellor demands admission to this Castle Hall.

V. C. (rising.) Chancellor Commander, the Grand Chancellor demands admission.

C. C. Let him be admitted without further challenge.

[*C. C.* calls up the Lodge. The Grand Officers enter in the following order, if the Installing Officer is accompanied with a full delegation:]

G. M. at A. with drawn sword.

G. C.

P. G. C.

G. V. C. and G. P.

G. M. of E. and G. K. of R. and S.

G. I. G. and G. O. G. with drawn swords.

[They advance to the altar, G. C. in the centre, and salute the C. C. The G. M. at A. will then say:]

G. M. at A. Chancellor Commander, I have the pleasure of presenting to you Grand Chancellor — —.

C. C. Brother Knights, advance the grand honors.

G. C. Chancellor Commander, I am here for the purpose of installing the officers of this Lodge. Have they been legally elected?

C. C. They have.

G. C. Have the requirements touching the bonds of officers, tribute, and returns, been complied with?

C. C. They have.

[The G. M. at A. will escort the G. C. to the C. C.'s station, and return to the altar. The C. C. will deliver to the G. C. his gavel, who will give one rap and say:]

G. C. Recover! By authority of the Grand Lodge of ———, I now assume control of this Lodge. The Officers of the Lodge

will vacate their respective stations, and deliver to me, through the G. M. at A., the insignia of their office.

[G. C. seats the Lodge, and requests the retiring C. C. to be seated at his right, and the Grand Officers to assume their respective positions. The G. M. at A. turns the altar towards the Prelate. The retiring C. C. will deliver his insignia the last, and will say:]

C. C. Grand Chancellor, I surrender to you the insignia of my office, together with the Charter, books, and other property belonging to this Lodge, which were placed in my official keeping at the beginning of the term.

G. C. Brother Knight, I congratulate you on the termination of your labors, which I trust have been for the benefit of this Lodge, and the Order at large, and now invest you with the Jewel which indicates your rank as Past Chancellor. It signifies that you have been faithful to your trust, and are entitled to wear the laurels won by service. The G. M. at A. will escort you to your station.

[The G. C. will then read the list of officers as given in the returns, and each officer will answer to his name, and advancing to the front of the G. C. remain standing. Having called the roll, the G. C. will say:]

G. C. Brother Knights, these are they whom we propose to install into the various offices of this Lodge, believing them to be competent to fill the same. Yet, if there be any objections, let them be stated now.

[If any objection is made, the G. C. will inquire into the merits of the case, and may order a new election, over which he shall preside; or postpone the installation until the next regular convention of the Lodge.]

G. C. Officers elect, you will be seated. Grand Master-at-Arms, present the Chancellor Commander elect.

G. M. at A. I present Brother Knight ———, whom the members of this Lodge have elected Chancellor Commander for the ensuing term.

G. C. Brother Knight ———, before installing you as C. C. of this Lodge, it is my duty to state to you that there are certain duties connected with the office with which you should at this time be made acquainted.

It will be your duty to endeavor to promote the harmony, secure the permanency, and advance the interests of this Lodge and of the Order; to prevent the admission into this Lodge of any person unworthy or incapacitated to become a member; to open this Lodge for the transaction of business only when a quorum is present; to admit no visitor who is unable to prove himself entitled to that privilege, according to the established formulas; to preserve the ceremonies of the Order from change or innovation; and to exact a rigid conformity to law, as promulgated by the Supreme or Grand Lodge. It will be your duty to be careful and cautious in your behavior and decisions; to deal courteously with your brethren, and guard faithfully the interests of this Lodge; to surrender the Charter and other property of this Lodge to your successor in office, the Grand Chancellor or his Deputy, or other legal authority when called upon to do so. Brother Knight — —, will you ratify these pledges upon your word of honor as a Knight?

C. C. I will.

G. C. *G. M.* at *A.* escort our Brother to the Grand Prelate, who will receive his pledge of honor.

G. M. at *A.* Grand Prelate, by direction of the Grand Chancellor, I present Brother Knight — —, that you may receive his pledge of honor as Chancellor Commander.

G. P. Brother Knight — —, place your left hand over your heart, and your right hand upon our Book of Law, and repeat after me.

[*G. C.* calls up the Lodge.]

I, — —, before receiving the honors and assuming the duties of Chancellor Commander, do most sincerely promise upon my Knightly honor, that I will ever guard our Order from disgrace, and shield it from any threatened wrong; that I will hold it as my duty to enforce the law for violation of a pledge once given here, it matters not on whom the weight of punishment may fall; that every duty of my office shall be performed to the best of my ability; that I will never recognize any body as a ruling power, save it be the Grand or Supreme Lodge, Grand

or Supreme Chancellor, duly chosen from the Castle Hall of any Jurisdiction, and in strict conformity with law. To all of which I pledge my Knightly honor.

[G. C. seats the Lodge.]

G. P. Grand Master-at-Arms, conduct the Brother to the Grand Chancellor.

G. M. at A. Grand Chancellor, I present Brother Knight — —, who has given his pledge of honor as Chancellor Commander.

G. C. Chancellor Commander, receive from me the Jewel of your office. Let the Helmet remind you that as the head of this Lodge you should govern with wisdom; the Shield, that you should protect our ceremonies from change or innovation; and the Sword and Lance, that you should be ever ready to defend our Order or a Brother against wrong or injustice. You will be seated at our right.

Brother Grand Master-at-Arms, present the Vice Chancellor elect.

G. M. at A. Grand Chancellor, I present Brother Knight — —, who has been elected Vice Chancellor of this Lodge.

G. C. Grand Master-at-Arms, escort the Brother elect to the Grand Prelate, who will receive his pledge of honor.

G. M. at A. Grand Prelate, by direction of the Grand Chancellor, I present Brother Knight — —, that you may receive his pledge of honor as Vice Chancellor.

G. P. Brother Knight — —, place your left hand over your heart, and your right hand upon our Book of Law, and repeat after me.

[G. C. calls up the Lodge.]

I, — —, do most sincerely promise, upon my Knightly honor, that I will truly and faithfully perform the duties of Vice Chancellor of this Lodge for the ensuing term; that I will assist the Chancellor Commander in preserving order, and in his absence will preside over the Lodge in a just and impartial manner; that I will consider myself bound by the same promises and

pledges as the Chancellor Commander, and will assist him in fulfilling the same; that I will strive to prevent members of this Lodge from violating any of the fundamental principles of the Order. To the faithful performance of all of which I pledge my Knightly honor.

[G. C. seats the Lodge.]

G. P. Grand Master-at-Arms, escort the Brother to the Grand Chancellor.

G. M. at A. Grand Chancellor, I present Brother Knight — —, who has given his pledge of honor as Vice Chancellor.

G. C. Vice Chancellor, receive from me the Jewel of your office. The Helmet indicates to you that you are to govern your triangle with discretion; the Shield, that you are to protect the Lodge from unwarranted intrusion; and the Lance, that you are faithfully to uphold the laws and usages of the Order.

Grand Master-at-Arms, escort the Vice Chancellor to his station, and present the Prelate elect to the Grand Prelate, who will receive from him his pledge of honor.

[The Grand Master-at-Arms escorts the Vice Chancellor to his station, and relieving the Grand Vice Chancellor, escorts him to a seat at the left of the Grand Chancellor.]

G. M. at A. Grand Prelate, I present Brother Knight — —, that you may receive his pledge of honor as Prelate.

G. P. Brother Knight — —, place your left hand over your heart, and your right hand upon our Book of Law, and repeat after me.

[G. C. calls up the Lodge.]

I, — —, do most sincerely promise, upon my Knightly honor, that I will truly and faithfully, to the best of my ability, perform the duties of Prelate of this Lodge for the ensuing term; that I will fully administer the obligations of the Ranks, neither adding thereto nor taking therefrom a word or line that may impair the meaning of the pledges; that I will, by example and precept, endeavor to preserve the solemnity and increase the

dignity of our rites and ceremonies. To the faithful performance of all of which I pledge my Knightly honor.

[G. C. seats the Lodge.]

G. P. Grand Master-at-Arms, escort the Brother to the Grand Chancellor.

G. M. at A. Grand Chancellor, I present Brother Knight — —, who has given his pledge of honor as Prelate.

G. C. Brother Prelate, receive from me the Jewel of your office. It represents our Book of Law, resting upon a circle, the emblem of eternity, and teaches us that the principles of our Order, drawn from the sacred volume, are imperishable.

Grand Master-at-Arms, escort the Prelate to a seat at the right of the Grand Prelate, and present the Master of Exchequer, Master of Finance, and Keeper of Records and Seal to the Grand Prelate, that he may receive their pledge of honor.

G. M. at A. Grand Prelate, I present Brothers — —, — —, and — —, who have been elected as Master of Exchequer, Master of Finance, and Keeper of Records and Seal of this Lodge, that you may receive their pledge of honor.

G. P. Brethren, you will each place your left hand over your heart, and your right hand upon our Book of Law, and repeat after me.

[G. C. calls up the Lodge.]

I, — —, in the presence of my Brother Knights, whose trust has been reposed in me, do most sincerely promise, on my Knightly honor, that I will truly and faithfully, to the best of my ability, perform the duties of the office to which I have been elected; and will be guided in all my transactions by the principles of equity and justice. To the true and faithful performance of all of which I pledge my Knightly honor.

[G. C. seats the Lodge.]

G. P. Grand Master-at-Arms, escort the Brethren to the Grand Chancellor.

G. M. at A. Grand Chancellor, I present these Brother

Knights, who have given their pledge of honor for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices.

G. C. Master of Exchequer, receive from me the Jewel of your office. The Crossed Keys signify that to your care is confided the treasury of this Lodge. May your fidelity win for you that greatest of all treasures — a good name.

Grand Master-at-Arms, escort the Brother to his station.

[The G. M. at A. escorts the M. of E. to his station, and the G. M. of E. to a seat at the right of the G. C.]

G. C. Brother Master of Finance, receive from me the Jewel of your office. The Crossed Pen and Key will remind you of your duty—to keep accurately the accounts, and guard well the funds entrusted to you. May you perform those duties zealously, carefully, and acceptably to your Brother Knights.

Grand Master-at-Arms, escort the Brother to his station.

[The G. M. at A. escorts the M. of F. to his station, and the G. M. of F. to a seat at the right of the G. C.]

G. C. Brother Keeper of Records and Seal, receive from me the Jewel of your office. The Crossed Pens will remind you of your duty to faithfully record the doings of this Lodge. May you perform that duty so that you shall merit the approval of your Brother Knights.

Grand Master-at-Arms, escort the Brother to his station.

[The G. M. at A. escorts the K. of R. and S. to his station, and the G. K. of R. and S. to a seat at the right of the G. C.]

G. C. The Chancellor Commander will appoint the Master-at-Arms, Inner Guard and Outer Guard (unless they shall have been previously elected), and four Attendants.

G. C. Brother Master-at-Arms, receive from me the Jewel of your office. The Sword will remind you that to you is entrusted the guardianship of the property of this Lodge; the Lance, that your deportment will be such as will uphold the dignity of our ceremonials; and the Battle Axe, that you will stand ready to aid the Chancellor Commander in enforcing the laws of the Order.

[The G. M. at A. escorts the M. at A. to his station.]

G. C. Brother Inner and Outer Guards, receive from me the Jewel of your office. Keep faithful watch as becomes the office of a Guard.

[The G. M. at A. escorts the Inner and Outer Guards to their posts, and the Grand Inner and Outer Guards to seats.]

G. C. Brethren, you are appointed by the Chancellor Commander as Attendants for the ensuing term. It will be your duty to assist the M. at A. in the initiation of candidates and conferring the several Ranks. You will now be seated.

[If any remarks are intended by the G. C., this is an appropriate time.]

G. C. Chancellor Commander, I now deliver into your official keeping the Charter of this Lodge, its Book of Law, and Swords of Defence, together with the books and other property belonging to this Lodge.

Grand Master-at-Arms, officially proclaim the officers of this Lodge installed.

[G. C. calls up the Lodge.]

[The G. M. at A. will draw his sword and advance to the altar, and arranging the altar to face the G. C., will say:]

G. M. at A. In the name of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, and by direction of the Grand Chancellor of the Grand Jurisdiction of —, Knights of Pythias, I proclaim the officers of — Lodge, No. —, legally installed in — form.

G. C. Chancellor Commander, I now present you this Gavel, the emblem of your authority, and bid you assume your station.

[C. C. seats the Lodge.]

[The G. C. will now deliver the S. A. P. W. to the C. C.]

1

UNIFORM RANK.

GENERAL LAWS

OF THE

UNIFORM RANK, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

ARTICLE I.

POWERS OF THE SUPREME LODGE.

- SECTION 1.** It possesses the power to establish the Uniform Rank.
- SEC. 2.** To provide, print, and furnish all rituals, ceremonies, tactics, certificates, blanks of all kinds, official seals, and such supplies as may be necessary for the proper work of the Uniform Rank.
- SEC. 3.** To provide a necessary and fitting password for the said Rank, and regulate the manner and mode of its use.
- SEC. 4.** To provide a revenue by the sale of supplies, rituals, emblems, tactics, and blanks of all kinds, which may be adopted.
- SEC. 5.** To grant warrants to the members of the Order of Knights of Pythias, duly qualified, upon proper application being made for the Uniform Rank, and to enact laws and regulations to govern the same.

ARTICLE II.

TITLES, ETC.

- The official rank and title of the officers of the Uniform Rank shall be :
1. The Supreme Chancellor as Commander-in-Chief.
 2. Major-General, Commanding the Uniform Rank.
 3. Brigadier-General, Commanding a Grand Jurisdiction.
 4. Colonel, Commanding a Regiment.
 5. Lieutenant-Colonel, Second in Command of a Regiment, or Commander of a Battalion composed of less than eight Subordinate Divisions.
 6. Major, Third in Rank in a Regiment.
 7. Captain, Sir Knight Commander, Commanding Subordinate Division.

8. First Lieutenant, Sir Knight Lieutenant Commander, Second in Rank in Subordinate Division.

9. Second Lieutenant, Sir Knight Herald, Third in Rank in Subordinate Division.

IO. STAFF OF MAJOR-GENERAL.

One Adjutant-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.
 One Inspector-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.
 One Surgeon-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.
 One Quartermaster-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.
 Four Aides-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.

STAFF OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

One Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel.
 One Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel.
 One Assistant Surgeon-General, with the rank of Colonel.
 One Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Colonel.
 Three Aides-de-Camp, with rank of Major.
 All of the above, except officers of Subordinate Divisions, to be commissioned for four years.

II. REGIMENTAL STAFF.

(Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major provided for.)

One Surgeon, with the rank of Major.
 One Adjutant, with the rank of First Lieutenant.
 One Quartermaster, with the rank of First Lieutenant.
 One Chaplain, with the rank of Captain.
 All to be commissioned for four years.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant.
 Commissary-Sergeant.

Provided: No Sir Knight shall hold two commissions for different offices at the same time, and that any officer already holding and acting under a commission, if he receives and accepts a commission to another position, the office in which he was acting at the time of the receipt of such commission, shall become vacant, and shall be filled by election or appointment.

ARTICLE III.

WARRANTS, ETC.

SECTION I. Divisions of the Uniform Rank exist by virtue of warrants issued through the channels hereinafter designated.

No Division shall be instituted until all the applicants are uniformed as hereinafter prescribed. The application for a Division shall contain the signatures of not less than twenty-seven members of the Order, who have attained the Knight's Rank and are in good standing in their respective Lodges, and shall also contain a certificate that no one of said applicants has been rejected by a Division of the Uniform Rank at any time within the preceding six months; also the fee of thirty dollars for the warrant and supplies.

SEC. 2. The warrant of Divisions of the Uniform Rank shall be granted by the Supreme Chancellor on the recommendation of the Major-General commanding, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The power to adopt any additional forms, to change, alter, or amend any of the secret work or laws, is vested in the Supreme Lodge exclusively. It shall be the duty of the Supreme Chancellor and Major-General to preserve uniformity in the workings of the Rank, and require of all Divisions a strict conformity therewith.

SEC. 4. All warrants for the organization of Divisions, and all orders pertaining to the government and management of the Uniform Rank, shall be forwarded by the Supreme Chancellor to the Major-General, and by him promulgated through the Supreme Jurisdiction.

ARTICLE IV.

DIVISIONS.

SECTION 1. Divisions of the Uniform Rank shall consist of not less than twenty-seven members uniformed, and shall hold their meetings at least once a month.

SEC. 2. Not less than ten members shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business, one of whom shall be qualified to preside.

SEC. 3. Each Division shall have an official seal, of uniform device, which shall be affixed to all official documents and papers issued by the Division; which device shall be a circle one and three-fourths inches in diameter, with the monogram U. R. of K. P. in the centre, and the name, number, and location of the Division around the border; said seal to be furnished by the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 4. The officers of a Division of the Uniform Rank shall be as prescribed in the Ritual and Tactics, and must be members of the Rank in good standing to be eligible to office. A term of office shall be one year.

SEC. 5. The elective officers of a Division shall be:

A Captain, or Sir Knight Commander.

First Lieutenant, or Sir Knight Lieutenant-Commander.

Second Lieutenant, or Sir Knight Herald.

Treasurer.

Recorder.

A Sir Knight Guard and Sentinel shall be appointed by the Captain.

SEC. 6. The elective officers named in the preceding section shall be elected annually by ballot, at the regular meeting preceding the 19th day of February, or Pythian Period of each year, and shall be installed on the night of election, or within forty days thereafter, and the officers then chosen shall serve until their successors are elected and installed.

SEC. 7. Any member in good standing shall be eligible to any office in his Division, and all officers are eligible to re-election. The mode of election of officers shall be by ballot, and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice. In case of no election on the first ballot, the balloting shall continue until a majority for one of the candidates is obtained, dropping the candidate having the lowest number of ballots at each successive ballot after the second ballot has been taken.

SEC. 8. The Division at its annual election shall elect by ballot an installing officer to install the officers elect. The Sir Knight so elected will perform that duty in accordance with the work prescribed in the Ritual. He shall see that the bond of the Treasurer has been filed with, and approved by, the Division; that the annual report to the Supreme Lodge has been made out by the Recorder, and the order drawn for the Division dues to the Supreme Lodge. Said report shall be indorsed by the installing officer, and one copy thereof shall be forwarded by the installing officer, through the regimental and brigade headquarters, to the Supreme Chancellor, one copy, through the regular channels, with the annual dues, to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and one copy to the Major-General, one copy to be retained by the Division.

SEC. 9. Vacancies in any elective office may be filled by nomination, election, and installation at any stated meeting of the Division, and the Presiding Officer of the Division on that evening shall act as the installing officer.

The annual dues to the Supreme Lodge shall be five dollars.

ARTICLE V.

PENALTIES.

SECTION 1. Any Division of the Uniform Rank which shall cause to be printed, or have made any of the supplies or emblems furnished by the Supreme Lodge, shall, upon satisfactory proof, be suspended, and shall forfeit its warrant.

SEC. 2. Any member of a Division of the Uniform Rank who shall be guilty of a violation of the foregoing section, shall be suspended from the Rank, and forfeit all benefits and privileges therein.

SEC. 3. Any member of a Division who has sold or shall sell his uniform of the Rank, and not procure another within thirty days thereafter, shall be suspended, and forfeit all benefits and privileges therein.

ARTICLE VI.

REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.

SECTION 1. Whenever five Divisions of the Uniform Rank shall have been organized in any Grand Jurisdiction of the Knights of Pythias, said Divisions shall be organized into a Regimental Division.

SEC. 2. The officers of a Regimental Division shall be as follows: 1st. For a Regimental Division composed of less than eight separate Divisions, there shall be a Commander, who shall rank as a Lieutenant-Colonel; one Assistant Commander, who shall rank as a Major; an Adjutant, with rank as First Lieutenant; a Surgeon, with rank as Major; a Chaplain, with rank as Captain, and a Quartermaster, with rank as First Lieutenant: *Provided*, That as soon as the requisite number of subordinate Divisions are organized in the Grand Jurisdiction, then the complete Regimental Division shall be organized as provided in paragraph 2 of this section.

2d. For a Regimental Division consisting of eight and not more than ten separate Divisions, the officers shall be a Commander with rank as Colonel; a First Assistant Commander with rank as Lieutenant-Colonel; a Second Assistant with rank as Major; an Adjutant, a Surgeon, a Chaplain, and Quartermaster, the rank of the four officers last named as defined in paragraph 1 of this section.

SEC. 3. Ten Divisions shall constitute and be known as a Regimental Division, and each Division shall take its place in Regiment according to seniority in organization: *Provided*, That when a sufficient number of subordinate Divisions have been organized to form the second or more Regiments within any Grand Jurisdiction, then, if desired, Regiments may be formed of those Divisions contiguous to one another, but in Regiments thus formed the Divisions composing them shall be assigned according to date of organization.

SEC. 4. As soon as one Regimental Division shall have been organized in any Grand Jurisdiction, then the second Regimental Division shall be organized, to consist of not less than five nor more than ten Divisions, each Regimental Division to be numbered as First, Second, or Third Regiment, according to date of organization. The order of position in line of march shall be according to date of organization of Regiment. Officers of Regimental Divisions and Subordinate Divisions shall take rank and precedence according to date at which their separate commands were organized.

SEC. 5. The officers of each Regimental Division, except the Adjutant and Quartermaster, shall be elected by the Sir Knight Commanders, Sir Knight Lieutenant-Commanders, and Sir Knight Heralds of the several Divisions composing said Regimental Division, and the result of said election shall be reported through the proper channels to the Supreme Chancellor, who shall cause commissions to be issued to each officer. The term of office shall be for four years from date of election. The form of commission shall be pre-

pared by the Supreme Chancellor, the Major-General and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and shall bear the official signatures of these officers, and seal of the Supreme Lodge. Each officer so commissioned shall pay to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal the sum of one dollar for the benefit of the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Chancellor shall, when the requisite number of Divisions for a Regimental Division are organized in any Grand Jurisdiction, and he has been notified by the officers of such Divisions that they desire to form a Regiment, if he approve the request he shall then forward it to the Major-General, and he shall call together the officers of Divisions named in Section 5, for the purpose of electing the officers and organization of the Regimental Division, and shall designate the officer to preside and conduct said election and organization, and such officer shall within ten days thereafter make a complete report of the proceedings of such organization to the Major-General, and that officer shall, if the report shows that such Regiment has been properly organized, approve the report and forward the same to the Supreme Chancellor for his orders therein.

SEC. 7. No officer or member of a Regimental Division, or of a subordinate Division, shall be entitled to attend the deliberations of said Regimental Division, except attired in the full dress of his rank.

SEC. 8. No member shall be eligible to any office in the Regimental Division unless he shall be at the time a member of some subordinate Division working under the same Regimental Division.

SEC. 9. Each Regimental Division, at its annual meeting, shall review and consider all the official reports of its officers and the proceedings of its subordinates for the preceding year. It shall elect by ballot its several officers, under the laws of the Supreme Lodge, for the terms therein specified, and fill all vacancies which may have occurred by death or resignatic

It shall have power to adopt such rules and edicts, subordinate to the Constitution and the laws of the Supreme Lodge of the World, as may be necessary for the good of the Order, subject to the approval of the Supreme Chancellor and Major-General. It shall examine and audit the accounts of the Quartermaster and Adjutant. It shall supervise the state and condition of the finances, and adopt such measures in relation thereto as may be necessary to increase, secure, and preserve the same, and also to secure the utmost punctuality on the part of every accounting officer in the safe keeping and paying over the funds and property of the Regimental Division. It may assign the limits of subordinate Divisions within its own jurisdiction, and settle all controversies that may arise between them, and finally, do all matters and things appertaining to the good, well-being, and perpetuation of the Uniform Rank, but always subordinate to the Supreme Lodge of the World.

SEC. 10. At every meeting, all questions shall be determined by a majority

vote, the presiding officer, for the time, being entitled to one vote. In case the votes are equally divided, he shall also give the casting vote.

SEC. 11. The Adjutant and Quartermaster shall be selected by the commanding officer of the Regiment, and on his recommendation shall be commissioned as in the case of other officers, and shall hold their office for the period of four years.

SEC. 12. The Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant shall be appointed by the commanding officer of the Regiment, and may be removed by him at any time for cause.

SEC. 13. The Regimental Division officers, and the officers commissioned as Brigadier-Generals who now hold commissions, rank, and powers, shall hold the same and discharge the duties thereof during the time for which they were commissioned by the Supreme Chancellor.

ARTICLE VII.

BRIGADES.

SECTION 1. Whenever two or more Regimental organizations shall have been completed in any Grand Jurisdiction of the Knights of Pythias, said Regiments shall be organized into a Brigade formation.

SEC. 2. The commanding officers of the Brigade shall be elected by the commissioned officers of the regiments which are to compose the Brigade, and the result of said election shall be reported to the Major-General, and by him to the Supreme Chancellor, whereupon the Supreme Chancellor shall cause a commission to be issued to the officer so elected as Brigade Commander, with the rank of Brigadier-General. His term of office shall be for four years from date of election.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Chancellor shall, when the requisite number of Regiments to organize a Brigade are reported to him as having been organized in any Grand Jurisdiction, if he approve the request, indorse his approval thereon and forward the application to the Major-General, and he shall call together the commissioned officers of such Regiments for the purpose of electing the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, and shall designate the officer to preside at and conduct said election and organization, and such officer shall, within ten days after said election, make a complete report of the proceedings of such election to the Major-General, who shall, if the organization be in conformity to law, forward it to the Supreme Chancellor, as required in the preceding section, for his action as therein prescribed.

SEC. 4. Such Brigade Commander shall, upon the receipt of his commission, select and recommend for commission the following officers, which shall compose his staff, to wit:

One Assistant Adjutant-General with rank of Colonel.

One Assistant Inspector-General with rank of Colonel.

One Assistant Surgeon-General with rank of Colonel.

One Assistant Quartermaster-General with rank of Colonel.

Three Aides-de-Camp with rank of Major.

Such recommendations to be forwarded to the Supreme Chancellor through the Major-General. Upon receipt of such recommendation, the Supreme Chancellor shall cause commissions to be issued to each of the persons so designated, said commission to be for the period of four years.

SEC. 5. The Brigade Commander shall have command of, and a watchful supervision over, all Regimental and Subordinate Divisions within his Grand Jurisdiction, and see that all the constitutional enactments, rules, laws, and commands of the Supreme Lodge, the Supreme Chancellor, the Major-General commanding the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias of the World, relating to the Uniform Rank, are duly and promptly observed. He may call special meetings either of the officers or of the Divisions within his Grand Jurisdiction at his own discretion. He may visit and preside at any Subordinate Division or Regimental Division within his Grand Jurisdiction, and give such instructions and directions as the good of the Order may require, being at all times governed by the laws of the Supreme Lodge, and the commands of the Supreme Chancellor and Major-General commanding the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias of the World.

He shall, when present, take charge of and command at all meetings, parades, or other assemblies of the Regimental Divisions within his jurisdiction, and shall issue such orders as he may deem fit and proper for advancing the interests of the Uniform Rank within his jurisdiction, not inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, and such orders shall be binding upon all of the Brigade.

SEC. 6. The officers of each Brigade, or each Regimental Division where a Brigade organization has not been completed, shall meet each year, at a time and place to be selected by the officers of such Brigade or Regimental Division, for the transaction of such business as may pertain to the welfare and prosperity of such Brigade or Regimental Division, and shall forward a report of their proceedings to the Supreme Chancellor and the Major-General commanding the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias of the World, and all proceedings had by such Brigade or Regimental Division and approved as not in conflict with the laws of the Supreme Lodge, shall govern and control said Brigade or Regimental Division.

Each Brigade, or Regimental Division, in such jurisdictions as have not yet organized in Brigade formation, shall adopt a constitution for its own government and the government of each subordinate branch thereof, which constitution shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Supreme Lodge and the laws enacted by the Supreme Lodge for the government of the Uniform Rank; and such constitution shall be in full force and effect from and after its approval by the Major-General and the Supreme Chancellor of the World.

During the recess, or in the interim between the annual meetings of the Brigade, the Brigade Commander may, for cause, suspend from the functions of his office any officers of the Brigade, Regimental, or Subordinate Divisions; but in no case shall such suspension affect the standing in the Order of such officer or his membership within his Division; and he shall report his action in full therein to the next annual meeting, for its final action.

SEC. 7. In case of the death or resignation of any Brigade Commander, it shall be the duty of the Assistant Adjutant-General of such Brigade to at once notify the Major-General commanding the Uniform Rank of such death or resignation, and thereupon the Major-General shall appoint an officer, or a member of the Uniform Rank residing in said jurisdiction, to fill the vacancy, who shall hold his office until the next annual meeting of the Brigade, when an election shall be held for Brigade Commander.

SEC. 8. In the event of the absence at the annual meeting of a Regimental Division of all the three principal officers of such Regimental Division, said Division shall proceed to elect an officer *pro tem.*, to preside over the deliberations of the body.

SEC. 9. The Assistant Adjutant-General shall keep correct records of the proceedings of the annual meetings of the Brigade; he shall conduct the correspondence, and issue all orders under direction of the Brigade Commander; draw all requisitions on the Assistant Quartermaster-General, make out all returns and reports to the Major-General, or the Supreme Chancellor, and transmit the same through the Brigade Commander to the Adjutant-General; he shall keep an order-book, and files of all orders, reports, and correspondence, and perform such other duties, and keep such other records in connection with his office, as may be required of him by the Brigade Commander or the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 10. The Assistant Quartermaster-General shall hold the funds, securities, vouchers, and property of the Brigade, and fill all requisitions drawn by the Assistant Adjutant-General and approved by the Brigade Commander.

SEC. 11. Assistant Inspectors-General shall make inspections of the Subordinate Divisions within their respective Brigades whenever required, and shall report the result of the same immediately to the Inspector-General, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of them by the Inspector-General, the Brigade Commander, or the Major-General.

ARTICLE VIII.

MAJOR-GENERAL.

SECTION 1. The Major-General, at the time of his appointment, shall be a Past Grand Chancellor, and a member of the Supreme Lodge and of the Uniform Rank, in good standing. He shall be appointed by the Supreme

Chancellor, and shall hold his office for a term of four years from the date of appointment, and until his successor shall have been duly elected and installed.

SEC. 2. It is the prerogative and duty of the Major-General to have command and a watchful supervision over all the Brigades and Divisions, regimental and subordinate, within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World, and see that all the constitutional enactments, laws, and edicts of the Supreme Lodge are duly and promptly observed, and that the work and discipline of the Uniform Rank everywhere are uniform throughout the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, and that the dress is uniform, unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Lodge.

Among his special duties and prerogatives are the following:

1st. To appoint the members of his individual staff, consisting of one Adjutant-General, with rank of Brigadier-General; one Inspector-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General; one Surgeon-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General; one Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General; four Aides-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel; who, upon his recommendation to the Supreme Chancellor, shall be commissioned by that officer to the position and rank named.

2d. To visit and preside in and over Brigade or Divisions, regimental or subordinate, and give such instructions or directions as the good of the Order may require, always adhering to the constitution, statutes, and edicts of the Supreme Lodge; and upon the general assembling of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, he shall, when present, take command.

3d. To examine, in conjunction with the Supreme Chancellor, all laws enacted by any Brigade or Regimental or Subordinate Division, which, upon being confirmed by the Supreme Chancellor and Major-General, shall be the laws governing the respective Grand Jurisdictions.

SEC. 3. In case of the unknighly conduct or violation of the reputable rules of society by any member of the staff of the Major-General, or of any Brigadier-General, the Major-General, or such Brigadier-General, shall have the authority to suspend such officer, from the discharge of his duties as such staff officer, and a full report of the facts in the case shall be prepared, signed by the commanding officer, and forwarded through the proper channels to the Supreme Chancellor for his action. And the Supreme Chancellor shall, if he finds such staff officer guilty, revoke the commission of such officer, and declare his office vacant.

SEC. 4. In case of the death or resignation of the Major-General, the Supreme Chancellor shall have authority to fill the vacancy, and the one so appointed shall be a Past Grand Chancellor and a member of the Uniform Rank and a member of the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 5. The Major-General shall render to the Supreme Chancellor such reports as may be requested from time to time. He shall attend and render

a full and complete report to the Supreme Lodge at each regular session, together with such recommendations concerning the Uniform Rank as he shall deem best for the interests and welfare of the Uniform Rank and Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World.

ARTICLE IX.

STAFF OFFICERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

SECTION 1. The Adjutant-General shall keep correct records of the proceedings of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias of the World.

He shall conduct its correspondence and issue all necessary orders under direction of the Major-General Commanding the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias of the World.

He shall prepare all books and blanks necessary for Brigade and Regimental Divisions or Subordinate Divisions under direction of the Major-General.

He shall keep a full and complete roster of all the different organizations of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, and shall perform such other duties, and keep such other records and books as the Major-General or the Supreme Lodge may require of him.

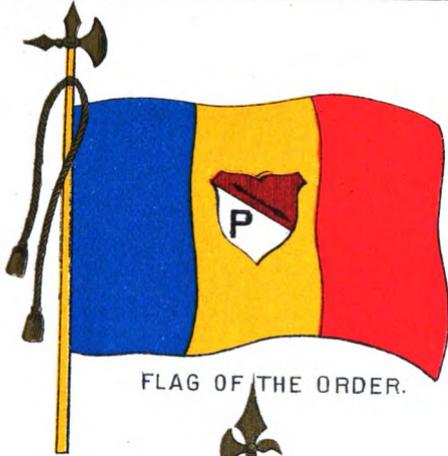
He shall be the Chief of Staff of the Major-General, and shall attend with that officer and render such assistance on all public parades or assemblies as may be required.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

SEC. 2. The Quartermaster-General shall hold the funds and securities directly belonging to the Supreme Division, and shall fill all requisitions that shall be drawn upon him by the Adjutant-General and approved by the Major-General. He shall give such security for the faithful and honest discharge of his duties as may be required from time to time by the Major-General, said bond to be given payable to the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World for the use and benefit of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias of the World.

INSPECTORS.

SEC. 3. The Inspector-General shall prescribe the form of blanks to be used for the inspection of brigades, regimental and subordinate Divisions, and, with the approval of the Major-General, may give such special instructions in reference to inspections as may be deemed necessary. He shall prepare an abstract of the reports received from the Assistant Inspector-Generals of Brigades for the information of the Major-General. He shall be held responsible to the Major-General for the proper equipment, uniforming, and tactical instruction of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias.



FLAG OF THE ORDER.



NEW REGULATION BANNER.

SEC. 4. Assistant Inspector-Generals shall make a thorough inspection of the Brigades to which they are attached every year, and shall make a written report to his Commanding Officer of the numbers reporting for duty, condition, discipline, and efficiency of the different Divisions of his Brigade, and shall furnish a copy of said report to the Inspector-General on the 19th day of February of each year, or within ten days thereafter; and shall make such other reports relative to condition and efficiency of his Department as may be ordered from time to time by the Inspector-General. He shall be held responsible for the proper equipment, uniforming, and tactical instruction of the Divisions within his Grand Jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. All books, papers, accounts, records, and proceedings pertaining to the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, shall be subject to inspection at all times by the Inspector-General and the several Assistant Inspector-Generals within their respective jurisdictions.

SURGEON-GENERAL.

SEC. 6. The Surgeon-General shall perform the duties properly appertaining to that office, and shall attend the general parades and encampments, and shall have command of the Assistant Surgeon-Generals of Brigades, and the Medical Staff, and shall see that whatever medical or surgical aid is required shall be promptly and properly rendered.

ARTICLE X.

PAST OFFICERS.

All Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, and Colonels who have served one full term as such officers shall be entitled to wear a jewel of honor, to be hereafter designed and adopted by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias; or if at the end of one full term of office they shall retire from active service as such officers, they shall be entitled to wear the uniform of their rank and the jewel of honor denoting their past service. Said jewel to be worn on the left breast. If so desired by them, said officers shall be placed on the retired list of their respective Subordinate or Regimental Divisions or Brigades, or, in case of the Major-General, upon the retired list of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias. They shall have the privilege of attending the sessions of the Brigade or Regimental Divisions, or Command from which they are retired, and shall have a voice in the deliberations of said body, but without a vote; on occasions of public parade they shall take post on the right of the line, in accordance with their rank. They shall be eligible to any office of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, and may be detailed for active or special duty by the Supreme Lodge, Supreme Chancellor, the Major-General commanding the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias of the World, or by any other officer of their respective commands who is not inferior in rank to that originally held by such retired officer.

ARTICLE XI.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. No person shall be admitted to the Uniform Rank who is not in possession of the rank of Knight, and is not properly qualified as provided by the laws of the Rank and in good standing in the Order of Knights of Pythias, nor unless he be reported favorably upon by a committee of investigation, to be composed of three members of the Division, and be duly elected. Nor shall any application be received unless accompanied by the proper fee.

ARTICLE XII.

UNIFORM AND DRILL MANUAL.

SECTION 1. The meetings of the Divisions of the Uniform Rank shall be attended by the members thereof in full or fatigue uniform, as may be ordered by the officer in command, and at such times and places as he may direct. At such meetings the Commander may dispense with the formal opening and closing ceremonies, except in conferring of the Rank.

SEC. 2. Carnahan & Hamilton's Manual of Drill and Tactics shall be the Official Drill Manual for all Divisions of the Uniform Rank, and all Divisions are especially prohibited from the adoption or use of any other system of drill or tactics.

SEC. 3. The flag of the Subordinate Divisions of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias shall be a scarlet flag, 36 by 54 inches in size, material to be silk, to have the emblem of the Uniform Rank in the centre, embroidered in white silk or silver, or painted in white, and the name and number of the Division painted or worked thereon with silver, and trimmed with silver fringe around the border, and cord and tassels in silver and scarlet; such flag to be used only on occasions when the Division shall parade separate from the Grand Division: *Provided*, That any Subordinate Division of this Rank may also carry the flag of the nationality of the country where the Rank has been established, and such presentation banners or flags as they may receive. The specifications for a flag for the Regimental Divisions shall be prepared by the Supreme Chancellor and Major-General, and the same shall be promulgated by the Supreme Chancellor.

SEC. 4. The uniform of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias shall be as follows:

COATS.—All officers above the rank of Captain shall wear the double-breasted frock-coat, made of blue-black cloth, the skirt to extend from one-half to three-fourths of the distance from the hip down to the bend of the knee; standing collar not less than one nor more than two inches in height, to hook in front at the bottom, slope thence upward and backward at an angle



of thirty degrees on each side, corners rounded; cuffs three inches deep to go around the sleeves parallel with the lower edge, and with three small buttons on the under seam; pockets in folds of the skirts, with two buttons on the hip and one at the lower end of each side edge, making four buttons on the pockets of the coat.

For Major-General.—The coat for Major-General shall have two rows of gold buttons on the breast, nine buttons in each row, placed in groups of threes; collar and cuffs of the coat to be of dark-blue velvet.

For Brigadier-General.—The same as for Major-General, except that there shall be eight gold buttons in each row, placed in groups of twos.

For Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major.—The same as for a General, except that there shall be nine gold buttons in each row on the breast, placed in equal distances; collar and cuffs of the same material as the coat.

For Captain, First and Second Lieutenants, and Knights.—Black cloth coat, military style, single-breasted, standing collar, length three inches above the knee, trimmed with nine silver buttons in front and four behind, and three on each sleeve; buttons to be of silver or white metal. All buttons to be the style of staff buttons, with the emblem of the Uniform Rank thereon. *Provided,* That such Subordinate Division Officers as now have the double-breasted frock-coat are permitted to wear the same until it shall become necessary for them to procure new uniforms.

TROUSERS.—For all officers above the rank of Captain to be of dark-blue cloth, without stripe, welt, or cord; all others to be of black cloth or cassimere of the uniform style.

CHAPEAU OR HELMET (full dress).—For all officers of the General staff and all General officers, black silk folding chapeau, trimmed with two black ostrich plumes running over the top from front to rear, a gold chapeau tassel on each peak, on the right side a black silk rosette five inches in diameter, surmounted by a strap with gold embroidery one-fourth inch wide, strap to be five inches long, two inches wide, including the embroidery, with rounded ends; a silver bullion lily to be embroidered in the upper ends, and a gold emblematic button in the lower end; across the front and back peak on each side a black silk ribbon slashing, one inch wide; chapeau to be worn with the front peak turned slightly to the left, showing the gilt ornament on the right side.

For Major-General and Brigadier-General Commanding a Division.—The centre of the strap on the right side to be gold, all others to be of scarlet silk velvet.

For Colonels, Field and Staff.—White cloth covered cork helmet, same as pattern now worn, with top piece, spike, chin chain, strap and side button, all of gold; on the front a scarlet velvet oval shield two and three-quarter inches in length and two and a quarter inches in breadth at the centre, gold embroidered border with upright silver embroidered lily in the centre, sur-

mounted by a black and white fountain plume nine inches in length, upper half white, lower half black, screwed into the socket, the feathers of the plume falling down over the top of the helmet.

For Captain, First and Second Lieutenants.—Same helmet as worn by field and staff officers, except plume to be of white and red, with white uppermost, embroidered shield escutcheon of scarlet velvet with silver border and embroidered silver lily in the centre, "U. R." in monogram on the side buttons, silver- or nickel-plated chin chain, spike base and plume socket, all trimmings to be of nickel or silver.

For Sir Knights.—Same helmet and same trimmings, except the plume to be of scarlet feathers and silver- or nickel-plated spike to be worn in the socket in damp or rainy weather: *Provided*, That Divisions of the Uniform Rank that are now using or wearing either the black or nickel-plated helmet may use such helmets until such time as they may desire to make the change to the helmets herein prescribed. *Provided, further*, That where a body of Knights desiring to organize a Division of the Uniform Rank may, if they have the helmet heretofore adopted for the Knights Rank, use such helmet by making change of trimmings to conform to the U. R.; *and further provided*, That those Divisions *now having* the nickel-plated helmet may use the fountain plume herein defined until such time as they shall procure the white helmet.

GAUNTLETS.—For all Mounted Officers, Field and Staff. All mounted officers shall wear buff military gauntlets.

For Major-General and Brigadier-General commanding Brigades, the ornament on the cuff shall be a circle with a gold embroidered border enclosing a silver embroidered lily on a gold field. The diameter of the circle enclosing the embroidery to be two inches.

For all other officers of the General Staff the centre of the circle shall be of scarlet velvet.

For a Colonel and Staff, the ornament shall be in the form of an oval with gold bullion border enclosing a silver embroidered lily on a scarlet field.

GLOVES.—All Officers and Sir Knights of the Subordinate Divisions shall wear white gloves.

EPAULETS AND SHOULDER KNOTS. *For a Major-General.*—Same as usually prescribed for an officer of like grade in the United States army, of gold with a silver star of five rays in the centre of the crescent at the base of the shank, and a small silver star at the upper end near the shoulder, in the centre a gold embroidered circle enclosing a silver embroidered lily on a gold field; the star and the circle to be placed on the shank of the epaulet equally distant from each other.

For Brigadier-General Commanding a Division.—Same as for a Major-General, except that there shall be but one star in the centre of the crescent at the base of the shank and a circle enclosing a silver lily on a gold field above the star.



For all other Brigadier-Generals.—The same, except the field in the centre of the circle shall be of scarlet velvet.

For all Commissioned Officers below the rank of a Brigadier-General, except of a Subordinate Division, gold cord shoulder knot, Russian pattern, on scarlet velvet, with the insignia of official rank embroidered on a velvet ground.

For Colonel.—A silver embroidered eagle in the centre of the pad, surmounted by a silver embroidered lily.

For Lieutenant-Colonel.—A silver embroidered leaf at each end of the pad, with a silver embroidered lily in the centre of the pad, upright.

For Major.—Same as Lieutenant-Colonel, except the leaves shall be of gold instead of silver.

For a Captain.—Two silver bars across each end of the pad, with embroidered lily in the centre, upright.

For First Lieutenant.—Same as for Captain, except there shall be but one bar embroidered across each end of the pad.

For Second Lieutenant.—Same as for Captain, except there shall be no bars.

The Shoulder Knots of subordinate Division officers to be of silver cord.

For Chaplain.—Same as for Captain of Staff, except there shall be an upright cross in the centre, with lily entwined.

The Sir Knights, Recorder, Treasurer, Guard, Sentinel, Standard Bearer, and the Sir Knights in line, shall wear the emblem of the Rank on each shoulder, the same being a strap three and a half inches long and one and a half inches wide, including embroidery, of scarlet silk-velvet, bordered with one row of silver embroidery one-fourth inch wide and corded in gold, a narrow edge of scarlet showing on the outer edge of strap, and bearing in the centre a lily embroidered in silver.

SHOULDER STRAPS FOR FATIGUE DRESS.—On the fatigue uniform the shoulder straps may be worn to designate rank, as follows:

For Major-General.—Strap four inches long, one and five-eighths inches wide, bordered with gold embroidery one-fourth inch wide, two silver stars of five rays each, embroidered, and a silver embroidered lily in the centre—all on a gold field.

For Brigadier-General Commanding a Brigade.—Same as for Major-General, except that there shall be but one star in the centre, and a silver embroidered lily at each end on a gold field.

For all other Brigadier-Generals.—The same, except the field shall be of scarlet velvet.

For Colonel.—The same as for Brigadier-General, scarlet velvet field, with an embroidered spread-eagle in the centre of the strap, two inches between the tips of the wings, surmounting an embroidered silver lily.

For Lieutenant-Colonel.—The same as Colonel, except a silver embroidered

leaf at each end of the strap, and a silver embroidered lily in the centre of the strap.

For Major.—The same as for Lieutenant-Colonel, except the leaves shall be of gold instead of silver.

For Captain of Staff.—The same, except there shall be at each end two silver bars of the same width as border, embroidered, placed parallel with the ends of the straps, at a distance between them and the border equal to the width of the border, with a silver lily in the centre.

For First Lieutenant of Staff.—Same as for Captain, except there shall be but one bar at each end of the strap.

For Second Lieutenant.—The same, except there shall be no bars.

For Captain, First and Second Lieutenants of the Subordinate Division.—The same as for officers of like grade on the staff, except the borders shall be of silver.

For Chaplain.—Same as for Captain of Staff, except there shall be a cross in the centre with lily entwined.

CHEVRONS.—The rank of all non-commissioned officers of the staff shall be marked by chevrons, points down, upon both sleeves of the uniform coat, above the elbow, of scarlet velvet, divided into bars one-half inch wide by a gold braid one-eighth inch wide.

For Sergeant-Major.—Three bars and an arc with a silver lily within the space.

For a Quartermaster-Sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of three bars, with an embroidered lily in the space.

For a Commissary-Sergeant.—Three bars with a silver lily in the angle.

For Sir Knight Guard Sentinel.—Same as now worn.

SWORDS.—*For all General Officers.*—Straight sword, rapier pattern, thirty-four to forty inches in length, according to the height of the wearer, gilt hilt, shell guard, white grip, gold scabbard with emblematic mountings.

For Field and Staff Officers.—Same as for General Officers.

For Officers and Knights of the Subordinate Division.—Crossed handle or guard, black grip and helmet head, with chain guard same as now worn, with a nickel- or silver-plated scabbard with appropriate devices, suspended by three barrel-chains from side ring; sword scabbard and chains white metal.

SWORD KNOTS.—*For all General Officers.*—Gold cord with acorn ends.

For Field and Staff Officers.—Gold lace strap with gold bullion tassels.

AIGUILLETES.—All officers of the General Staff with the rank of Colonel, and the Adjutant of the Regimental Staff, shall wear a gold cord aiguillette attached to the shoulder knot on the right side.

SWORD BELTS.—*For Major-General.*—Red Russia leather, one and three-quarter inches wide, with pattern of embroidery in gold bullion; one long and one short sling of the same material of the belt to correspond; gold-plated square or oblong emblematical U. R. buckle.

NEW REGULATION UNIFORM FOR SUBORDINATE DIVISIONS, K. OF P.

ADOPTED AT SUPREME LODGE SESSION, NEW ORLEANS, LA.; APRIL, 1884.



HELMET

FOR KNIGHTS.
Scarlet Plumes.



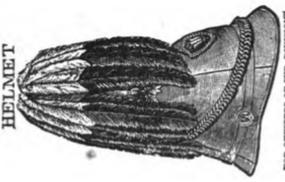
CAPTAIN.



FIRST LIEUT.



SECOND LIEUT.



HELMET

FOR OFFICERS OF SUB-DIVISIONS.
Scarlet and White Plumes.



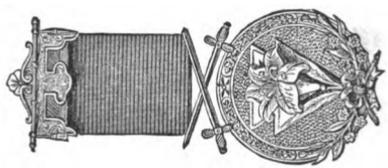
BUTTONS.



BAR BUCKLES.



SHOULDER STRAPS.



DIVISION BADGE.



BELT.



FATIGUE CAPS.

For Brigadier-General.—Same as for Major-General, except there shall be three rows of gold bullion embroidery.

For all Officers of the General Staff.—Scarlet body, faced with solid gold lace on the front, with slings of the same material.

For all Commissioned Officers of the Regimental Staff.—Same as for General, except the front of the belt shall be faced with gold lace interwoven with red, forming four rows of gold and three rows of red, with slings of the same material.

For all Commissioned Officers of the Subordinate Division.—Scarlet leather, one and three-quarter inches wide, faced with silver, with three rows of silk interwoven, silver-plated square belt buckle, emblematic design, three silver-plated barrel-chains, two short and one long, hung from silver-plated emblematic slides, cap-hanger of the same pattern as the chain-slide.

For Sir Knights.—Shall be of red enamelled leather, with silk stitchings, one and three-quarter inches wide. Same buckle, slides, and chains as commissioned officers of Subordinate Divisions.

SASH.—To be worn by General Officers only.—Buff silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice around the waist, tie behind the hip, pendant, but not to extend more than eighteen inches below the belt.

The Major-General may wear the sash across the body from the left shoulder to the right side.

SEC. 6. All uniforms of any other design or pattern different from that herein prescribed is hereby strictly prohibited, and instituting officers are hereby forbidden to institute any Division unless the uniforms are in strict conformity with specifications herein contained.

In all competitive drills by Divisions of the Uniform Rank, if any Division shall enter such contest with any uniform or part thereof differing from the uniform herein prescribed, such lack of conformity to the established uniform shall be scored to the discredit of such Division: *Provided, however,* That this law shall not affect Divisions who have complied with the law heretofore in force in regard to uniforms of the Uniform Rank, and who have not yet had sufficient time to make the changes to conform to these regulations.

SEC. 7. From and after the adoption of the within described uniform by the Supreme Lodge, there shall be no further change of uniforms to be worn by this Rank for the period of ten years.

ARTICLE XIII.

PARADES AND DRILLS.

SECTION 1. The 30th day of August, in each and every year, is hereby designated as the Anniversary Day of the Uniform Rank, which, together with the 19th day of February, or Pythian Period, should be observed by parade. And other parades may be called at the discretion of the Commander of the Subordinate Division, Regimental or Brigade Commanders, or by the Major-General or Supreme Chancellor.

SEC. 2. Meetings for drills, as prescribed in the By-Laws of the Subordinate Division, or upon the order of the Commander of the Division, may be held at the armory or any other place selected, and at such times the uniform and the ritualistic ceremonies for opening will be dispensed with.

SEC. 3. Attendance at drills and parades, and deportment of members while in uniform and on duty shall be regulated by the By-Laws of the Divisions, and such fine imposed as may be required to insure efficiency, or that may be deemed to the interest of Divisions.

SEC. 4. Each Subordinate Division shall prepare and adopt By-Laws for its government. Such By-Laws shall be forwarded through intermediate channels to the Major-General, and by him to the Supreme Chancellor for approval, and from and after their approval by the Major-General and the Supreme Chancellor, shall be in full force and effect.

SEC. 5. All Subordinate Divisions, Regimental Divisions, or Brigades are strictly forbidden to engage in Sunday picnics or excursions, and any Division, Regimental Division, or Brigade guilty of the violation of this section, or of any violation of the reputable rules of society, shall have its warrant arrested by the Regimental Commander, Brigade Commander, or Major-General, and the facts shall be reported to the Supreme Chancellor for his action thereon.

SEC. 6. Subordinate Divisions before turning out for any special parade or drill other than a regular practice drill or parade, must first obtain permission from the Regimental or Brigade Commander, and where there is no Regimental Division in a State or Grand Jurisdiction, Subordinate Divisions in such States must have such permission from the Major-General.

ARTICLE XIV.

SUPPLIES.

SECTION 1. At the institution of a Division the supplies which are furnished for the fee of thirty dollars accompanying the application shall be as follows:

- Warrant,
- Four rituals,
- Seal,
- Chevrons for Sir Knights Guard and Sentinel, and
- Three copies of the official Manual of Drill and Tactics.

The prices of all other supplies will be fixed from time to time by the Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and published in official circulars.

ARTICLE XV.

These General Laws may be added to, altered, or amended, at any regular session of the Supreme Lodge by a majority vote of the Representatives voting. Any amendment submitted shall be offered and laid over at least one day previous to being acted upon.

CONSTITUTION

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF SUBORDINATE DIVISIONS.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The Division shall be known as — Division, No. —, of — Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias.

SEC. 2. Stated meetings shall be held at such time and place as shall be fixed by the by-laws.

Special meetings for conferring the Uniform Rank, or other business, shall be held upon the order of the Captain (Sir Knight Commander), or upon the written request of any seven members of the Division in good standing.

No business shall be transacted at a special meeting except that which was specified in the call convening such meeting.

SEC. 3. In the absence of the Captain, the First Lieutenant shall preside; in the absence of the First Lieutenant, the Second Lieutenant shall preside; and in the absence of the Captain, First and Second Lieutenants, the meeting shall select a presiding officer *pro tempore*.

SEC. 4. Each Division of the Uniform Rank shall have an official seal, furnished by the Supreme Lodge, which shall be affixed to all official documents.

Semi-annual reports shall be made to the Supreme Chancellor and Major-General commanding the Supreme Division on blanks furnished, which reports shall be forwarded to the Supreme Chancellor through the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and to the Major-General commanding through the intermediate channels, on the 19th day of February and on the 28th day of August of each year; and the report made on the 19th day of February, as herein provided, must be accompanied by the Division dues to the Supreme Lodge of five dollars, which amount shall be forwarded to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, as provided in Sec. 8, Art. V., General Laws U. R.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Officers of the Division, and the time and manner of their election, shall be as provided in the General Laws governing the Uniform Rank.

SEC. 2. The Captain (Sir Knight Commander) has it in special charge—
1. To see that the by-laws of his Division are duly observed, as well as the constitution, statutes, rules, and edicts of the Regimental Division and of the Supreme Lodge of the World.

2. That accurate accounts are kept and just accounts rendered.
3. That regular returns are made to the Supreme Chancellor and Major-General semi-annually, and that the annual dues are promptly paid.
4. It is his duty, together with the First and Second Lieutenants, to attend all meetings of the Regimental Division.
5. He shall preside at all meetings of the Division, appoint all committees, unless otherwise ordered, and at the last meeting in each term preceding the election of officers, shall appoint a committee to audit the books and accounts of the financial officers.

He shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal from his decision by the Division, and give the casting vote on all questions where a tie exists, except in an election of officers and an appeal from his decision. In all elections he shall sit as judge, inspect all ballots for membership, and announce the result to the Division.

He shall sign all orders on the Sir Knight Treasurer which may be ordered by the Division, and other papers which may require his signature.

His position in the armory is in the first official chair, or that of the presiding officer, and his duties those that are herein prescribed, and also those that are found in the Ritual of the Rank.

On parade, he shall occupy the position with his command prescribed in the Drill Manual and Tactics governing the Uniform Rank.

He shall be responsible for the drill and discipline of his Division, and it shall be his duty to see that the regulations are enforced, and his Division properly instructed and exercised in the official Manual of Tactics.

And on failure to perform any of these prescribed duties he shall be subject to discipline, and, in case of conviction, shall forfeit his command.

SEC. 3. The First Lieutenant shall assist the Captain in preserving order and decorum in the armory.

In the absence of the Captain, he shall preside, and perform all the duties which devolve upon the Captain, and his position in the armory will be in the second official chair.

On parade, his position is that defined in the Tactics. In the absence of the Captain, he is invested with the command of the Division, and shall perform the full duties of that office, as prescribed in the Ritual and Tactics.

SEC. 4. The Second Lieutenant, in the absence of both senior officers, shall preside at the meetings of the Division and discharge the duties laid down for their government. On parade he shall take the position assigned to him by virtue of his office as prescribed in the Tactics. Should the command at any time devolve upon him, he shall strictly observe the duties of the senior officer as prescribed in the Ritual and Tactics.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Sir Knight Recorder to keep and enter in a book provided for that purpose the minutes of the proceedings of the meetings of the Division, read the same at the next regular meeting, keep

the accounts of the members, collect dues and assessments and pay the same over to the Sir Knight Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. At the end of his term he shall make an annual report of the condition of the Division on the form furnished by the Supreme Lodge, and deliver the same to the installing officer as prescribed by the General Laws of the Uniform Rank. He shall conduct such correspondence as may be assigned to him from time to time. His books and accounts shall at all times be open for inspection by the Commander and duly authorized committee. He shall draw all drafts upon the Sir Knight Treasurer authorized by the Division, present them to the Captain for his signature, and perform any other duty required by the By-Laws of the Division or the laws of the Rank, and such duties as are prescribed in the Ritual.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Sir Knight Treasurer to keep a correct account of all moneys received, and pay all drafts upon him by the Captain, and make detailed reports semi-annually of all moneys received and paid out, and the general condition of the funds. He shall give a proper bond for the faithful discharge of his duties before his installation. He shall keep his books open at all times for inspection by the Captain and Auditing Committees. He shall perform such other duties as may be required by the By-Laws of the Division and the Laws and Ritual of this Rank.

In case of refusal to furnish proper bond, his office shall be declared vacant and a new election ordered by the Captain.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Sir Knight Guard to keep a correct roll of the members of the Division and to call the same at the close of each and every parade and drill, and keep a record of the same.

He shall convey all summons for special meetings, drills, and parades, which may be ordered; provide music for the Division when ordered so to do; and have the special charge of all property under the head of colors, standards, or camp equipage: *Provided, however,* That Divisions that may so desire may elect Property Trustees for the care of all the property of the Division.

He shall perform all other duties required by the By-Laws of the Division and the Ritual and Tactics of this Rank.

His position in line shall be that of right guide, on the right of the Division, as prescribed by the Tactics.

SEC. 8. The Sir Knight Sentinel shall perform such duties as the Ritual of the Rank directs, to open and close the Armory for all meetings and drills, and such other duties as may be required by the By-Laws of the Division.

SEC. 9. A Standard-Bearer may be appointed by the Captain, and will discharge the duties laid down in the Tactics; his post in line, No. 3 in the right centre section of fours.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Application for membership in the Uniform Rank must be accompanied by the official receipt showing that the applicant is in good standing in the Lodge to which he belongs and such a fee as the Division may prescribe in their By-Laws.

SEC. 2. An application may be received, considered by a committee of three, the candidate balloted for, and, if elected, the Rank conferred the same meeting.

SEC. 3. An applicant for membership shall be balloted for by ball ballot. Should two or more black balls appear, the ballot shall be immediately renewed; should two or more black balls appear on the second ballot, he shall be declared rejected, and no ballot shall be taken for the period of six months thereafter, and then only on a renewed application in the prescribed form.

SEC. 4. A member desiring to withdraw from membership shall be entitled to receive an honorable discharge by paying all assessments and charges appearing against him on the books of the Division, such discharge to be furnished by the Supreme Lodge, signed by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and countersigned by the Captain and Sir Knight Recorder of the Division. Said discharge shall be given for all time, or until deposited in a Division.

SEC. 5. An application for admission upon deposit of an honorable discharge, shall be accompanied by such fee as the Division may prescribe, and shall be subject to the same ballot as an original application for membership.

SEC. 6. A member shall be suspended from this Rank for a violation of any part of the obligation assumed on becoming a member thereof. In case of suspension for any cause, he shall be reinstated, pay the admission fee, and be subject to the same ballot as when first admitted.

SEC. 7. A member shall be considered in good standing in the Division, as regards dues, who is not more than six months in arrears for dues to his Lodge, and shall not be considered in good standing as regards dues when he is more than six months in arrears for dues in his Lodge.

SEC. 8. A member visiting a Division, other than the Division of which he is a member, may, by permission of the Sir Knight Commander, attend such meeting without being in uniform.

ARTICLE IV.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Each Division shall have the right to make By-Laws for its own government not inconsistent with these laws, and shall provide such

revenue as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the meetings and prescribe their own order of business.

SEC. 2. Such Division may also provide by By-Laws a Code of Procedure not inconsistent with the laws of the Supreme Lodge, by which all charges for violation of the obligation of this Rank, or violation of the laws thereof, shall be preferred and trials of the same conducted.

ARTICLE V.

This Constitution may be added to, altered, or amended at any regular session of the Supreme Lodge by a two-thirds vote of the Representatives voting.

Any amendments submitted shall be offered and left over at least one day previous to being acted upon.

PETITION FOR A DIVISION OF THE UNIFORM RANK.

To the Supreme Chancellor, Officers and Members of the Supreme Lodge of the World, U. of P.

The undersigned, Uniformed Knights in good standing of the Order, petition you to grant a Warrant to establish a Division of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, at, County of, State of, to be known as Division, No., *Uniform Rank*, under your Special Jurisdiction; AND WE PLEDGE OUR KNIGHTLY HONOR, That we will conform to and abide by all the rules of the Rank, and the laws of the Supreme Lodge, now in force or to be hereafter enacted. And we further declare that we have not been rejected for membership by any Division of the Uniform Rank, at any time within the preceding six months.

Dated this day of, 188 , P. P.

FEE FOR WARRANT AND SUPPLIES, \$30.00, HEREWITH ENCLOSED.

No.	NAME. (Signature in full.)	AGE.	LODGE OF WHICH A MEMBER.
1
2
3
4

READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS CAREFULLY.

MEMBERSHIP AND GOOD STANDING.

"A Member shall be considered in good standing in a Division, as regards dues, who is not more than six months in arrears for dues to his Lodge, and shall not be considered in good standing, as regards dues, when he is more than six months in arrears for dues in his Lodge."—(See Sec. 7, of Art. 4, Constitution of the Uniform Rank.)

Applicants for a Warrant to organize a Division of the Uniform Rank will therefore be prepared to exhibit to the Instituting Officer their "Official Receipts," for "Dues in their Lodges," before they can receive the Rank. It is further obligatory upon an applicant for this Rank to appear in the Uniform prescribed by the General Laws when presenting himself for admittance and instruction therein. And the Instituting Officer, when in the discharge of his duties, will not suffer any applicant to remain or participate in the ceremonies, unless he be so qualified.

"The Official Receipt is authoritative evidence to the Order throughout the World, not only of Membership, but of Good Standing in the Order."—(S. L. Journal of 1875, page 1165.)

**WARRANT FOR A DIVISION OF THE
UNIFORM RANK.**

To be located at City or Town of, County of, State of,
HEADQUARTERS, UNIFORM RANK, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,, 188 .

Respectfully forwarded to the Supreme Chancellor, with recommendation that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

I recommend that Sir Knight be appointed to institute said Division, and that all supplies be forwarded to the said Sir Knight at, State of

Said instituting officer will make report and return of his action to these headquarters.

Approved and the prayer of the petitioners granted, and the S. K. of R. & S. is hereby instructed to make out and issue a Warrant for said Division, in proper and legal form.

Dated this day of, 188 .
P. P. S. C.

Warrant in accordance with the petition, and approval of the S. C., made out and issued this day of, A. D. 188 .

Division No. Uniform Rank, instituted the day of, A. D. 188 .
P. P. by
Instituting Officer.

The following Report must be *invariably* carefully and accurately filled out and promptly returned to the office of the Major-General and S. K. of R. & S.

INSTITUTING OFFICER'S REPORT.

To the Supreme J. of B. & S., Supreme Lodge of the World, J. of B.

SIR: I have the honor to report that Division, of No., of, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, located at, County of, and State of, was instituted by me on the day of, A. D. 188 , P. P., with a membership of, and that the following-named members are the

FIRST OFFICERS OF THE DIVISION:

OFFICERS.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.
Sir Knight Commander.....
Sir Knight Lieut. Commander.....
Sir Knight Herald.....
Sir Knight Recorder.....
Sir Knight Treasurer.....
Sir Knight Guard
Sir Knight Sentinel.....

I hereby Certify, That at the Institution of said Division, the within-named applicants did exhibit to me their Official Receipts, bearing the Seal of the Supreme Lodge, and Seal of their respective Subordinate Lodges, and the evidence therein was sufficient to satisfy me that said applicants were "NOT ONLY OF MEMBERSHIP, BUT OF GOOD STANDING IN THE ORDER."

All of which is fraternally submitted,

Instituting Officer.

The Sir Knight Recorder will make this Report in quadruplicate. After it is endorsed by the installing officer, he will mail one copy to the Supreme Chancellor, one copy and the Division Dues to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and retain one copy for the use of the Division.

ANNUAL REPORT of Division, No....., of....., Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, located at....., County of and State of, for the Pythian Period ending February 19, 188 .

OFFICERS.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.
Sir Knight Commander.....
Sir Knight Lieut. Commander..
Sir Knight Herald.....
Sir Knight Recorder.....
Sir Knight Treasurer.....
Sir Knight Guard.....
Sir Knight Sentinel.....

Total Number of Members of the Division at this date,
 Total Receipts of the Division for the past Pythian Periods, \$.....
 Total Expenditures of the Division for the past Pythian Periods, \$.....
 Balance remaining in the Treasury at this date, . . . \$.....
 Division Dues to the Supreme Lodge, *Five Dollars*, sent to the S.

K. of R. & S.

WE CERTIFY that the foregoing is correct. Dated this..... day of 188 , P. P.....

..... *Sir Knight Commander.*
 *Sir Knight Recorder.*

INSTALLING OFFICER'S REPORT.

To the Supreme Lodge of the World, S. of P.

I have the honor to report that the above-named Officers of..... Division, No....., of....., Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, were duly installed by me, on the.....day of.....188 , P. P.....
 *Installing Officer.*

ANNUAL REPORT

Of.....Division, No....., of....., U. R., K. of P., for the Pythian Period ending February 19, 188 .

DIVISION DUES, \$5.00.

Sec. 8. The Division at its annual election shall elect by ballot an installing officer to install the officers elect. The Sir Knight so elected will perform that duty in accordance with the work prescribed in the Ritual. He shall see that the bond of the Treasurer has been filed with and approved by the Division; that the annual report to the Supreme Lodge has been made out by the Recorder, and the order drawn for the Division dues to the Supreme Lodge. Said report shall be endorsed by the installing officer, and one copy thereof shall be forwarded by the installing officer, through the regimental and brigade headquarters, to the Supreme Chancellor, one copy through the regular channels, with the annual dues, to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and one copy to the Major-General, one copy to be retained by the Division.

Sec. 9. Vacancies in any elective office may be filled by nomination, election, and installation at any stated meeting of the Division, and the Presiding Officer of the Division on that evening shall act as the installing officer.

The annual dues to the Supreme Lodge shall be five dollars.

SECS. 8 and 9, ART. IV., LAWS U. R.

Received.....188 .

..... *S. K. of R. & S.*

IN BLESSING THOU ART BLESSED.

Freely give, for while bestowing
 Angel eyes thy bounty mark,
 And their seraph forms all glowing
 Shall dispel the gloomy dark ;
 While the midnight forth is straying,
 They shall guard thee in thy rest,
 And shall whisper low in praying,
 That in blessing thou art blessed.

When the bitter winter lingers,
 And the friendless child is cold,
 Let thy pity's rosy fingers
 Drop the widow's mite of gold ;
 And when oft the spring recalling
 Bids the swallow to her nest,
 Joys, like blossoms around thee falling,
 Prove in blessing thou art blessed.

Can'st thou dry the tear of sorrow ?
 Can'st thou make the sad one sing ?
 O ! the spirit of each morrow,
 Will a brighter blessing bring ;
 Though the purse be all the poorer,
 Thou art richer in the breast,
 For on earth there's nothing truer
 Than in blessing we are blessed.

ENDOWMENT RANK.

OFFICE OF SUPREME SECRETARY OF THE
ENDOWMENT RANK, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1884.

SUPREME Chancellor, Jno. Van Valkenburg, under date of the 22d instant, instructed the Supreme Secretary to "promulgate the laws and amendments regarding the Endowment Rank as soon as possible," and as the revision has been made from the original records and papers of the thirteenth session of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World, held at New Orleans, La., in April and May, 1884, and approved by the Supreme Chancellor, I hereby promulgate the annexed compilation as the "General Laws for the Endowment Rank of the Order of Knights of Pythias," and "Constitution for Sections of the Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias," now in force.

HALVOR NELSON,
Supreme Secretary of the Endowment Rank.

GENERAL LAWS FOR THE ENDOWMENT RANK.

ARTICLE I.

POWERS OF THE SUPREME LODGE.

SECTION 1. It possesses the power, in accordance with the laws of the Order, to establish the Endowment Rank.

SEC. 2. To provide, print, and furnish all forms, ceremonies, warrants, certificates, blanks of all kinds, official seal, and such supplies to Sections of the Endowment Rank as may be necessary for its complete working.

SEC. 3. To provide a revenue for the Endowment Rank from the sale of books, seals, and blanks of all kinds which may be adopted for use.

SEC. 4. To grant warrants to members of the Order of Knights of Pythias, duly qualified, upon proper application, for the establishment of Sections of the Endowment Rank, and to enact laws and regulations, of general application, to establish and govern the same.

SEC. 5. To provide for, and define the duties of the officers of the Endowment Rank, and to prescribe any additional duties for the regular officers of the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 6. To create, hold, and disburse the funds named in the objects of the Rank, under such regulations as it may deem necessary to adopt.

ARTICLE II.

JURISDICTION.

SECTION I. Sections of the Endowment Rank exist by virtue of warrants, issued by the Supreme Lodge, through the Supreme Chancellor and the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, under the following obligatory general rules, to wit: Applications for Sections of the Endowment Rank must be made in the form provided by the Supreme Secretary. They shall contain the signatures of at least five (5) Knights in good standing in the Lodges of Knights of Pythias, and shall be accompanied by the fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for warrant from the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and ten dollars (\$10.00) for supplies from the Supreme Secretary. Each Knight, before entering his name upon said application, must pass a medical examination, and the Examining Physician shall sign a certificate stating the result.

SEC. 2. Sections of the Endowment Rank shall never be instituted, unless at the time of institution at least five (5) brethren, whose applications have been approved by the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, be present, and shall never consist of less than three (3) members.

SEC. 3. Each Section of the Endowment Rank shall have an official seal of uniform design, and numbered to correspond with the number of the Section. Said seal shall be furnished by the Supreme Secretary, and shall be affixed to all official documents.

SEC. 4. When the membership of a Section has become less than three (3), the Supreme Chancellor, upon the request of the remaining members, or any of them, and upon their surrendering the warrant and property of the Section, may issue to them Clearance Cards, countersigned by the Supreme Secretary, and subject to the requirements of Article X. of the Constitution, and the holder's name shall be retained on the books of the Supreme Secretary, and assessments shall be paid to him during the life of the card. Such card may be deposited at any time within six months from its date, with the

Secretary of any Section, and the name of the holder shall thereupon be entered on the roll of membership in said Section. But if such card be not so deposited within the period above specified, then the holder thereof shall forfeit his membership and interest in the Endowment Rank.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. No person shall be admitted to membership in the Endowment Rank unless he be a Knight of Pythias in good standing; nor unless he be recommended by some competent practising physician (if possible a member of the Rank), who, having examined into his physical condition, shall give a certificate in the form prescribed for the Rank; nor unless the necessary fee accompany the application.

SEC. 2. All applicants for membership or reinstatement must present a written application in proper form, which must be submitted to and approved by the Medical Examiner-in-Chief before such applicant can be admitted to membership.

SEC. 3. Applicants between the ages of twenty-one and fifty may be admitted into the first and second classes; those between the ages of fifty and sixty into the third class; and those between the ages of twenty-one and sixty may be admitted into the fourth class.

ARTICLE IV.

WARRANTS AND SUPPLIES.

SECTION 1. All blank applications for warrants shall be furnished by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Chancellor shall have power to grant warrants to Sections during the recess of the Supreme Lodge, and to use such measures as may be necessary to institute the same.

SEC. 3. All warrants, cards, certificates, account books, notices, receipts, assessment reports, and any and all blanks necessary, shall emanate from the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 4. The supplies for the use of a Section, consisting of one seal, one ledger, one cash book, one record book, and assessment roll books, one for each class, are furnished for the sum of ten dollars. All other supplies are furnished by the Supreme Secretary free of any charge.

SEC. 5. The power to adopt any additional forms, alter or amend any of the laws, or the business details connected with the Endowment Rank, is vested in the Supreme Lodge exclusively, and it shall be the duty of that body to preserve uniformity in the workings of the Rank in detail, and to require on the part of all Sections a strict conformity therewith.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF SUPREME OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Supreme Chancellor, in addition to the duties prescribed for him in the Supreme Lodge Constitution, shall have supervision over the Endowment Rank and all Sections of the same. He shall issue all warrants as per Article IV. of these laws, and shall supervise the issuance of all documents connected with the details of the work of the Rank, and sign officially such as require his signature. He shall sign all orders on the Supreme Master of Exchequer, drawn in accordance with the laws of the Endowment Rank, in payment of all moneys disbursed under the provisions of said Rank. He shall have power, in times of epidemic, to prohibit the admission of members into Sections located in affected districts.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Vice Chancellor, in addition to the duties prescribed in Article III., Section 3, of the Supreme Lodge Constitution, shall, if occasion requires, discharge the duties specified above for the Supreme Chancellor.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall prepare and attest all warrants for Sections of the Endowment Rank issued by the Supreme Chancellor, keeping a register of the warrants so issued. And at each session of the Supreme Lodge, he shall present a printed report of the number of Sections of the Endowment Rank, and perform such additional duties as may be required in connection therewith.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Secretary of the Endowment Rank shall keep a register of the warrants issued, corresponding with that kept by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal. He shall keep a separate register for each class of members of the Rank, and a separate register for those who have entered the first and second classes. Said register shall exhibit the name of each member, his age, residence, number of his Section, name and number of the Lodge to which he belongs, corresponding in numerical order to the certificates of membership issued; and upon said register shall be noted all suspensions, resignations, reinstatements, deaths, and transfers of membership from one Section to another, as reported by the secretaries of Sections. He shall prepare and issue all blank applications for membership, and all blank notices, and other forms prescribed by the laws of the Rank, or that may become necessary in prosecuting the business of the Rank. He shall keep an account with each Section of the Endowment Rank, charging it with assessments when made, and crediting it with them when paid, as well as with the fees for membership application. He shall also keep an account with the Supreme Master of Exchequer, in each class of the endowment and the expense funds, charging him with all moneys paid to him, and crediting with all orders drawn upon him, specifying in each order the fund against which it is drawn. He shall report at least semi-monthly to the Supreme Master of Exchequer, and transmit there-

with all moneys in his hands, stating clearly what part belongs to each class of the endowment or expense funds of the Rank. He shall report monthly to the Supreme Chancellor his expenses for office rent, clerk hire, books, postage, stationery, printing, etc., who shall, upon being satisfied of its correctness, draw an order upon the Supreme Master of the Exchequer for its payment. He shall report to the Supreme Chancellor quarterly, the membership in each class, and the condition of the finances of each class, and of the expense fund. He shall render a full and complete account and report to the Supreme Lodge at each regular session, together with such recommendations concerning the Endowment Rank as he shall deem wise; and shall submit his books, etc., for inspection whenever required to do so by the Supreme Chancellor. He shall have charge of two funds—an endowment fund, made up of the sum of one dollar from each and every member of the Rank upon his admission, and one dollar from each member at each subsequent assessment; and an expense fund, made up of the receipts from the sale of supplies, of the sum of one dollar for each admission fee when one class only is applied for, but of fifty cents for each class when the first and second classes are applied for, and of the further sum of ten cents from each subsequent assessment. Upon receipt of notice and good and sufficient proof of death of a member of either class of the Endowment Rank, he shall, with the consent of the Supreme Chancellor, issue an order or orders on the Supreme Master of Exchequer for the amount of the benefit to the parties entitled, and shall transmit the same to the secretary of the Section to which the deceased belonged. He shall, however, upon receiving proof of death, carefully compare the same with the application for membership filed by the deceased; and if it appear that false statements have been made, or fraud practised, he shall report the fact to the Supreme Chancellor, who shall have power to investigate, and, with the consent of the Board of Control, to withhold payment of the benefit claimed. If, after paying a benefit, there remain in the fund belonging to the class of which the deceased was a member, a less sum than is sufficient to pay a benefit in that class, the Supreme Secretary shall immediately notify the secretary of each Section to collect and forward to him an assessment of \$1.10 from each member of said class, which must be paid within thirty days. He shall keep a register of the members of each Section, noting thereon all suspensions, resignations, reinstatements, and deaths. He shall keep an assessment roll book for each class, showing the number of assessments and date when made, the number of members liable to each assessment, and the amount due from each Section. He shall keep transfer registers, noting thereon all changes of beneficiaries, and the date and number of the new certificate issued. He shall keep a death register in each class, showing the name of the deceased brother, his residence, the number of his Section, the name and number of the Lodge to which he belonged, the date and his age when admitted to the Rank, the date and cause

of his death, the name or names of his beneficiary or beneficiaries, to whom the benefit was paid, and the date when paid. He shall be a member of the Supreme Lodge and of the Endowment Rank, and be elected at the time, in the manner, and for the period prescribed for Supreme Lodge officers. For use in his official correspondence, he shall be authorized to adopt a letter-head, similar in design to that now used by the Supreme Master of Exchequer, inserting the words "Supreme Secretary" in lieu of the words "Supreme Master of Exchequer." He shall receive such compensation, payable out of the expense fund of the Endowment Rank, as the Supreme Lodge may, from time to time, determine. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, he shall enter into and acknowledge a bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars, payable to the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World, with sureties deemed sufficient by said Supreme Lodge, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties as Supreme Secretary of the Endowment Rank.

SEC. 5. The Supreme Master of Exchequer shall, in addition to the duties prescribed by the Supreme Lodge Constitution, have charge of all funds belonging to the Endowment Rank, except investments in charge of the Board of Control. He shall receive from the Supreme Secretary all moneys for said Rank, be the same for assessments, membership fees, supplies, or otherwise, and shall credit the same to the proper account. He shall pay all orders drawn upon him by the Supreme Chancellor, attested by the Supreme Secretary, if there be in his hands a sufficient sum of money belonging to the fund or class against which said order is drawn. He shall keep a cash account for each class of the Endowment and expense funds of the Rank. He shall report to the Supreme Chancellor quarterly the amount received and disbursed, and the amount on hand, if any, in each class of the Endowment and expense funds of the Rank. He shall make a monthly report to the Supreme Chancellor of his office rent, clerk hire, postage, etc., for the payment of which, when approved, the Supreme Chancellor shall draw an order, attested by the Supreme Secretary, upon the expense fund. He shall make an annual report to the Supreme Lodge when in session, and when not to the Supreme Chancellor. He shall submit his books, etc., for inspection by the Supreme Chancellor, or the Trustees of the Supreme Lodge, whenever required so to do. For his services to the Endowment Rank, he shall receive such compensation, payable out of the expense fund of said Rank, as the Supreme Lodge may, from time to time, determine. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, he shall enter into, and acknowledge a bond, in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, payable to the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World, with sureties deemed sufficient by said Supreme Lodge, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties in connection with the Endowment Rank.

SEC. 6. The Medical Examiner-in-Chief shall be a member of the Endowment Rank; he shall be appointed by the Supreme Chancellor, and shall

serve until the close of the current biennial term, or until his successor is duly appointed. He shall keep a complete register of all applications passed upon by him, together with his final action. The necessary books for such register shall be furnished by the Supreme Secretary of the Endowment Rank. Such register shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Supreme Chancellor, or the Endowment Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

SECTION 1. The Supreme Chancellor (who shall be *ex-officio* chairman) and two members of the Supreme Lodge, who are also members of the Endowment Rank, and who shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Supreme Lodge, shall constitute a Board of Control. Said Board shall decide such questions of doubt and irregularity as may be submitted to it by the Supreme Chancellor, the Supreme Secretary, or the Supreme Master of Exchequer.

SEC. 2. The Board of Control shall have the power to annul any certificate of endowment when, upon investigation, they find the said certificate has been secured by misrepresentation or fraud, and perform such other duties as the Supreme Lodge may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE VII.

AMENDMENTS.

These laws may be altered or amended at any regular session of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, by a two-thirds vote.

CONSTITUTION

FOR SECTIONS OF THE ENDOWMENT RANK.

ARTICLE I.

NAME, MEETINGS, QUORUMS, ETC.

SECTION 1. Each Section shall be known as Section No. —, of the Endowment Rank of the Knights of Pythias.

SEC. 2. A meeting shall be held in December of each year, at such time and place as may be fixed by the By-Laws. Special meetings, when necessary, may be held upon the call of the President, at his own will, or at the request of two members of the Section.

SEC. 3. Not less than three members shall constitute a quorum. In the absence of both President and Vice-President, any member may be called to preside.

SEC. 4. Each Section shall elect as Medical Examiner a practising physician, who shall, if practicable, be a member of the Endowment Rank, and who must be a graduate of a regular medical college. The fee for each examination shall be fixed by the Section, and must be paid by the applicant at the time of the examination.

SEC. 5. If, by reason of sickness or other disability, the Medical Examiner be unable to discharge his duties, they may be performed by any other regular physician who may be selected by the President. The fact of such disability and selection shall be certified by the President, under the seal of the Section, and be attested by the Secretary; and such certificate shall accompany the Medical Examiner's certificate.

ARTICLE II.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Each application for membership must be addressed to a Section of the Endowment Rank. It must be accompanied by a certificate from the Master of Finance of the Lodge to which the applicant belongs that he is not in arrears for dues, and by a medical certificate from the physician designated, as provided in Sections 4 and 5 of Article I. of this Constitution. Such medical examination must be made within a period not greater than sixty days prior to the issuance of the endowment certificate. The President (or, in his absence, the Vice-President) and the Secretary of the Section shall also certify upon such application, that they personally know the applicant; that his declarations made therein and to the Medical Examiner are true to the best of their belief, and that they recommend him as a proper person to receive an endowment certificate. A fee of three dollars, if for one class, four dollars, if for two classes, and six dollars, if for three classes, must accompany the application, together with fifty cents for the Medical Examiner-in-Chief.

SEC. 2. Members who have entered but one class, and wish to leave that class and enter another, must make application as originally in the same Section; and, if the change be to increase the endowment, must pass a new medical examination. A fee of one dollar must accompany said application, and said fee and application, with the original certificate of endowment, must be forwarded to the Supreme Secretary of the Endowment Rank, who will issue a new endowment certificate in lieu of the one returned. Members who have entered one class and wish to join another, must proceed as in the case of an original application for endowment, depositing with said application a fee of one dollar, and the same shall be forwarded to the Supreme Secretary of the Endowment Rank. The fee, in each case herein mentioned, shall be credited to the Endowment fund of the class applied for.

ARTICLE III.

RESIGNATIONS, SUSPENSIONS, APPEALS, ETC.

SECTION 1. A member may at any time resign his membership in the Endowment Rank, or either class thereof, provided there are no charges against him, financial or otherwise. Such resignation shall cause a forfeiture of all amounts paid into, and all claims upon, the funds of the Endowment Rank belonging to the class or classes from which said resignation is made.

SEC. 2. Whenever a member of the Endowment Rank withdraws from his Lodge, or whenever his membership therein ceases, from any cause other than death, he thereby severs his connection with this Rank, and forfeits all his right, title, and interest in and to the Endowment fund; *Provided*, that a member who takes a Withdrawal Card may retain his membership in the Section, and his interest in the Endowment fund for a period of six months by paying regularly all assessments. Upon the deposit of said card with another Lodge, he shall at once notify the Secretary of his Section, and shall forward to the Supreme Secretary a certificate from the Master of Finance of the Lodge in which said card is deposited; and provided further, that if a Lodge becomes defunct, and a member thereof, or a member holding a Withdrawal Card, by reason of age or disability is unable to connect himself with a subordinate Lodge, he shall not lose his membership in the Section nor his interest in the Endowment fund, so long as he shall regularly pay the assessment required by law.

SEC. 3. If a member of a Section is suspended from his Lodge from any cause, and an appeal is taken from the action of the Lodge, such action stands in full force until reversed by the Grand or Supreme Lodge, and membership in the Endowment Rank ceases at the time of such suspension. Should the action of the Lodge be reversed by higher authority, the standing of the member shall be the same as if no action had been taken, and he shall pay all assessments made during such suspension and pending said appeal. Pending said appeal, assessment notices shall be sent regularly to such brother, if he request it, and he shall have the privilege of paying the same to the Secretary of the Section. The payment of such assessment shall not give the suspended brother any rights in the Endowment Rank. The Secretary shall receive them at the brother's request and as his agent. They shall not be forwarded to the Supreme Secretary, but shall be retained by the Secretary of the Section, to be credited to the brother on account of assessments due by him upon a reversal of his suspension, or to be returned to him if it be affirmed.

SEC. 4. Upon reconnecting himself with his Lodge or joining another, a member may regain his position in the Endowment Rank and his interest in the fund, by making a new application, with the admission fee enclosed,

passing a new medical examination, and paying all arrearages against him at the time of suspension.

SEC. 5. Every member, in case of removal or protracted absence from home, shall notify the Secretary of his Section.

SEC. 6. Each Section may provide by by-laws a code of procedure, not inconsistent with the laws of the Supreme Lodge, by which all charges shall be preferred and trials conducted.

ARTICLE IV.

FEES, CLASSES, ETC.

SECTION 1. Of the amount, three dollars paid by each member as admission fee for one class, two dollars shall be paid to the Supreme Secretary, (one dollar for the expense fund, and one dollar for the endowment of said class,) and the remaining one dollar shall be retained in the treasury of the Section for general expenses. If the application be for two classes, three dollars, and if for three classes, five dollars must be sent to the Supreme Secretary. Sections may increase the membership fee as they desire, but the minimum fee of three dollars for one class, four dollars for two classes, and six dollars for three classes, must be collected of each applicant. Secretaries will also collect from new members and members applying for additional class or classes, one dollar and ten cents for each class, to be held in surplus to meet the first assessment to which they may become liable.

SEC. 2. The members of the Endowment Rank shall consist of three classes, designated as first, second, and third. Any member of the Order, possessing the legal qualifications, may connect himself with one or more of said classes. One thousand dollars shall be the maximum benefit in the first and third classes respectively, and two thousand dollars the maximum benefit in the second class. When there are less than one thousand members in the first class or the third, the benefit accruing therefrom shall be one dollar for each and every member thereof; and when there are less than two thousand members in the second class, the benefit accruing therefrom shall be one dollar for each and every member thereof. The funds paid by the members of each class shall be held separately and distinctively one from the other.

SEC. 3. Each application for membership, reinstatement, or additional class or classes, must clearly designate the class or classes applied for. Said application must be at once sent by the Secretary of the Section, with fifty cents to the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, who shall endorse thereon his approval or disapproval, and return it to the Secretary from whom it came. If it be approved, the Secretary shall, after the obligation shall have been administered to the applicant, certify the fact on said application and forward it with the legal fees to the Supreme Secretary. The Supreme Secretary shall (unless, in his opinion, the said application requires reference to the

Board of Control), immediately issue a regular certificate of membership in the Endowment Rank, for each class desired, signed by the Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and countersigned and registered by himself, specifying the class to which the holder belongs and the amount of endowment or benefit to which, at the death of the holder, the beneficiary named in said certificate or in the membership application shall be entitled. If said application be disapproved by the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, the Secretary of the Section shall at once notify the applicant, and shall return to him the fees paid, less the amount forwarded to the Medical Examiner-in-Chief.

SEC. 4. Upon the death of a member of a Section, the Secretary shall immediately forward to the Supreme Secretary official notice thereof.

ARTICLE V.

GRADED CLASS.

SECTION 1. In addition to the three classes specified in Section 2 of Article IV. of this Constitution, there shall be a class of endowment designated as the fourth class. In said class the benefit to be obtained may be one thousand dollars, two thousand, or three thousand, at the option of the applicant.

SEC. 2. Knights of Pythias, in good standing, who, at the time of making application, are not members of the Endowment Rank, may obtain membership in the fourth class, in the manner provided for the other classes, the application to designate clearly the amount of endowment desired. Former members of the Endowment Rank, who may have withdrawn from one or more of the other classes, or who may have been suspended therefrom for non-payment of dues or assessments, may be admitted to this class without reinstatement into the class or classes with which they were formerly connected, by passing a new medical examination and paying the fee required by Section 4 of this Article.

SEC. 3. Members of one or more of the other classes shall, upon application, which must be made within one year from the date of promulgation of this Constitution, and upon the surrender of their certificate or certificates, be entitled to a transfer of their membership to the fourth class, without the payment of any fee and without passing a new medical examination, except in cases where the amount of endowment is increased, and shall be graded as of their age at the time of original entry into the Endowment Rank (the class corresponding to the amount of their endowment in the fourth class). In cases in which the amount of endowment is increased, the applicant shall pass a new medical examination, pay the fee for additional class or classes as prescribed in Section 1, Article IV., and in addition thereto the applicant shall pay the Medical Examiner for his services, and fifty cents for the Medical Examiner-in-Chief.

SEC. 4. The fee for membership to be charged those who are not already members of the Endowment Rank, shall be two dollars for each and every one thousand dollars of the endowment applied for, and shall in all cases accompany the application. In addition to the said fee the applicant shall pay the Medical Examiner for his services, and fifty cents for the Medical Examiner-in-Chief.

SEC. 5. The endowment fund for the payment of benefits in the fourth class shall be derived from monthly payments by each member, said payments to be for each one thousand dollars of endowment, and to be graded according to the age of the member at the time of making application, except as provided in Section 3 of this Article, and his expectancy of life, the age to be taken at the nearest anniversary of his birthday. So much of such monthly payments as shall equal the actual cost of the endowment shall constitute the endowment fund, and the residue of such monthly payments shall be placed in a reserve fund. Said monthly payments shall be based upon the average expectancy of life of the applicant, and shall continue the same so long as his membership continues. The said monthly payment for endowment and reserve shall be according to the following table :

AGE AT ADMISSION.	COST OR AMOUNT TO ENDOWMENT FUND.	AMOUNT TO RE-SERVE FUND.	TOTAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR EACH \$1000.	AGE AT ADMISSION.	COST OR AMOUNT TO ENDOWMENT FUND.	AMOUNT TO RE-SERVE FUND.	TOTAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR EACH \$1000.
21	\$0 40	\$0 30	\$0 70	41	\$0 50	\$0 65	\$1 15
22	0 40	0 30	0 70	42	0 50	0 70	1 20
23	0 40	0 30	0 70	43	0 55	0 70	1 25
24	0 40	0 30	0 70	44	0 55	0 75	1 30
25	0 40	0 35	0 75	45	0 60	0 75	1 35
26	0 40	0 35	0 75	46	0 60	0 80	1 40
27	0 40	0 40	0 80	47	0 60	0 85	1 45
28	0 40	0 40	0 80	48	0 65	0 85	1 50
29	0 40	0 40	0 80	49	0 70	0 85	1 55
30	0 40	0 40	0 80	50	0 70	0 90	1 60
31	0 45	0 40	0 85	51	0 75	0 90	1 65
32	0 45	0 45	0 90	52	0 80	0 95	1 75
33	0 45	0 45	0 90	53	0 85	0 95	1 80
34	0 45	0 50	0 95	54	0 90	1 00	1 90
35	0 45	0 50	0 95	55	0 95	1 05	2 00
36	0 45	0 55	1 00	56	1 00	1 10	2 10
37	0 45	0 55	1 00	57	1 10	1 10	2 20
38	0 50	0 55	1 05	58	1 15	1 15	2 30
39	0 50	0 60	1 10	59	1 25	1 15	2 40
40	0 50	0 60	1 10	60	1 35	1 20	2 55

SEC. 6. Until one monthly payment by members holding an equal amount of endowment, less the amount placed in reserve, shall be sufficient to pay the amount of endowment held by a brother, the benefit to be paid in case of death shall be a sum equal to one payment by each member holding an equal amount of endowment, less the amount to be placed in reserve.

SEC. 7. The reserve fund, consisting of the membership fees and the parts of monthly payments as provided by Section 5 of this Article, shall be in the keeping of the Supreme Master of Exchequer, and so much thereof as may not be needed for the payment of the expenses of this class, shall be invested by him under the superintendence of the Board of Control.

SEC. 8. The expense of conducting the business of the fourth class shall be paid out of the reserve fund.

SEC. 9. A member holding an endowment certificate in the fourth class, and desiring to change the amount of such endowment, shall proceed as in the case of an original application: *Provided*, That if such change decrease the amount of his endowment he need not undergo a new medical examination. Upon the return of the new application and the surrender of the old certificate, the Supreme Secretary will issue a new endowment certificate as applied for.

SEC. 10. All the laws, forms, and business details of the Endowment Rank, heretofore made or hereafter enacted, shall apply with full force to the fourth class and the members thereof, so far as they are applicable thereto, and so far as they are not changed by the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE VI.

OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

SECTION 1. The officers of a Section shall be a President, Vice-President, and Secretary. They are the representatives and agents of the Sections, and in no sense of the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 2. The officers shall be elected annually at the stated meeting in December, and shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the 1st day of January following: *Provided, however*, that the Secretary shall first enter into bond as hereinafter provided. Any member in good standing shall be eligible to any office in the Section.

SEC. 3. The President shall preside at all meetings of his Section. He shall call special meetings, whenever, in his judgment, the interest of the Section requires it, or whenever requested so to do by two members. He shall see that the laws of the Endowment Rank are complied with by the officers and members of his Section. He shall administer the obligation of the Rank to all applicants for membership, who, under the laws of the Endowment Rank, shall be entitled thereto. He shall sign and certify to the correctness of all remittance blanks, and shall supervise the transmittal of all

funds to the Supreme Secretary. He shall present to his Section, at its annual meeting, a report of all work done during his term of office, and perform all other duties required of him by the laws of the Endowment Rank.

SEC. 4. The Vice-President shall discharge all the duties of the President in case of his absence or disability, and perform any specific duties required of him by the laws of the Endowment Rank.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall receive all applications for membership made out in proper form and accompanied by the legal fees and the Medical Examiner's certificate, and shall forward the same, with fifty cents, to the Medical Examiner-in-Chief for approval. Upon the return of said application, approved, he shall at once inform the President of the Section and the applicant. When said applicant shall have taken the obligation as required by law, the Secretary shall certify the fact on the application and shall at once forward it, with the legal fees, to the Supreme Secretary. He shall keep a faithful record of the business of the Section transacted in meeting or by the authorized officers during recess. The Secretary shall keep a financial account with each member of the Section, charging him with each assessment immediately upon notification thereof from the Supreme Secretary, and with each monthly payment when the same shall be due. He shall receive payment of all dues, fees, assessments, and monthly payments from members and credit them with the same. He shall notify the Supreme Secretary of every failure to pay an assessment or monthly payment when due and payable (the limit of grace having elapsed). He shall pay to the Supreme Secretary each assessment and monthly payment as promptly as may be after the same shall be due from the Section, and shall notify him upon the proper remittance blank of all admissions and reinstatements liable to said assessments or monthly payments, and of all deaths, withdrawals, or suspensions to be deducted therefrom. He shall keep in a book, provided for the purpose by the Supreme Lodge, a register of members, which shall contain the name of each member of the Section, the name, number, and location of the Lodge to which he belongs, his age, residence, post-office address, and the number of his certificate or certificates. He shall, upon receipt of notice of an assessment from the Supreme Secretary, promptly forward the same to that officer and give notice to each member of the class in which the assessment is made, in the prescribed form, and notify him to pay it within thirty days; and he shall perform all other duties required of him by the laws of the Endowment Rank. For his services he shall receive such compensation as his Section may, from time to time, determine; but before entering upon the discharge of his duties, he shall enter into and acknowledge a bond, in such penalty as the Section may prescribe, payable to the President of the Section, with security by him deemed sufficient, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as such Secretary.

ARTICLE VII.

LIABILITY OF SECTIONS.

SECTION 1. A Section of the Endowment Rank shall be responsible and liable to the Supreme Lodge for all moneys collected on assessments or monthly payments by its Secretary which he shall neglect to pay over to the Supreme Secretary in the time and manner prescribed by law; and a Section neglecting to pay the same to the Supreme Secretary on demand may be suspended: *Provided*, that a Section suspended for non-payment of assessments or monthly payments, shall be restored by the Supreme Chancellor to good standing without subjecting its members to a new medical examination, if, within sixty days from date of suspension, such Section shall pay all arrearages.

SEC. 2. After the lapse of sixty days from the date of suspension of a Section all or any of the members (not less than three) of such Section can make application for reorganizing the same, and if such applicants pay all assessments due by them individually, and comply with the requirements of Section 3, Article IV., of this Constitution, the Section may be reorganized.

SEC. 3. Less than three members of a suspended Section can again become members of the Endowment Rank only by making application to the Supreme Lodge or Supreme Chancellor for a clearance card, paying all assessments, or monthly payments, for a period after suspension not exceeding ninety days, and passing a new medical examination; and then, only after the surrender of all properties of the Section to the Supreme Lodge.

ARTICLE VIII.

ASSESSMENTS AND PENALTIES.

SECTION 1. Upon receiving notice of an assessment, each member shall at once pay the amount to the Secretary of the Section to which he belongs. If any neglect, for thirty days after date of notice, to pay said assessment, he shall stand suspended from that class of the Endowment Rank for which said assessment was made, and shall forfeit all claims upon the Endowment Fund belonging to that class, and the fact of such suspension shall be reported to the Supreme Secretary upon the remittance blank, provided that any member thus suspended shall have the privilege of regaining his right in said class within three months, by passing a new medical examination, and paying all assessments that may have accrued up to the time of reinstatement. But when three months shall have elapsed from the date of suspension, he shall be required to pass a new medical examination, and to pay the sum of two dollars, in addition to the assessments which may have accrued during

the first ninety days after such suspension. All reinstatements, under this and the succeeding section, shall be reported to the Supreme Secretary.

SEC. 2. Monthly payments by members holding certificates of endowment in the fourth class, shall be due, and payable without notice, on the first day of each and every month; and a failure to make such payment on or before the tenth day of the month shall subject a member so failing to the penalty and forfeiture prescribed in the preceding section. Reinstatements may also be obtained as therein provided.

ARTICLE IX.

BENEFICIARIES.

SECTION 1. Every applicant for membership in the Endowment Rank shall designate in his application some person, or persons, related to or dependent upon him, to whom the benefit shall be paid when due; and the name or names of the person or persons so designated shall be inserted in the endowment certificate. The interest of any person so designated shall cease and determine in case of his or her death during the lifetime of such member. Upon the death of a member of this Rank, the benefit, as specified in the endowment certificate, shall be paid by the Secretary of the Section, as soon as received by him, to the person or persons designated in said certificate as entitled thereto. In case of the death of such person or persons after said benefit shall have accrued, the same shall be paid to the legal representative of such person or persons. In case of the death of the person or persons designated as entitled to such benefit, before the same shall have accrued, then it shall be paid to the widow and children of the deceased member; and, if there be no widow nor children, nor any of them, then to the father and mother, sisters and brothers, share and share alike: *Provided*, that the amount of said benefit shall be held sacred, a legacy to and for said legatees, and shall never, under any circumstances, be liable for, nor be appropriated to the payment of any debts against the estate of said deceased member. If none of the persons herein designated as entitled to said benefit be alive when the same shall accrue, then, and in that case, the liability of this Supreme Lodge, by reason of said certificate, shall cease and determine. From the person or persons, to whom payments shall be made, in accordance with the preceding provisions, the Secretary shall take receipts, as prescribed by the Supreme Secretary, for all and every part thereof; and shall also take up the certificate of membership in this Rank held by the deceased, and forward it to the Supreme Secretary for cancellation. The benefit shall always be payable within sixty days after receipt of proper proof of death.

SEC. 2. A member desiring to change the name of his beneficiary, shall make a written request of the Secretary of the Section, upon a blank to be

furnished by the Supreme Secretary ; a copy of such request shall be entered on the records, and the original, certified by the President and Secretary, under the seal of the Section, shall be sent, together with the certificate originally issued, to the Supreme Secretary. The Supreme Secretary shall attach said papers to the original application of such member, enter the transfer in the book of transfers to be kept for that purpose, and shall thereupon issue to such member a new certificate, containing the name or names of the substituted beneficiary or beneficiaries. But this section is subject to the proviso that no transfer shall be made for any pecuniary consideration, but only upon the consideration of natural love and affection.

ARTICLE X.

CLEARANCE CARDS.

SECTION 1. Any member of this Rank changing his residence, and desiring to transfer his membership to another Section, shall be entitled to receive a clearance card, by paying all assessments and charges appearing against him on the books of the Section. The clearance card is furnished by the Supreme Lodge, and must be countersigned by the President and Secretary of the Section, certifying to the good standing of the holder in the Endowment Rank, and to his title to an interest in the endowment fund.

SEC. 2. A clearance card from a Section shall be good for six months, and during this time, unless it be sooner deposited with another Section, the Section granting it shall retain the brother's name on its books, and he shall keep his dues and assessments, or monthly payments, paid up as if he had not received the card. If, at the end of six months, he has not deposited his card in some other Section, his membership in the Rank shall cease, and he shall lose all title and interest in the endowment fund. If he desires subsequently to reconnect himself with the Rank, he shall be treated in all respects as a new applicant, except that he need not take the obligation. But no application shall be received from him unless all assessments or monthly payments charged against him, while his card was in force, have been paid.

SEC. 3. An application for admission to a Section upon deposit of such a clearance card, shall be accompanied by a fee of one dollar, and when a member is thus admitted to a Section, due notice thereof shall be sent to the Supreme Secretary by the Secretary of the Section in his remittance blank.

ARTICLE XI.

PROOF OF DEATH.

SECTION 1. The proof of death shall, in all cases, be made out on the blank form now in use, to be furnished by the Supreme Secretary, and shall

contain an affidavit from the attending physician, if there be one, and from such other persons as may be required.

ARTICLE XII.

PENALTIES.

SECTION 1. If an examining physician recommend an applicant for admission into a Section of the Endowment Rank, who, by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence might know that such applicant will not live to the end of his expectancy of life, he shall, if a member of a Section, forfeit his membership and all his right, title, and interest to and in the Endowment Rank; and, if not a member, he shall be forever debarred from acting as a medical examiner for a Section of the Endowment Rank.

SEC. 2. If the officers of a Section shall recommend a brother for admission into the Endowment Rank, who, by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence might know that he will not live to the end of his expectancy of life, they shall forfeit their membership in the Section and Rank.

ARTICLE XIII.

DOCUMENTS AND APPEALS.

SECTION 1. All documents from Sections relating to the Endowment Rank, requiring legislation by the Supreme Lodge, shall be forwarded, under a seal of a Section, in time to reach the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal at least fifteen days prior to the session of that body; and all appeals and grievances must be accompanied by one hundred printed or five written copies thereof for the use of the Supreme Lodge.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Each Section shall have the right to make by-laws for its own government, not inconsistent with these laws; and may provide, in addition to the one dollar received from each admission fee, such further revenue as may be necessary to cover the expenses (if any) of its meetings, etc. Neglect or refusal to pay as required in such by-laws may subject the delinquent member to suspension from the Section, and work a forfeiture of all claim to the benefits accruing in this Rank: *Provided, however,* that no Section shall pass a law creating such suspension and forfeiture by the non-payment of dues in advance; *And provided, further,* that a member of the Endowment Rank shall be considered in good standing in his Lodge, so far as his interests in the endowment fund are concerned, who is not in arrears to his Lodge for more than six months' dues.

ARTICLE XV.

AMENDMENTS.

The provisions of this Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular session of the Supreme Lodge by a two-thirds vote.

Introduction of the Endowment Rank.

This insurance feature was organized by the Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, at the Cleveland session, in August, 1877, in response to a strong and pressing demand from the Southern Knights. Under the wise, just, and economic administration of our present Supreme Master of Exchequer, the Endowment Rank has become popular and strong, and is now a very important factor in the Pythian Order. He makes the following suggestions in relation to this valuable feature, to wit :

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 17, 1883.

HON. JNO. VAN VALKENBURG, S. V. C., Fort Madison, Iowa.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER : Your favor of the 14th inst. at hand. My last quarterly statement shows :

11,546	certificates in force in the first class at.....	\$1,000 00=	\$11,546,000 00
14,834	“ “ second “	2,000 00=	29,668,000 00
397	“ “ third “	400 00=	158,800 00

Total.....\$41,372,800 00

My last quarterly statement also shows that up to October 1,

1883, I have paid in benefits the sum of.....	\$1,877,348 00
I have paid since October 1.....	25,390 00
	<u>\$1,902,738 00</u>

The first benefit was paid February 18, 1878, to Henry Hope, of Section 61, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., \$1,517.00, and was the only one that did not receive the maximum endowment.

Warrants have been issued for 629 Sections ; from four we have no report as yet of their institution ; sixty-two have been suspended, generally through the dishonesty and incompetency of the Secretary and Treasurer, leaving 563 in active work. The Endowment Rank has been in existence now five years

and ten months; during that time 52 assessments have been paid in the first class; in the second class 110 assessments have been paid, or on an average cost per \$1,000 each year of \$10.37.

The Special Committee on Endowment, which you met in Baltimore, were desirous of carrying out the wish of the Supreme Lodge so decidedly expressed at the last session, of abolishing the Section system, but we were unable to place anything practicable in its place; we therefore concluded to recommend the retention of the Sections, but prune it of the objections urged against it. The officers of a Section will be only a President, Vice-President, and Secretary. Section meetings are held once a year for the election of officers, or when necessary.

I told the Committee to take into consideration the fact of my connection with the Supreme Lodge ending with its next session, and suggested that the labor of the office of S. M. of E. be divided between that officer and the S. K. of R. and S., as it was first intended; but Jos. Dowdall positively refusing to have anything to do with the Endowment Rank, compelled the Committee then to throw the whole work into my hands. I was appointed a committee of one to make the division, and did so, and reported to the Committee next morning, when Judge Lindsay suggested that the S. K. of R. and S. had as much to do as he could properly tend to; the Committee then agreed to recommend the election of a Supreme Secretary of the E. R. [The expenses of the E. R. will in the next few years double, if not treble, from what they have been under my management, for which I have received the condemnation of the Supreme Lodge.]

The graded assessment was referred to a committee of one (myself). I have laid down the following rules for my guidance.

1. It must be permanent. A brother on becoming a member of the Rank, and paying his assessments from time to time, must be able to sleep soundly over his investment; he must be assured that, no matter when it may please our Heavenly Father to call him from his labors here below, that the provision he has thereby made for his loved ones will not fail them. The consequence to the Order—if the endowment, from any cause, should fail—cannot be fully foreseen; it will at least greatly embarrass, if it does not prove disastrous to, the Order.

2. It must be just and equal to all; the burden must be proportioned to the risk, based upon a proper estimate of life's probabilities; or, in other words, each member must pay his just proportion to the Endowment fund, in accordance with his age or expectancy of life.

3. Members of our Order must be able to enter the E. R. at any time upon full equality with the members of the Rank of the same age; no discrimination must exist.

4. It should be uniform in its requirements, as near as possible; the assessments should not increase with the increasing age of the Rank; so that new

M

members will not be compelled to pay increased assessments on account of the increased mortality among the older members.

5. It should furnish an endowment to our brothers at as near the actual cost as possible; expenses must be kept at the minimum.

Keeping the foregoing in view, I have had two plans under consideration. The first is a flexible graded assessment plan, under which each member of the Rank pays each year the exact cost of his endowment for that year only, and as he increases in age the amount of his assessments increases.

This plan has the advantage of inviting young members of our Order to join the E. R., on account of its cheapness to them, that do not take the future into consideration; it also obviates the necessity of a reserve fund, objectionable in the minds of many brothers. The only objection to it is, that it increases the amount of the assessments when our brothers are least able to pay them. Members, who may have struggled half a lifetime or longer to make some provision for their families to secure them from suffering and want, will find themselves unable, by reason of old age or disability, to pay the constantly increasing assessments; not only lose all they have paid, but also lose the very provision they had fondly hoped to have made for their loved ones, and finally retire to rest with sorrow and an aching heart that their loved ones will be objects of charity.

The second is a fixed graded assessment plan. Under this plan the assessments are fixed in accordance with the age of the brother at the time he enters the E. R., and are not increased, but remain the same during his lifetime. This mode of assessment, in order to be equitable, must be based upon a member's average expectancy of life: To illustrate, a member enters the E. R. at the age of 21 years, when he has an expectancy of life of 42 years, making 63 years at the end of his expectancy of life. His endowment, based upon the American tables of mortality of \$1,000, costs, in monthly payments, at the age of 21 years, 50 cents; at the age of 63 it has increased to \$2.15, or on an average during his expectancy of life 85 cents. This should be the fixed graded assessment at the age of 21 years, and others in proportion to their age.

From the foregoing exhibit it is apparent that brothers entering the E. R., at any age, at first pay more than the actual cost of their endowment, and continue to do so until the cost of their endowment equals their assessments; after that time a member pays less than the actual cost. If the whole amount so collected is used to pay current death losses, the assessments will be abnormally less or few in number at first, and for some years afterwards, or until the cost of the endowment and assessments are balanced; after that time assessments will continue to increase, accelerated by the constantly increasing mortality consequent upon increasing age. *This is inevitable with FIXED assessments, graded or otherwise.* To relieve our members from those constantly increasing assessments, and to make them (assessments) as near

uniform as possible, I recommend the formation of a Reserve Fund, into which all parts of assessments over and above the actual cost of the endowment are placed, and out of which the benefits of our members who have reached or passed the expectancy of their life are paid.

If the foregoing does not satisfy you under the term suggestion, it must be attributed to my inability to comprehend the full import of the word. The foregoing requires a great deal of careful calculation and study, and crowds me greatly in my other regular endowment work.

There was strong opposition to the introduction of the ENDOWMENT RANK, but it has steadily gained in favor, until nearly all well informed Knights yield it their support and influence.

Hon. John P. Linton, our present very able and distinguished Supreme Chancellor, pays this branch the following beautiful tribute :

Gradually and slowly the Order is gathering and garnering the experience of years and adding to the efficiency, economy, and security of this Rank. Though formulated with great care and earnest study at the outset, it was necessarily imperfect. At each session of the Supreme Lodge, since the Rank was organized, that body has sought by wise legislation to improve its working. That much remains to be done no one will deny ; that much has been done to secure the Supreme Lodge from imposition, and the brethren from undue assessments, no one conversant with the facts will hesitate to admit. Among the agencies adopted to secure these ends, the Supreme Lodge at its last session provided for the preparation and promulgation of a new application blank. Experience will doubtless develop (indeed has already developed) some remediable errors in this, but that it is better adapted than the old one to prevent the acceptance of undesirable risks is believed to be universally conceded. Perhaps at first the effect of the introduction of this blank was to retard for a short time the formation of new Sections, and the reception of individual members, but the membership soon adapted themselves to the new order of affairs, and a constant and accelerated flow of most desirable members is now seeking the advantages of this branch of the Order. This result shows that the true means to secure the success and perpetuity of this Rank, is to place it upon a sound *business* basis ; conduct it upon sound *business* principles, and thus secure to the brethren a perfectly safe life insurance at the minimum cost. To do this, purely humanitarian sentiments must be abandoned, and a due regard be paid to the treasured experience of the past. And every "new departure" should be wisely and maturely considered, and should be the result of such careful consideration, and not the result of mere impatience at some of the real or fancied defects of the existing system.

The *Totals* found in the Report of the Supreme Master of Exchequer show how large has been the bounty distributed through the agency of this Rank, and an examination of the report itself will show how far-reaching has been its beneficence. In every Grand Jurisdiction, and in many localities besides, the widow and the orphan have had occasion to bless an Order which has so wisely provided for their relief in the time of trouble. The figures of the Report also disclose the fact that though an aggregate of \$1,902,738 has been disbursed as death benefits by the Supreme Master of Exchequer, since the institution of the Rank, not one penny has been lost or misapplied, and that so economically has he conducted the business of the Rank that, relatively to the amount received and disbursed, and to the expenses of other similar institutions, the E. R. of the Knights of Pythias is conducted with **less proportionate expense than any other organization of like character.**

Tables of the Cost of Insurance in the Endowment Rank, etc.

BY SUPREME MASTER OF EXCHEQUER.

Condition of the first class, November 1, 1883 :

Total number of certificates issued.....	15,680
Certificates in force now.....	11,562
Suspensions and resignations.....	3,588
Deaths.....	530
	15,680

The average age of the members of the first class is 40.5 years.

Progress of the first class from year to year, ending with November 1, 1883 :

DATE.	CERTIFICATES IN FORCE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED.	REINSTATED.	TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.	CERTIFICATES LAPSED.	PER CENT. OF LAPSES.	DEATHS.	PER CENT. OF DEATHS.	ASSESSMENTS ISSUED.
August 1st, 1878.		3273			13				
“ 1st, 1879.	3258	3087	66	6411	348	5.4	2	0.62	
“ 1st, 1880.	6023	3707	150	9880	517	8.5	40	0.76	
“ 1st, 1881.	9288	2208	96	11592	1001	8.6	160	0.93	11 00
“ 1st, 1882.	10483	2041	187	12711	1087	8.5	125	0.98	11 11
April 1st, 1883.	11499	748	192	12439	843	6.8	89	0.71	0 00
November 1st, 1883.	11507	616	155	12278	625	5.1	91	0.77	0 00
	11562	15680	846	Reinstated, 4434 846		39.6	530	0.477	
				Net lapses, 3588		6.6 av'ge.		0.8 av'ge.	

The statement below is prepared from the table on p. 172, and shows our experience in the first class, during the past six years, in groups of years, for more ready comparison.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.	SUSPENSIONS.	PER CENT. OF SUSPENSIONS.	PER CENT. OF SUSPENSIONS IN PROPORTION TO MEMBERS.	DEATHS.	PER CENT. OF DEATH.	PER CENT. OF DEATH IN PROPORTION TO MEMBERS.
21 to 40 inclusive	6007	2827	79	17	234	44	3.90
41 to 50 “	4114	711	20	47	205	39	4.98
50 to 60 “	1226	50	1	4	71	13	5.79
Over 60.	215				4	4	9.30
	11562	3588	100		530	100	

The following table shows the number of members in the first class of the various ages from 21 to 79 years, the suspensions, resignations, and deaths at each age, and the percentage of resignations, suspensions, and deaths.

AGE.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.	SUSPENSIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.	PER CENT. OF SUSPENSIONS.	DEATHS.	PER CENT. OF DEATHS.	AGE.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.	SUSPENSIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.	PER CENT. OF SUSPENSIONS.	DEATHS.	PER CENT. OF DEATHS.
21	4	37	90			51	288	8	3	22	7
22	7	68	90	1	1	52	283	11	4	12	4
23	39	95	71	7	15	53	213	5	3	4	2
24	68	122	64	2	3	54	118	6	5	8	6
25	109	134	56	7	6	55	71	7	9	7	9
26	165	135	45	7	4	56	64	3	4	6	9
27	191	153	44	12	6	57	49	5	9	4	8
28	268	178	40	10	4	58	51	2	4	2	4
29	259	173	40	16	6	59	43	2	4	5	10
30	326	180	36	13	4	60	46	1	2	1	2
31	341	175	34	15	4	61	28	.....	.....	1	3
32	407	174	30	12	3	62	39	.....	.....	2	5
33	463	183	28	7	1	63	23	.....	.....	4	15
34	500	155	24	16	3	64	31	.....	.....	1	3
35	490	170	26	22	4	65	23	.....	.....	2	8
36	475	153	24	19	4	66	10	.....	.....	2	17
37	531	149	22	11	2	67	13	.....	.....	1	7
38	466	132	22	22	4	68	8	.....	.....	2	20
39	482	134	22	16	3	69	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	416	127	23	19	4	70	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	481	99	17	21	4	71	6	.....	.....	1	14
42	430	117	21	30	6	72	5	.....	.....	1	17
43	473	86	15	26	5	73	1	.....	.....	2	67
44	388	80	17	16	4	74	3	.....	.....	1	25
45	402	68	14	18	4	75	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	369	62	14	19	5	76	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	421	53	11	10	2	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	373	69	13	21	5	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	365	64	15	26	7	79	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	412	13	3	18	4						
	10121	3538		439			1441	50		61	
							10121	3538		439	
							11562	3588		530	

The following table shows the practicable effect of the graded fixed assessment plan. The membership of the first class is taken as a basis; and the amount of the endowment is \$1,000, in monthly payments, and it shows

1. The age.
2. The number of members at that age.
3. The amount available for current death losses the first year.
4. The amount to be placed in reserve the first year.
5. The amount available for current death losses in five years.
6. The amount to be placed in reserve in five years.
7. The amount available for current death losses in ten years.
8. The amount to be placed in reserve in ten years.
9. The amount available for current death losses in fifteen years.
10. The amount to be placed in reserve in fifteen years.
11. The fixed graded assessments for each year.

AGE.	NUMBER.	FIRST YEAR MORTUARY RESERVE.		FIVE YEARS MORTUARY RESERVE.		TEN YEARS MORTUARY RESERVE.		FIFTEEN YEARS MORTUARY RESERVE.		FIXED ASSESSM'TS.
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
21	4	\$1 60	\$1 20	\$1 60	\$1 20	\$1 80	\$1 00	\$1 80	\$1 00	\$0 70
22	7	2 80	2 10	2 80	2 10	3 15	1 75	3 50	1 40	0 70
23	30	15 60	11 70	15 60	11 70	17 55	9 75	19 50	7 80	0 70
24	68	27 20	20 40	27 20	20 40	30 60	17 00	34 00	13 60	0 70
25	109	43 60	38 15	43 60	38 15	49 05	49 05	54 50	27 25	0 75
26	165	66 00	57 75	74 25	49 50	74 25	49 50	82 50	41 25	0 75
27	191	76 40	76 40	85 95	66 85	95 50	57 30	95 50	57 30	0 80
28	268	107 20	107 20	120 60	93 80	134 00	80 40	147 40	67 00	0 80
29	259	103 60	103 60	116 55	90 65	120 50	77 70	142 45	64 75	0 80
30	326	130 40	130 40	146 70	114 10	163 00	97 80	195 60	65 20	0 80
31	341	153 45	136 40	153 45	136 40	170 50	119 35	204 60	85 25	0 85
32	407	183 15	183 15	203 50	162 80	203 50	162 80	244 20	122 10	0 90
33	463	208 35	208 35	231 50	185 20	254 65	162 05	300 95	115 75	0 90
34	500	225 00	250 00	250 00	225 00	275 00	200 00	350 00	125 00	0 95
35	490	220 50	245 00	245 00	220 50	294 00	171 50	343 00	122 50	0 95
36	475	213 75	261 25	237 50	237 50	285 00	190 00	356 25	118 75	1 00
37	531	265 50	265 50	265 50	265 50	318 60	212 40	428 80	106 20	1 00
38	466	233 00	256 30	256 30	233 00	302 90	186 40	396 10	93 20	1 05
39	482	241 00	289 20	265 10	265 10	337 40	192 80	433 80	96 40	1 10
40	416	208 00	249 60	249 60	208 00	291 20	166 40	395 60	62 40	1 10
41	481	240 50	312 65	288 60	264 55	360 75	192 40	481 00	72 15	1 15
42	430	215 00	301 00	258 00	258 00	344 00	172 00	473 00	43 00	1 20
43	473	260 15	331 10	307 45	283 80	402 05	189 20	543 95	47 30	1 25
44	388	213 40	291 00	271 60	232 80	349 20	155 20	485 00	19 40	1 30
45	402	221 20	301 50	281 40	261 30	381 90	160 80	542 70	.....	1 35
46	359	221 40	295 20	276 75	239 85	360 00	147 60	516 60	.....	1 40
47	421	252 60	357 85	336 80	273 65	463 10	147 35	610 45	.....	1 45
48	373	242 45	317 05	317 05	242 45	428 95	130 55	559 50	.....	1 50
49	365	255 30	310 25	328 50	237 25	456 25	109 50	505 75	.....	1 55
50	412	288 40	370 80	391 40	267 80	556 20	103 00	659 20	.....	1 60
51	288	216 00	259 20	288 00	187 20	417 60	57 60	475 20	.....	1 65
52	283	226 40	268 85	311 30	183 95	438 65	56 60	495 25	.....	1 75
53	213	181 05	202 35	244 95	138 45	362 10	21 30	383 40	.....	1 80
54	118	106 20	118 00	147 50	76 70	200 60	23 60	224 20	.....	1 90

[Table continued from page 173.]

AGE.	NUMBER.	FIRST YEAR MORTUARY RESERVE.		FIVE YEARS MORTUARY RESERVE.		TEN YEARS MORTUARY RESERVE.		FIFTEEN YEARS MORTUARY RESERVE.		FIXED ASSESSMENT.
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
55	71	\$67 45	\$74 55	\$95 85	\$46 15	\$142 00	.....	\$142 00	.....	\$2 00
56	64	64 00	70 40	92 80	41 60	134 40	.....	134 40	.....	2 10
57	49	53 90	53 90	75 95	31 85	107 80	.....	107 80	.....	2 20
58	51	58 65	58 65	86 70	30 60	117 30	.....	117 30	.....	2 30
59	43	53 75	49 45	79 55	23 65	103 20	.....	103 20	.....	2 40
60	46	62 10	55 20	92 00	25 30	117 30	.....	117 30	.....	2 55
61	28	40 60	35 00	61 60	14 00	75 60	.....	75 60	.....	2 70
62	39	60 45	50 70	93 60	17 55	111 15	.....	111 15	.....	2 85
63	23	39 10	29 90	59 80	9 20	69 00	.....	69 00	.....	3 00
64	31	57 35	40 30	88 35	9 30	97 65	.....	97 65	.....	3 15
65	23	46 00	31 05	71 30	5 75	77 05	.....	77 05	.....	3 35
66	10	22 00	13 50	34 00	1 50	35 50	.....	35 50	.....	3 55
67	13	31 20	17 55	48 10	65	48 75	.....	48 75	.....	3 75
68	8	20 80	11 20	32 00	.....	32 00	.....	32 00	.....	4 00
69	13	37 05	18 20	55 25	.....	55 25	.....	55 25	.....	4 25
70	6	18 60	8 40	27 00	.....	27 00	.....	27 00	.....	4 50
71	6	20 40	8 10	28 50	.....	28 50	.....	28 50	.....	4 75
72	5	18 50	6 75	25 25	.....	25 25	.....	25 25	.....	5 05
73	1	4 00	1 35	5 35	.....	5 35	.....	5 35	.....	5 35
74	3	13 05	4 05	17 10	.....	17 10	.....	17 10	.....	5 70
75	3	14 10	4 05	18 15	.....	18 15	.....	18 15	.....	6 05
76	1	5 10	1 40	6 50	.....	6 50	.....	6 50	.....	6 50
77	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00
78	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 55
79	2	16 60	.....	16 60	.....	16 60	.....	16 60	.....	8 30
	11562	\$6711 10	\$7574 10	\$8252 90	\$6032 30	10429 90	\$3855 30	12709 25	\$1575 95	.
		7574 10		6032 30		3855 30		1575 95		
		14285 20		14285 20		14285 20		14285 20		

The foregoing table shows that an assessment of our present members up to 60 years of age will bring \$6,184 10
Or in one year, \$74,209 20

I have taken no account of those members over 60 years of age, as in all probability they will not go in the graded assessment system, and no new members of that age can get in.

The mortality in the first twenty months of our existence was 62 in 10,000, or in a membership of 11,301, 70, costing in benefits, \$70,000 00

Showing that the graded assessments are sufficient for the purpose of meeting our liabilities.

In five years from now one assessment will bring \$7,472 45, or
 during a year, \$89,869 40

The mortality for the last seventeen months has been 74 in
 10,000, costing in benefits, \$84,000 00

Showing that the assessment is ample to meet the liability. Even
 allowing that in five years hence our mortality will be the full
 average of our experience during the past six years, or 8 in
 1,000, costing in benefits, \$90,000 00
 the graded assessment is still sufficient to meet the liability.

With careful selection of risks, and strict medical examination, it is be-
 lieved that the mortality can be reduced, and the Supreme Lodge enabled,
 after an experience of some years (say five), to modify the assessment, or in-
 struct the Supreme Secretary to exempt the members from an assessment
 whenever the surplus funds justifies it; the exemption should always be to
 the longest contributing members first, and gradually enlarge it as the fre-
 quency of exemption of assessments occurs.

The following tables are based upon the American Tables of Mortality,
 compared with our own experience for the past six years, making a reason-
 able allowance for the gain from lapses or suspensions. The calculations are
 for an endowment of \$1,000, in monthly payments, and show,

1. The age at which a brother enters the Endowment Rank.
2. The age at the end of the expectancy of life at the age given.
3. The flexible graded assessment plan, showing the cost of the endow-
 ment from year to year.
4. The fixed graded assessment plan, giving the average cost of the en-
 dowment from the age of entering the Endowment Rank to the end of his
 expectancy of life.
5. The amount to be placed in reserve, under the fixed graded assessment
 plan.
6. The percentage of mortality at the age given.

American Tables show a mortality of 0.94 per cent. between 21 and 50
 years; our own experience is only 0.8 per cent. from 21 to 73.

6.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
0.79	21	63	\$0 40	\$0 70	\$0 30	53	72	\$0 85	\$1 80	\$0 95	1.60
0.79	22	63	0 40	0 70	0 30	54	72	0 90	1 90	1 00	1.74
0.80	23	63	0 40	0 70	0 30	55	72	0 95	2 00	1 05	1.86
0.80	24	64	0 40	0 70	0 30	56	73	1 00	2 10	1 10	1.99
0.80	25	64	0 40	0 75	0 35	57	73	1 10	2 20	1 10	2.13
0.81	26	64	0 40	0 75	0 35	58	73	1 15	2 30	1 15	2.30
0.82	27	65	0 40	0 80	0 40	59	74	1 25	2 40	1 15	2.47
0.83	28	65	0 40	0 80	0 40	60	74	1 35	2 55	1 20	2.67
0.83	29	65	0 40	0 80	0 40	61	75	1 45	2 70	1 25	2.89
0.84	30	65	0 40	0 80	0 40	62	75	1 55	2 85	1 30	3.13
0.85	31	66	0 45	0 85	0 40	63	75	1 70	3 00	1 30	3.39
0.86	32	66	0 45	0 90	0 45	64	76	1 85	3 15	1 30	3.69
0.87	33	66	0 45	0 90	0 45	65	76	2 00	3 35	1 35	4.01
0.88	34	67	0 45	0 95	0 50	66	76	2 20	3 55	1 35	4.37
0.89	35	67	0 45	0 95	0 50	67	77	2 40	3 75	1 35	4.76
0.91	36	67	0 45	1 00	0 55	68	78	2 60	4 00	1 40	5.20
0.92	37	67	0 50	1 00	0 50	69	78	2 85	4 25	1 40	5.68
0.94	38	68	0 50	1 05	0 55	70	79	3 10	4 50	1 40	6.20
0.96	39	68	0 50	1 10	0 60	71	79	3 40	4 75	1 35	6.77
0.98	40	68	0 50	1 10	0 60	72	80	3 70	5 05	1 35	7.37
1.00	41	69	0 50	1 15	0 65	73	80	4 00	5 35	1 35	8.02
1.02	42	69	0 50	1 20	0 70	74	81	4 35	5 70	1 35	8.70
1.05	43	69	0 55	1 25	0 70	75	81	4 70	6 05	1 35	9.44
1.08	44	69	0 55	1 30	0 75	76	82	5 10	6 50	1 40	10.2
1.12	45	70	0 60	1 35	0 75	77	83	5 55	7 00	1 45	11.2
1.16	46	70	0 60	1 40	0 80	78	83	6 05	7 55	1 50	12.0
1.20	47	70	0 60	1 45	0 85	79	84	6 60	8 30	1 70	13.2
1.25	48	70	0 65	1 50	0 85	80	...	7 20	.....	.....	14.4
1.31	49	71	0 70	1 55	0 85	81	...	7 95	.....	.....	15.09
1.38	50	71	0 70	1 60	0 90	82	...	8 70	.....	.....	17.4
1.45	51	71	0 75	1 65	0 90	83	...	9 60	.....	.....	19.2
1.54	52	72	0 80	1 75	0 95	84	...	10 60	.....	.....	21.1

The Subordinate Lodge.

HOW COMMENCED.

THE Subordinate Lodge is generally called the working Lodge, from the fact that in it the candidates are initiated, proved, and charged; and through it the money is raised with which to carry on the great cause of Benevolence. It never consists of less than seven members of the Knight Degree, including one qualified to preside. It must have been chartered and instituted by the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction in which it is located, or, in case of there being no Grand Lodge, by the Supreme Lodge direct.

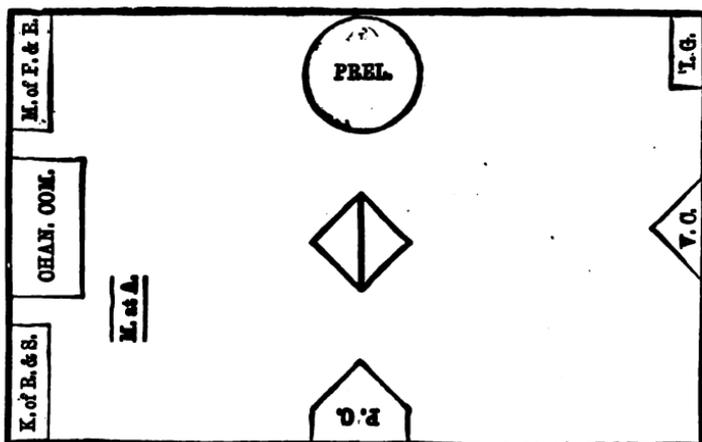


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE OFFICERS AND THE SHAPE OF THEIR STATIONS AND THEIR COLORS, VIZ.:

V. C., blue. P., black. C. C., red. P. C., yellow.

Should you desire forming a Lodge in your vicinity, the first step necessary for you to take is to ascertain how many persons can be obtained, who have taken the requisite number of degrees, that are willing to unite with you for that purpose. You may do this by private inquiry, or by calling an informal meeting through the press. Failing to obtain the required number, you might be able to get a sufficient number of individuals who are not members of the Order to unite with you for the purpose of applying for a charter or dispensation.

Before taking the first step you should be cautious and calculating. Cautious as to who you ask to join with you, so that no unworthy characters gain admittance to our Order; or, if there are persons who have already attained the exalted position of Knight, and have proved themselves unworthy of the name, be careful that they do not impose themselves upon you, and gain admittance into your young Lodge. Very much is depending on the material of the Lodge, especially at starting. Outsiders judge the Order by its members, and if you are **successful in**

obtaining persons who are respectable in every sense of the term, you will create a good impression ; if you do not, it will be better if you let the project drop before the Lodge is instituted. Calculate carefully whether the expenses of rent, furnishing a room, and obtaining the necessary regalia, etc., will not be too great for the number of members you will be able to obtain ; whether, after paying these expenses, there is likely to be income enough to meet the demands for relief. Make haste slowly, and consider every step well beforehand.

PETITION.

Having fully determined the above points to your satisfaction, and secured the requisite number of qualified persons, your next step is to petition the proper authorities — the Grand Chancellor, if there is a Grand Lodge in your State ; if not, the Supreme Chancellor — for a Charter or Dispensation.

The Supreme Lodge requires that the expenses of its officers be paid by the petitioners, but many of the State Grand Lodges pay the expenses of the instituting officer out of their own funds.

INSTITUTION.

The Charter or Dispensation for “the organization” of the Lodge having been granted, call upon those whom you wish to become members, obtain their names and proposition fee ; but be sure that you have carefully ascertained as to their character and habits, and that the petitioners are unanimous in favor of their admission. One bad member will often ruin a Lodge. Have your Lodge-room fitted up neatly and comfortably, and be sure that it is secure against eaves-droppers. In purchasing your regalia and fixtures see that they are of good material and substantial. Don't go beyond your means ; it is better to commence down and go up, than to incur expenses that you cannot meet ; or if you succeed in meeting them, to have your means for doing good curtailed so as to be practically useless. Select your officers, and let the officers and members refresh their memories in the work if they are already Knights, so that when the time comes they will be prepared to go through the ceremo-

nies in a proper manner. These and other duties should be arranged in time, so that when the day of institution arrives there will be no bustle, no confusion. As soon as the Lodge is instituted, elect and appoint the officers before agreed upon; appoint the committees to report upon the applicants for membership, who should be in waiting. Their characters and qualifications having been thoroughly canvassed before, the committee will be ready to report immediately. The officers having prepared themselves, the initiation, proving, and charging can go on with the same system as in an old Lodge. Everything passing off harmoniously and in order, you will recollect the day of your institution with pride and pleasure.

FIRST BUSINESS MEETING.

At the first meeting after institution it would be well to have no initiation, as there will, no doubt, be considerable business to transact. Have all the bills against the Lodge made out, audited by the proper committee, and ordered to be paid out of the first funds received. Provision should have already been made for a loan to meet the demands, and it will be necessary for the Lodge to assume the responsibility. It may be necessary for you to continue the present committees, or appoint new ones to procure other requisite supplies. The Chancellor Commander should see that the officers fully understand their various duties, and thus prepare for the prompt transaction of business in the future.

OPENING LODGE.

One of the duties taught by our Order is promptness. Both officers and members should bear this in mind, and endeavor to be at the Lodge-room punctually at the hour stated in the By-laws. By so doing late hours for closing will be avoided, and all will be able to return to their families in reasonable time.

At precisely the appointed hour for the convening of the Lodge the presiding officer should see that the officers and members are in their appropriate regalia. The proper officer should then examine those present, to ascertain whether they are all properly qualified and entitled to remain. At the signal each member should

maintain a respectful silence. Pay strict attention to the recital of the duties of the various officers, so that you may know what is required of them. Besides, you may be called upon to fill vacancies occasionally, and it will be well for you to learn the duties of each office beforehand. But should you have every charge committed to memory, you ought to show respect to those in office, besides setting a good example to new members. Be ready to coöperate with the officers in the discharge of their duties, so that harmony and peace may prevail.

The opening ceremonies over, those who have arrived since the time of commencement and are waiting outside may be admitted, and the Lodge is ready to proceed to business.

WORK, WITH ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Sufficient time having elapsed for those in the ante-room to work their way in, the Lodge will proceed to business. There is no Order of Business prescribed by the Supreme Lodge, but many Lodges have adopted the following. As it is general, we will designate some of the items coming under each head.

I. *Roll Call.*

1. The name of each officer is called, and the presence or absence of each one noted.

II. *Reading Minutes of Previous Meeting.*

1. Should any special or adjourned meetings have been held during the week, read them in connection with those of the regular meeting. No objections being offered they will stand approved as read.

III. *Absentees.*

1. The Secretary will here read the names of the officers who were absent at the previous meeting.

2. He will make a note on the minutes whether the excuses offered are accepted by the Lodge, or whether a fine is imposed on them for absence.

IV. *Call of Sick Roll.*

1. Announcement of new cases of sickness.

2. Report of the Relief Committee.
3. Ordering benefits in favor of those brethren who are entitled to them, by the Chancellor Commander.
4. Should any brother need watchers, appoint brethren to perform that duty during the coming week, including the next Lodge night.

V. *Balloting on Previous Petitions.*

1. Reading of reports of committees on investigation, and balloting for each candidate separately.
2. Balloting for candidates to be proved or charged.

VI. *Conferring Degrees.*

1. Officers and members should take especial care to have everything ready, and let each officer be at his post, and perfect silence prevail during the conferring of degrees, so that the candidate will be fully impressed with the solemnity of the ceremony.

VII. *Reception of Petitions.*

1. Propositions of candidates received and read.
2. Accepted, if correct, and committees appointed to investigate the health, habits, and character of the applicant.

VIII. *Unfinished Business.*

1. Reports of standing committees received and acted upon.
2. Reports of special committees.
3. Other business appearing upon the minutes that has been laid over from a previous meeting.

IX. *Miscellaneous Business.*

1. Such business as does not come under any of the preceding divisions, viz.: communications from the Grand Lodge, from sister Lodges, or anything of a miscellaneous character.

The above or some similar order of business should be adhered to at all regular meetings, so that everything may be transacted with as little confusion as possible. If it is necessary to depart from it in order to reach some particular business at once, a motion can be made to suspend the rules, or to lay on the table for the time being each item coming before the one desired. When the business thus reached before its turn is transacted, you

can return to the regular order again. While system should govern all the proceedings of a Lodge, care should be taken that brethren do not become cold and formal toward each other. Let not anger and dissension arise in your midst, but let respect and courtesy govern all your actions. Guard against using sarcastic remarks or personalities toward any brother, lest you wound his feelings or excite ill-will, but endeavor by every act and word to unite all more firmly in the bonds of brotherly love. Always take for granted that the brother differing with you, intends what is best for the Lodge.

CLOSING LODGE.

The business of the evening having been transacted, and sufficient time having been allowed for any excitement to subside, the Lodge will proceed to close. The ceremonies of closing are equally as impressive as those at opening, and should be listened to attentively by all. You are about to leave the company of your brethren and mingle again with the outer world. You should put your trust in your Heavenly Father, and ask him to shield you from all harm, that you may be able to again meet your brethren around the altar of the Lodge-room.

WORK OUT OF THE LODGE.

Do not think that when Lodge closes your work is done. The work in the Lodge-room is very little when compared with that which you are expected to perform outside. It is but the preparation-room, where the lessons of charity and benevolence are instilled into your mind, that you may practise them toward your brethren and toward the outer world. It is the drill-room, where you are drilled in the manual of moral warfare, that you may successfully battle against the immorality and selfishness of the world. If you are an officer, there are many duties for you to perform. You are to visit the sick and distressed; the widow and orphan are to be attended to; they may need aid or counsel, perhaps both. It is your duty to see that none suffer. **If on a committee, you should attend to whatever business is**

assigned you, and be ready to report at the next meeting of the Lodge, or when called upon. But whether you are an officer, committee-man, or member, you are to carry the principles of brotherly love into your every-day life, and exercise them toward your fellow-men.

FORM OF MINUTES.

Much depends upon the manner in which the records of a Lodge are kept. It is important that they should be correct, written in a plain, neat handwriting, and in such a manner that any particular business, occurring in the past, may be referred to in a moment. In order to do this, the Keeper of Records and Seal should have a memorandum or pencil book, in which he can take down the proceedings as they occur. After the minutes have been approved, let him copy them into the regular minute book. It is of the latter we wish to speak in this place. The By-laws of the Lodge should be written either in the front or back part of the book, the front would be the best, leaving enough space to add all amendments or additions that may be made. The record of each meeting should commence at the head of a page, with the name and number of the Lodge, and the date on which the meeting is held. Leave a blank space of about an inch and a half at the right side of the page, so that you may name the subject of each paragraph. A blank line should also be left between each subject. It may take more paper, but the time saved in referring back to former proceedings, will abundantly repay for the small extra outlay. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, and their approval, place the names of absentees, also the names and excuses, if they offer any, of those who were absent at the previous meeting, and the action of the Lodge; you will thus have them so that they can be easily found should any question arise as to persons having served the required number of nights, or whether they have been excused for their absence by the Lodge. It is not necessary that every unimportant motion, that is unsuccessful, should be recorded; but every important motion, whether passed or not, should be entered upon the minutes, with the action

of the Lodge. Letters and other important papers should be mentioned, with their substance and number. The paper itself should be folded, numbered, nature and date written on one end, and filed away, so that it may be referred to without loss of time. The sum total of the receipts for the evening should be embraced in the minutes, just before the signature of the Keeper of Records and Seal. In no case should the Lodge allow any motion or resolution, passed by it, no matter how wrong in spirit or in law, to be omitted, changed, or erased. It is a part of the records of the Lodge, and must remain so. The Lodge can rescind or annul the action if it chooses. In that case both should appear upon the minutes.

SYNOPSIS OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

The Supreme Lodge has decided that Cushing's Manual shall be the authority in rules of order, so far as it does not conflict with the laws of the Order. Every member should acquaint himself with the rules governing legislative bodies, so that he may be able to take part in the proceedings of his Lodge. It is expected that the officers will study the Manual until they become versed therein; but for the benefit of those members who have not the time, and do not wish to make the subject a study, we will give a brief synopsis of the principal parliamentary rules.

1. It is the duty of the presiding officer to preserve order and decorum; to announce the business of the Lodge in the order in which it is to be acted upon; to receive and submit all motions and propositions presented by the members; to put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or necessarily arise in the course of the proceedings, and to announce the result; he may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; he shall decide questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Lodge; before giving his decision he may, if he choose, take the opinion of other members, but when ready to give his opinion no one can deter him by claiming the right to be first heard. When two or more

members rise to speak at the same time, he shall decide which is entitled to the floor.

2. Every member, however humble he may be, has the same right with every other, to submit his propositions to the Lodge, to explain and recommend them in discussion, and to have them patiently examined and deliberately decided upon by the Lodge.

3. No member has a right to disturb or interrupt another while speaking, except to call him to order; nor when a member is speaking to pass between him and the Chair, leave the hall, or entertain private conversation.

4. Every member, when he wishes to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the presiding officer, and, after he has been recognized by the Chair, proceed with his remarks. While speaking, he shall confine himself to the question under debate at the time, avoiding all personality or indecorous language, as well as any reflection upon the Lodge or its members. When he gives way for another to make an explanation, he cannot resume without the consent of the Lodge.

5. No one shall speak more than once upon the same question until all the members wishing to speak have had an opportunity; after that he may speak again by leave of the Lodge.

6. When a member is called to order by the Chair, he shall take his seat until the question of order is determined, when the Chair shall direct him to proceed with his speech.

7. Every question must receive a second, and be stated by the Chair before it can be debated.

8. When a question is before the Lodge no motion can be made except to adjourn, to lie on the table, the previous question, to postpone, either indefinite or to a certain day, to commit, or to amend, which shall severally have preference in the order named.

9. A motion to adjourn cannot be made while a member is speaking, neither can a motion to adjourn be renewed until some business has been transacted after the first motion for that purpose. In the absence of any rule to the contrary, a motion to adjourn cannot be debated or amended, except when made for the purpose of stopping a debate or to suppress a question. A motion

to adjourn, when not in the regular order of business of the Lodge, is usually made in this form: "I move that we suspend the order of business, and proceed to close."

10. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums, numbers, or dates shall be proposed, the question shall first be taken upon the highest sum or number, and longest or latest date.

11. The first person named on a committee shall act as chairman thereof until another is chosen by themselves.

The above are a few of the essential points necessary to be observed in the transaction of Lodge business, in order to have the proceedings pass off "decently and in order." It will be well for officers and members to recollect that —

"The great purpose of all rules and forms, is to subserve the will of the assembly, rather than to restrain it; to facilitate, and not to obstruct, the expression of thier deliberate sense." — *Cushing.*

Duties and Department of Knights.

EACH Knight, when he was admitted, took upon himself an obligation to perform certain duties. There are others, that are not expressed in words, but which are equally obligatory upon every member by virtue of his being a Knight. It is upon these that we wish to offer a few remarks in this place.

LODGE ATTENDANCE.

Regular attendance at Lodge meetings is a duty that a Lodge has a right to expect of every member, when it does not conflict with that which he owes to his family or business. There are in all Lodges a few zealous members, who, by their lives, show that they became members of the Order from their love for the principles it inculcates, and who are willing to do their part in the work. These are always present, rain or shine, unless prevented by sickness. They do more than their share in the cause.

There are others, who, for a while, did bravely; they were

present in season and out of season ; their brothers, seeing their devotion, elected them to office and conferred the highest honor in the Lodge upon them. After they had passed the Chairs their zeal suddenly cooled down ; they stayed away occasionally, and ere a great while they did not come at all, except to pay their dues, and very often they send them by some one else. They forget the principles of the Order, and lose all interest in the business of their Lodge. Not that the principles of the Order are not the same, or that the business is not equally as interesting as before. They have accomplished the object for which they started, and have no further use for the Order, except, perhaps, to get benefits in case of sickness. Such are generally the first to complain if neglected in case of sickness, or if the benefits are not paid them the moment they are due. Some, again, fail to attend, more from carelessness than from any intention to neglect their duty. To those who are absent on account of family duties or business, we have nothing to say, only to attend as often as possible.

Brethren, it is a duty that we owe to ourselves and to each other to be present at the regular meetings of our Lodge whenever it is within our power. It is there that we become more familiar and learn to know each other better. Unless we become acquainted with the members of our own household it is impossible to practise that sociability, that friendship towards each other of which we boast. There is work for each one to do, and those who do not attend impose their share upon those who are more faithful to their obligations. There is business to be transacted, and money to be expended, in which each member has an interest. You should be there to assume your share of the responsibility ; to give the brethren the benefit of your knowledge and experience. Especially is it your duty if you are a Past officer, for it was through the kindness of your brethren that you obtained the knowledge and experience of the affairs of your Lodge. They have honored you ; try and show them that you appreciate their kindness. It is no wonder that many outsiders have their doubts as to the Order, and many young members falter at the start, when they see so many of the older Knights

derelict in their attendance. What a grand revival there would be in the cause were each member to make it a point to be present at each meeting. There would be no complaint then of dull meetings.

See to it, brethren, that you "neglect not the meeting of yourselves together," and thus become recreant to the principles of our institution.

DUES.

The prompt payment of dues is a duty that every Knight owes, not only to his Lodge, but to his family. It is impossible for the Lodge to pay its current expenses, and meet the demands of its sick and distressed, without funds. And it is upon the small amount due from each member that the Lodge is dependent to meet these obligations. We are too apt to think that the small sum due from us will make no difference—that three months after it is due will be in plenty time. Perhaps it would make no particular difference were there only one person to think that way; but where there are a number of the same opinion, it may prove disastrous to the Lodge. But even if it should not retard the business of the Lodge, there are others who have a right to demand that you keep your dues promptly paid in advance. Your wife and children are depending upon you for their support, and it is your duty, while in life and health, to make provision for them, so that they will not suffer, should sickness or death overtake you. "Procrastination is the thief of time," is a trite but true saying. We are continually seeing its truthfulness verified in our Order. There is scarcely a week that passes but what we hear of some brother who has met with an accident or been taken sick, and when his name is announced in the Lodge he is found to be in arrears with his dues, perhaps only a few days. There are but few of our older members who cannot relate some particular case of hardship, the result of carelessness on the part of a brother in not paying his dues. Brothers, be prompt in attending to this matter. Do not wait until the very last night. It would be better to have your dues paid a year in advance than be a few days behind time.

DEBATE.

Every brother should take some part in the transaction of the Lodge business. The Lodge is a school-room, and many young men have obtained their first experience in debate and parliamentary usage at its meetings. Speak whenever you think that you can say anything to the point, or wish to express your views upon any subject before the Lodge, not for the mere purpose of debate or opposition, but to improve yourself and to overcome your diffidence. If you do not learn to speak upon the small affairs, you will never be able to take part in the discussion on weightier questions. Study well the different subjects coming up before the Lodge; and should you take part in their discussion, see if you cannot throw additional light upon them; clothe your ideas in as choice language as is at your command, but do not use what are termed big words when there are simpler ones with the same meaning. Avoid giving offence to others, either on account of their opinion or motives, remembering that all cannot see alike, and that every one is entitled to his opinion and has a right to be heard. Do not allow your temper to become ruffled, but keep cool and collected. You will be better able to express your thoughts, and will have a greater influence upon your brethren. When you have said all that you can upon a subject, take your seat. Do not attempt to repeat your words, otherwise you will weary the brethren, and your remarks will lose their effect. If you succeed in obtaining an easy and correct style of delivery, so that you can speak well and to the point on every subject in which you have an interest, you will have gained an accomplishment which you will never have cause to regret.

CORRECT WORKING.

There is nothing of greater advantage for the general promotion of the interests of the Order, than correct working in the Lodge. In order to have correct work, it is necessary for each officer and member to understand well what is expected of him, and to endeavor to perform his part to the best of his ability. There is nothing that disgusts a visitor so much as to visit a

Lodge during Initiation, or Conferring of Degrees, and see the officers read their charges and do everything else in a careless, bungling manner. The candidate fails to be impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and, as a matter of course, will not be able to realize to the full extent the responsibility that he is assuming. The visitors, and even members of the Lodge, stay away. This should not be. Members should be careful not to elect any one to office who is not fully qualified, no matter if he is a "good fellow." Installing officers should require that every one be able to deliver the various charges of the office to which he is elected before he is installed. Some may urge poor memories as an excuse. There are none who cannot commit three or four lines a day. Let them do that, and they will be astonished to find how soon they will have their charges fully committed. The presiding officer should require that each officer be *prompt* in the performance of every duty devolving upon him. The opening, closing, conferring of Degrees, and other work will then be made impressive and have the desired effect, not only on candidates, but upon all who attend. There is nothing that will attract brothers to the Lodge-room, or make them feel a pride in their Lodge, so much as the performance of the business and work without blundering.

We presume that every Knight is fully impressed with the necessity of having the signs, passwords, etc., correct. They are the key that unlocks the combination lock. By them he expects to gain admittance to his own and sister Lodges, or to prove himself when among strangers. He should, therefore, be careful to keep himself bright, so that he may be ready to prove that he is a Knight beyond a doubt whenever necessary.

VOTING AND BALLOTING.

As the business of the Lodge interests all, no member should fail to express his views or choice by voting on every subject that may arise, especially on the admission of new members. No one has the right to avoid his share of the responsibility. The secret ballot was instituted to allow each individual the utmost freedom in the expression of his will. It is the strongest

guarantee of the Order. No one can rightfully charge another with responsibility for its verdict when the result is contrary to his wishes. By it the most timid is enabled to vote as he thinks right, without fear of any one betraying his vote to the candidate, or of offending the friends of the petitioner. No one should fear to use the black ball when he thinks the candidate is unworthy. But before doing so, examine well into your objections. Be sure that they do not arise from personal spite or hatred, or on account of his religion or politics, or because some friend of yours has been rejected. He who would employ the black ball as an instrument of revenge is unfit to be a member of the Order. You have no right to injure the character of a person in any way. After examining into your objections, should you find that there is nothing against the candidate beyond your own personal dislike, do not fail to vote for him; but if you find that he is not possessed of a good moral character, or does not come up to the other requirements of the Order, it is your *duty* to cast a black ball.

The secrecy of the ballot for candidates should be maintained. No brother has a right to tell how he voted, for by so doing the very object of the secrecy is defeated.

DUTIES TO SELF, FAMILY, AND OTHERS.

No one can be a good Knight if he is unfaithful to the duties he owes to himself, his family, and to others. He is expected to be a good husband, a good father, a good neighbor, and a good citizen. Selfishness is one of the great sins of the age, and to banish it from the face of the earth is one of the leading objects of our association. But there are certain duties that every one owes to himself and family, the failure to perform which is a sin. He must not neglect his business, or suffer his affairs to become embarrassed; to waste his time in idleness; or to recklessly expose his health. He is bound to look after the welfare of his family; to devote a portion of his time to them. He who neglects his wife and children upon the plea of attending to Lodge affairs, has failed to profit by the first lessons of the Order, and does us an injury instead of good. They have the

first claim upon his time. Then there are duties which he owes to his neighbors and fellow-citizens, irrespective of their connection with the Order. He cannot perform these duties unless he is law-abiding, and practises the Golden Rule toward all. He must be willing to assist his fellow-men in sickness or distress; deal gently with the frailties of others, and endeavor to set them an example by his own life and conduct. He must be honest, cautious, and prudent in all his transactions; in a word, he must be a gentleman in every sense of the word.

Committees.

THERE is a large amount of time saved to Lodges by referring important business to committees, and the Lodge, as a general rule, coincides with the report of the committee. It is very important, therefore, that none but live, active workers, possessing sound judgment, should ever be placed upon a committee; and if a careless, indolent person gets on, no matter what his rank, make him do his share of the work, for no one has any more right to appropriate credit for work that he did not do, than he has to take money belonging to another. But the presiding officer should be careful not to appoint the same brother upon more than one committee at a time. It is a well known fact that where a brother has an office or some other duty to perform, he always takes a greater interest in the business of the Lodge. If you divide the offices and committees, you will make two or three work instead of one; thereby compelling them to attend the meetings, and show an interest in the work and business of the Lodge.

GENERAL DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

A committee is a miniature assembly, and its business should be conducted as nearly as possible in the same manner. The Lodge has the right to state the time and place of meeting of a committee, but when no directions are given it may select its

own time and place; except that it cannot sit during Lodge hours without permission. The first person named on a committee acts as its chairman, at least until the first meeting, and he is generally permitted to do so during the continuance of the committee. But as every committee has a right to elect its own chairman, the person first named should require them to elect a person to that position. This done, the committee should proceed to the consideration of the business referred to it. Should it be necessary to hold more than one meeting, fix upon the time and place, and let each member be prompt in his attendance. If any fail, the chairman should impress the necessity of punctuality upon their minds; that having no effect, report their neglect to the Lodge. No one has a right to waste the time of others in keeping them waiting to suit his convenience, or to impose upon them his share of labor. When the committee has finished the business, and agreed upon a report on the subject referred to them, let it be drawn up in a clear and lucid manner, so that every one can understand it, and present it to the Lodge at its next meeting.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The duties devolving upon this committee are of more importance than those of any other. Especially is this the case in large cities, where persons are often proposed, of whom, perhaps, no one in the Lodge, except the proposers, has ever heard. In such cases the Lodge has to rely to a great extent upon the report of the committee; if they attend to their duty, and thoroughly investigate the health, habits, character, and even peculiarities of the candidate, and report favorably, he will probably make a good acquisition. We say probably, from the fact that, with all their caution, committees can be deceived occasionally. But if they have been careless, as is too often the case, you run a great risk of getting unworthy persons as members who will bring reproach upon the Order. Brothers in their desire to propose the greatest number of persons as candidates, and Lodges, especially new ones, in their eagerness to increase their membership, do not guard the portals of the Order as they

should. They forget that strength does not lay in numbers, and that one bad member is capable of doing much harm — of even breaking up a Lodge sometimes. A man may be the soundest of the sound, and the strictest of the strict, so far as health and morality are concerned, and yet, by his disagreeable disposition, have a Lodge in continual hot water before he has been a member six months. Each member of an investigating committee should not only make inquiries of the neighbors, but should see the candidate in person. Then, after being satisfied as to the health and character of the petitioner, and before signing a favorable report, he should ask himself: Has he a good disposition? Will he make a good friend and companion? Am I willing to associate with him out of the Lodge as well as in it? Am I willing that he shall visit my home when I am sick? or, in case of my death, am I willing that he should be adviser or counsellor to my bereaved wife and children? Remember that when he is once in the Lodge, he may, in the course of time, act in all these capacities. It will be too late after he has been admitted, to stop and think of these things. He will then be on an equal footing with yourself, and you will be bound to recognize him as such. If you cannot report favorably, go to the brothers who recommended the candidate and give them a chance to withdraw his petition.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

This committee is generally composed of three members, who are appointed by the Chancellor Commander on the night of his installation. It is their duty to examine all bills against the Lodge to see that they are correct. In order to do this they should have a general knowledge of business, that they may detect any overcharging, and judge whether the work or article purchased is what was ordered. They should be punctual in attendance, so that the Lodge, and perhaps others, may not be put to inconvenience.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

This committee is appointed on the last meeting night of each term, for the purpose of examining the books of the financial officers of the Lodge. The members composing it should understand book-keeping, so that they can discover any error that may have occurred, and be able to judge whether the books are kept in a systematic manner. They should examine every item, and report to the Lodge the exact condition in which they find the books.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE SICK.

This committee usually consists of the Chancellor Commander and Vice Chancellor, but in some Lodges others are added. It would be well to have five on the committee, besides the principal officers, so as to have one to visit the sick brother each day. Members of the committee should time their visits to suit the most convenient hours of the family, and to meet the best intervals of the patient. If you are permitted to see the sick brother, do not worry him by talking too much, or upon exciting subjects. Let your conversation be such as to cheer him up and make him forget his pain. Do not make your visits too long. If the brother is very sick, from three to five minutes is long enough.

TRUSTEES.

In the choice of no officer in our Subordinate Lodges should there be more care exercised than in the election of persons to serve as trustees. The standing of a Lodge depends, to a great extent, on its financial ability to meet its obligations, and it is an established fact that the average amount of Lodge receipts, degrees, and dues, will but barely cover the various expenses, such as sick and funeral benefits and current expenses of the Lodge, except when the Lodge is young, and its membership young and healthy; and the Lodge that fails to invest its surplus funds in its youth, so as to yield an income, will find it hard work to keep its head above water as it advances in years, and the majority of its members become old and infirm. The majority of Lodges rely upon the judgment of their financial officers, and only

authorize investments in accordance with their recommendations. If the Trustees look to the interests of the Lodge, and see that every dollar of the Lodge funds brings something into the treasury, the Lodge is very sure to succeed; but if they are dilatory and nonchalant as to their duty, and let the surplus funds lie idle in the hands of the Treasurer, the chances are that as the members grow old, and sickness and disability increase, the small surplus that has accrued will dwindle away, and the Lodge will be unable to meet its obligations to its members. The members, seeing a bankrupt treasury, will begin to draw their cards or allow themselves to be dropped. Every hundred dollars promptly invested is worth more, financially, than a new member; while it brings into the Lodge treasury as much every year as a member, it takes nothing out in the shape of sick benefits. The Lodge should allow enough, and only enough, to remain in the hands of the Treasurer to meet its immediate wants; the surplus should be transferred to the Trustees for investment; and since, as we before remarked, the majority of Lodges rely upon their Trustees as to the manner of investing, great care should be taken that none but competent brethren are elected to that office. They should be wide awake and thoroughly practical business men, who know when and how to make investments to the best advantage. They should also be men in whom the business world would have confidence. No brother should accept the office unless he feels himself qualified, and is willing to devote time and care to the performance of his trust. He should be as careful of the interests of those who confide in him as he is of his own. He should see that the accruing interest is collected as soon as it is due, and have it invested. Our system of dues and benefits is based upon compound interest, and if it is not carried out the Lodge will fail to meet its obligations.

RELIEF COMMITTEES.

As the Supreme Lodge has recommended that Relief Committees be established in all towns or cities where two or more Lodges are located, a few remarks concerning these Committees will not be inappropriate at this place.

It is the duty of Relief Committees to look after sick or distressed brothers, to pay them their benefits, or make donations or loans. They are found to answer the purpose for which they are established, and to perform the work much better than when it is left to individual Lodges. In large cities where there is no Relief Committee, the burthen of relieving transient brothers generally falls on those Lodges most centrally located; whereas, if there is a Relief Committee, the burthen falls on all alike, as the Committee obtains the necessary funds to carry out the objects of its appointment by assessments on the Lodges in the place where the Committee is located, according to their membership. The Committees are composed of one or more representatives from each Lodge in the place, who are elected or appointed for a specified time — generally six months or a year. Lodges should endeavor to make as few changes as possible in their representatives, as the longer a brother acts in that capacity the better qualified he becomes to discharge the required duties and to detect impostors. The Committee should have a President, Secretary, and Treasurer. It can have other officers if it deems proper. The officers perform such duties as are required of them by the Committee. The Secretary should understand book-keeping and be a good penman, as he is required to keep the minutes, accounts, and do all the corresponding for the Committee. At the end of each term he should make a report to the Lodges of the transactions of the Committee. If the reports are printed, it would be an act of courtesy to send copies to the Grand Lodge, to the other Relief Committees of the Order, and to each Lodge to whose member the Committee has granted aid during the term. The Committee should have a seal to be used by the Secretary on all letters or other official documents of the Committee.

In large cities, where there is much sickness, it would be well for the Committee to district the city, appointing at least one member to each district, who should visit the sick in their respective districts once a week, or oftener if the case requires it.

In making loans or donations the Committee should require the applicant to present satisfactory evidence that he is a member

in good standing. Where there are Relief Committees of other societies in the same place, it would be well for all to work in unison, to a certain extent at least. When the person asking for aid states that he belongs to two or three societies the Relief Committees of the other Orders should be consulted, and the desired amount raised between them. Should the party not state that he is a member of another Order, and you grant him aid, notify the other committees of the fact at once, and when the other committees grant relief let them return the compliment. In this manner each will be able to save considerable money in the course of the year. When a committee detects an impostor, it should immediately notify every other Relief Committee and the publications of the Order. It would also be well to notify the Lodges in the smaller towns in the direction the impostor is supposed to have taken. This can be done by having the information printed on postal cards or circulars, always giving a description of the party. Names do not amount to much, as they may be changed at every stopping place. Wherever there is a Relief Committee, all applicants for aid should be sent to it.

Appointive Officers.

THE officers of a Subordinate Lodge are divided into elective and appointive. The appointive officers are four Attendants, Outer Guard, Inner Guard, and Master-at-Arms. In some States the latter is an elective office. These are appointed by the Chancellor Commander on the night of his installation. Any Knight having served one full term in an appointive or elective office is eligible to the chair of Vice Chancellor. The general and special duties of each officer are defined in the charge-books and in the constitution of each jurisdiction, but we will enumerate the most important of them, together with the regalia and station of each officer.

ATTENDANTS.

JEWEL.—A three-inch triangle with flaming torch, all of white metal.

REGALIA.—A plain red collar.



DUTIES.—To assist the sitting Past Chancellor in preparing the room for the conferring of ranks, and to perform such other duties as may be required.

OUTER GUARD.

JEWEL.—A three-inch triangle with a sword, all of white metal.

REGALIA.—A collar of scarlet velvet, trimmed with silver lace border half-inch wide.

STATION.—In the ante-room, outside of the inner door, and to take charge of the outer door.

DUTIES.—The Outer Guard has charge of the ante-room, and upon his fidelity depends the safety of the Lodge. It is his duty to admit no one who is not in possession of the semi-annual password, unless authorized by the Chancellor Commander; to see that brethren clothe themselves in proper regalia; to take charge of



the regalia, and to perform such other duties as are prescribed in the Ritual, and the Chancellor Commander may direct.

INNER GUARD.

JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle with crossed swords, all of white metal.



REGALIA. — Same as Outer Guard.

STATION. — At the inner door and near the Vice Chancellor.

DUTIES. — To allow no one to enter the Lodge who is not clothed in the appropriate regalia of his rank, and who is not in possession of the password, unless authorized to do so by the proper officer,

and to obey the commands of the Chancellor Commander.

MASTER-AT-ARMS.

JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle, with lance, battle-axe, and sword, all of white metal.



REGALIA. — Same as Outer Guard.

STATION. — At the right, and in front of the Chancellor Commander.

DUTIES. — This is the most important of the appointive offices. The Master-at-Arms has charge of the properties of the Lodge, and is responsible for the safe-keeping thereof. He must examine every person in the room before the Lodge is opened, and report the result of such examination to the Chancellor Commander. He is to receive and conduct all candidates during the ceremonies of initiation, proving and charging in the different grades of Rank, and perform such other duties as are required of him by the Ritual. The incumbent of this office should be active, attentive, and obliging. He should also be

possessed of a good memory, so that he will not have to refer to the charge-book when required to perform any duty or to deliver a charge.

Elective Officers.

THE elective officers of the Subordinate Lodge are Keeper of Records and Seal, Master of Finance, Master of Exchequer, who are generally elected annually at the last meeting in December; and the Prelate, Vice Chancellor, and Chancellor Commander, who are elected semi-annually on the last meeting night in June and December. In some States the Master-at-Arms is an elective officer. Any Knight in good standing is eligible to every appointive and elective office in the Lodge, except Vice Chancellor and Chancellor Commander. One term in an appointive or elective office is requisite to be eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor; and one term as Vice Chancellor to that of Chancellor Commander. The Chancellor Commander, by virtue of service in that office till the end of the term, becomes Past Chancellor. Each officer is required to serve till the end of the term, in order to be entitled to the honors of his office; should he resign, the honors go to his successor.

There are general duties required of each officer in the Ritual. There are also special duties that vary in different jurisdictions. Our space will permit us to mention only the most important. It is expected that each officer will study the laws of his jurisdiction, and the Ritual, so that he will be thoroughly conversant with his duty.

KEEPER OF RECORDS AND SEAL.

JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle with crossed pens, all of white metal.

REGALIA. — A collar of scarlet velvet, trimmed with silver lace border.

STATION. — At the head of Lodge-room, and on the right hand of the Chancellor Commander.

DUTIES. — It is the duty of the Keeper of Records and Seal to keep a just and impartial record of all proceedings of the Lodge; conduct all its correspondence; make out semi-annual returns and transmit the same to the Grand Lodge of his jurisdiction; also to transmit to the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal a list of the suspensions, withdrawals, and reinstatement of members, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the constitution and by-laws of his Lodge. The seal of the Lodge is in his keeping, and no one else (except the Master of Finance, in stamping official receipts for dues) has a right to use it, and he only on documents authorized by the Lodge. No one is privileged to interfere with the books and papers of his office, except the Chancellor Commander, D. D. Grand Chancellor, and Grand Chancellor of his jurisdiction. But he should be always ready and willing to give members of the Lodge any desired information as to its affairs. His chirography should be neat and legible, and spelling correct. He should be careful to omit no business actually transacted by the Lodge, and to keep his records and papers so that he may refer to any particular business transacted at a former meeting without loss of time. We have treated on the manner of keeping minutes in a former chapter, to which we would refer the attention of Keepers of Records and Seal.



MASTER OF FINANCE.

JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle with pen and key crossed, all of white metal.

REGALIA. — Same as Keeper of Records and Seal.

STATION. — At the left of the Chancellor Commander, and on a line with the Keeper of Records and Seal.

DUTIES. — The duties of the Master of Finance are to keep an accurate account between the Lodge and its members; receive

all moneys, and pay the same over to the Master of Exchequer, taking his receipt therefor; to make out his semi-annual report and present it to the Lodge, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Ritual of the Order and the laws of his jurisdiction.

The brother holding this office should be a practical book-keeper and accountant, and when a Lodge succeeds in getting a Master of Finance who is in every respect qualified, it should be



loth to change. He should be prompt, exact, and courteous; as much of the peace and prosperity of the Lodge depends upon his exercise of these virtues. Be just and fear not.

For the benefit of those filling this office, who are not practical book-keepers, and who wish to keep their books by double entry, we will offer the following suggestions:

In keeping books by double entry, you must keep constantly in mind that every debit *must* have a credit, and every credit a debit. This system of keeping books may appear much more difficult than by single entry, yet persons are less liable to make errors or omissions. Besides the personal, the following accounts should be opened in your Ledger, viz.: Cash, Treasurer, Initiations and Degrees, Cards Deposited, Dues, Expense, Benefits, and it may be necessary to open some others. It would be well to leave several pages each for the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth accounts above named. The money accompanying a petition, either for initiations or degrees, should not be entered on the book until the applicant receives that for which he applied. Then debit Cash and credit the Initiation and Degrees account, stating from whom received. If the person is admitted on card, credit Cards Deposited instead of Initiation and Degrees account. At the commencement of every quarter, debit each member with a quarter's dues, and credit Dues with the amount. When he pays, credit him and debit Cash. Should he die or withdraw before the end of the quarter, or time for which he has paid, you will give an order on the Treasurer for the overpaid dues, and

debit the Dues account. When a brother is dropped for non-payment of dues, you may close his account by crediting him and debiting dues account. Be sure and state how his account is closed, so that there will be no mistake in case he should apply for reinstatement. In paying the receipts to the Treasurer, credit Cash and debit the Treasurer. When benefits are allowed to a brother, and the order for the same is not drawn, credit him with the amount and debit Benefits. Whenever you give an order on the Treasurer, you credit him and debit whatever account the order is drawn for; if for benefits, the Benefit account; if for expense, the Expense account. At the end of the term, bring down the balance in your primary accounts (such as Treasurer, etc.), and close all of your secondary accounts (such as Initiation and Degrees, Expense, etc.) into Profit and Loss. After you have done that, close Profit and Loss into the Assets account.

With a little thought, you will be always able to tell which account should be debited and which credited. If you are careful that each debit has a credit, and *vice versa*, your books will always balance. You will require a Day-Book, Journal, and Ledger, and perhaps one or two other books.

MASTER OF EXCHEQUER.

JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle with crossed keys, all of white metal.



REGALIA. — Same as Keeper of Records and Seal.

STATION. — At the left of the Chancellor Commander, and by the side of the Master of Finance.

DUTIES. — To his care are intrusted the funds of the Lodge, of which he is to keep a just and accurate account.

He should, therefore, be a good book-keeper and accountant, of undoubted integrity and respectable business talent. It is his duty to require that all the forms and safeguards of business are conformed with before he pays out

any money, and to receive Lodge money only through the Master of Finance.

He should be punctual in his attendance at Lodge meetings, and keep his accounts and vouchers in such a shape that he can make a report whenever called upon by the Lodge. He is required by law to make a return at the end of each term.

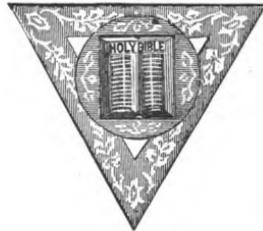
PRELATE.

JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle and circle of white, and open Bible of yellow metal.

REGALIA. — A black velvet collar with silver fringe one and a half inches long, and silver lace border on inner edge half-inch wide.

STATION. — On the left-hand side of the Chancellor Commander, at centre of Lodge, and in a direct line as drawn from the Past Chancellor over or through the altar, opposite the position of the Past Chancellor. The surroundings are black.

DUTIES. — The Prelate is the third executive officer of the Lodge. It is his duty to assist at initiations and in conferring the different ranks, and to perform such other duties as are required of him by the Constitution, laws, and usages of the Order. He should be of unblemished character, so that when he is called upon to perform the duties of Chaplain it will not appear as mockery.



VICE CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL. — A three-inch triangle and lance of white, and escutcheon of yellow metal.

REGALIA. — A collar of scarlet velvet, with silver fringe one and a half inches long, and silver lace border on inner edge half-inch wide.

STATION. — At the lower end of the room opposite the Chancellor Commander. The surroundings of his chair are blue.



DUTIES.—It is his duty to assist the Chancellor Commander in preserving order and decorum; to aid in conducting the ceremonies of the several grades of rank; to preside in the absence of the Chancellor Commander; to appoint the minorities of all committees (unless otherwise ordered by the Lodge), and have charge of the inner door during the sessions of the Lodge; to visit the sick, care for the needy and distressed, chide the wrongdoer, and perform such other duties as the law and Ritual may require.

As he occupies the second official chair, and is the almost certain successor of the Chancellor Commander, his qualifications should in nowise be inferior to those required of the occupant of the first chair. While acting as Vice Chancellor he should be committing to memory the charges of the first chair. He should also study the merits and qualifications of the different members, so that he may appoint the best as officers, and on the different committees, when he is promoted.

CHANCELLOR COMMANDER.

JEWEL.—A double triangle with crossed swords and lance in white, and escutcheon in yellow metal.



REGALIA.—Same as for Vice Chancellor.

STATION.—At the head or upper end of the room. The surroundings of his chair are red.

DUTIES.—The Chancellor Commander is the presiding officer of the Lodge, and, as such, has charge of the officers, members, and visitors of his Lodge. He must not only perform his own, but see that all the subordinate officers discharge their duties, and govern the Lodge without fear or favor. The charge-books are in his possession, and he should be careful that no one who is not entitled shall have access to them. He should be thoroughly posted in the laws and work of the Order, and in parliamentary usage, so that he may decide promptly upon any

questions that may arise; but in making decisions he must remember that his own opinions should have no weight. He must be able to control his temper, so as not to become angry when business does not go to suit him; and deal impartially in all matters brought before him; and listen to the opinions of all — the youngest Knight has the same right to be heard as the oldest past officer, and the Chancellor Commander is bound to protect him in his rights. He is one of the Visiting Committee, and it is his duty to call on sick brethren at least once a week; if they are in need of watchers, to appoint brethren to perform that duty. As the chief officer of the Lodge he should endeavor to set an example of morality and uprightness to the members. He is looked upon by outsiders as a representative of the Lodge; and if he does not conduct himself as he should, the Lodge suffers in reputation.

PAST CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL. — An irregular pentagon of white metal, with escutcheon of yellow metal.

REGALIA. — A collar of scarlet velvet, with gold fringe one and a half inches long, and gold lace border on inner edge half-inch wide.

STATION. — On the right-hand side of the Lodge, midway or centre of the room, looking from the Chancellor Commander's station to the Vice Chancellor at the opposite end. The color of his station is yellow.



DUTIES. — This office is acquired by service. The retiring Chancellor Commander fills this chair for one term, after the expiration of his term as chief officer of the Lodge. He is to have charge of, and be held responsible for, all floor-work, or ceremonials in conferring the degrees, and to perform any other duties detailed for him to do by the Chancellor Commander when the Lodge is working.

He should be prompt in attending the meetings of his Lodge,

and be ready to give the Chancellor Commander the benefit of his experience. Having served his Lodge as Chancellor Commander faithfully unto the end of the term, he is now entitled to the Grand Lodge Degree, and to a seat in that body.

Grand Lodges.

HOW COMMENCED AND CONSTITUTED.

UNTIL a Grand Lodge is formed in a State, District, Territory, or country, all the Subordinate Lodges are under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, and pay to it fifty cents per capita tax on each member annually. Where there are five or more Subordinate Lodges established, and in working order in any Jurisdiction, they may, through the Deputy Supreme Chancellor, "petition the Supreme Chancellor, who shall cause the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal to notify each of the Lodges of that Jurisdiction to elect two Representatives for the unexpired balance of the year, up to the 31st of December following, on the first meeting night of the Lodge after the receipt of the communication."

The Representatives elect, together with the Past Chancellors of the five or more Lodges, shall meet at such place as may be named by the Supreme Chancellor, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge. The Representatives should be provided with certificates of election, and a list of the Past Chancellors in good standing in the different Lodges should also be furnished to the convention. They should elect their officers, being careful to choose the best men for each position, make out a notice of their organization and names of the officers elected, and forward it, along with the dispensation fee, to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, through the Supreme Chancellor. As soon as organized they shall elect two Representatives to the Supreme Lodge, who thereby become Past Grand Chancellors.

The Supreme Chancellor, upon receiving the notice of organ-

ization, etc., will install, or cause to be installed by a Deputy Supreme Chancellor, the officers of said Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge shall then adopt a constitution and by-laws for its own government, subject to the approval of the Supreme Chancellor, appoint the necessary standing committees, and do such other business as may be necessary at the commencement. These could have been agreed upon beforehand, so that the Grand Lodge need waste but little time in their consideration.

It should then apply for a charter, by petition, to the next regular session of the Supreme Lodge. The petition should be accompanied with the reports, constitution, and by-laws, "all of which shall be referred to the proper committees, when the reports being favorable, and the committee on charters and dispensations reporting and recommending that a charter be issued, and the Supreme Lodge concurring therein, the charter shall then be issued, but not otherwise."

The Grand Lodge exercises control over the Subordinate Lodges within its jurisdiction, and possesses the right and power to grant charters; to suspend or take away the same upon proper cause; to receive and hear all appeals; to redress grievances and complaints arising in the Lodges within its jurisdiction; and of enacting such laws for its government as do not conflict with those of the Supreme Lodge. It stands in the same relation to the Supreme Lodge as the Subordinates in its jurisdiction do to it. The Grand Lodge derives its revenue from charter-fees, profit on the sale of supplies, and a per capita tax on the Knights in good standing in each Lodge, or percentage upon the receipts of Lodges.

The business of the Grand Lodge is transacted in the Grand Lodge Degree.

MEMBERS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Each Past Chancellor in good standing in his Subordinate Lodge, is a member of the Grand Lodge of his jurisdiction, and is entitled to attend its sessions, and receive the degree, to vote for Grand officers, to be elected to and hold office in the Grand Lodge; and he cannot be deprived of these rights so long as he

is in good standing. In those jurisdictions where the legislative power is not delegated to Representatives chosen by the Subordinate Lodges, each Past Chancellor has the right to vote and speak, and take part in all the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. Each Past Chancellor, upon completing his term as Chancellor Commander, should receive a certificate of the fact under the seal of his Lodge. Upon presenting his certificate at the Grand Lodge he is waited upon by the proper officer, and, after examination, receives the degree to which he is entitled, and conducted to a seat.

In those jurisdictions where the number of Past Chancellors is large, the legislative power is generally delegated to a few, who are chosen to represent either a Lodge or a district composed of a specified number of Knights. Representatives are elected in the same manner as the officers of the Subordinate Lodge, all Knights in good standing being entitled to vote. No one but Past Chancellors are eligible to the office of Representative. The person elected is entitled to a certificate of election from the Lodge, or the District Deputy, where there are more than one Lodge in a district. In those jurisdictions where the legislative power is vested in Representatives, all Past Chancellors have the right to attend Grand Lodge and to vote for Grand officers, yet none but the Representatives have a right to take part in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

At the sessions of Grand Lodges the business is generally carried on by the aid of committees provided for in their respective constitutions and by-laws, or appointed as the occasion requires. Nearly all measures are first referred to appropriate committees, and after being considered and perfected are reported back to the Grand Lodge for action.

The regalia for Representatives is the same as for Past Chancellor, with a rosette on the left side, with the number of Lodge or District represented, and approved and adopted jewel pendant.

OFFICERS.

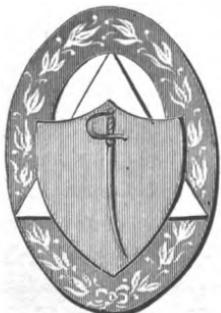
The officers of a Grand Lodge are : the Past Grand Chancellor, who is the retiring Grand Chancellor, Grand Chancellor, Grand

Vice Chancellor, Grand Prelate, Grand Master of Exchequer, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and Supreme Representative, all of whom are elected; the Grand Master-at-Arms, Grand Inner Guard, and Grand Outer Guard, who are elected or appointed as the Grand Lodge may determine; and the District Deputy Grand Chancellors, who are appointed by the Grand Chancellor. The manner of electing Grand officers is left to each jurisdiction. In some they are elected by the Past Chancellors present at the session of the Grand Lodge. In others, the law provides that any Past Chancellor in good standing may forward to the Grand Chancellor the name of any Past Chancellor, also in good standing, stating the office to which he is nominated, prior to a certain date named in the constitution of the jurisdiction. The Grand Chancellor, upon the expiration of the date limiting nominations, notifies the Past Chancellor of his nomination, requesting him to accept or decline by a certain time. Upon the expiration of the time specified the Grand Chancellor forwards the names of all the Past Chancellors who have accepted, stating the office for which they are nominated, to the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, who has them printed and transmitted to the several Lodges. On the night of election, generally the last stated meeting in June or December, tellers are appointed, and all the Past Chancellors present in their respective Lodges are entitled to vote for Grand officers. After the polls are closed the votes are counted, the result announced, a true record is made on the minutes, and a true record, under the seal of the Lodge, sent to the Grand Chancellor, marked "Election Returns." The Grand Chancellor, upon a certain date, calls to his assistance two or three Past Chancellors and proceeds to count the vote, and announces the vote to the Grand Lodge. He also notifies the Subordinate Lodges of the result of the votes cast, prior to the meeting of the Grand Lodge. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes for each office is declared elected. By this mode of election all Past Chancellors have a chance to exercise their right to vote, whereas, where the Grand officers are elected at the session of the Grand Lodge, many are practically disfranchised.

District Deputy Grand Chancellors are appointed by the Grand Chancellor to represent him in their allotted Lodge or District. It is their duty to see that the work of the Order is performed uniformly, to install, or cause to be installed, the officers of the Lodge or Lodges under their charge, and perform such other duties as the Grand Lodge or Grand Chancellor may direct. They should be well posted in the law and work of the Order, so that they may instruct the officers, and render decisions when called upon by the Lodge or Lodges under their control. They have no voice in the Grand Lodge, except as Past Chancellors, and are not entitled to mileage or per diem should they attend its sessions. Their regalia is the same as that for Past Chancellors. The jewel for a District Deputy Grand Chancellor is the same as that for the Grand Outer Guard, except that the emblem is a scroll.

GRAND OUTER GUARD.

JEWEL.—A three and one-half inch oval, inclosing shield, which covers a triangle. On the shield is a sword. Oval and shield of yellow, and triangle and emblem of white metal.*



REGALIA.—Collar of scarlet velvet, with gold fringe one and a half inches long, and gold lace border on inner edge half-inch wide. Form of collar same as for Subordinate Lodge.

DUTIES.—He has charge of the outer door, and cannot admit any one without the password, unless ordered to do so by the Grand Chancellor. He is held responsible for the regalia, jewels, etc.,

* The jewels of all the Grand officers are the same, with the exception of their respective emblems on the shield. For illustration, see Past Grand Chancellor's jewel. The jewels are to be worn pendant to the collar, except when the officer or Past officer is dressed in the "Full Gala," "Ordinary Parade," or "Fatigue Dress," when they are to be worn upon the left breast in open sight.

of the Grand Lodge while it is in session, and is generally compensated for the faithful discharge of his duties.

GRAND INNER GUARD.

JEWEL. — Same as Grand Outer Guard, with crossed swords.

REGALIA. — Same as for Grand Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — The duties of this officer are similar to those of the Inner Guard in the Subordinate Lodge.



GRAND MASTER-AT-ARMS.

JEWEL. — Same as Grand Outer Guard, with lance, battle-axe, and sword crossed.

REGALIA. — Same as for Grand Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — It is his duty to assist in the ceremonies of the Grand Lodge, to preserve order therein, to examine new members and Representatives and conduct them into the Grand Lodge, and to execute the commands of the Grand Chancellor.



GRAND KEEPER OF RECORDS AND SEAL.

JEWEL. — Same as Grand Outer Guard, with crossed pens.

REGALIA. — Same as for Grand Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — It is his duty to keep a just and true record of all the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. He has charge of the seal, books, papers, and other properties of the Grand Lodge. He prepares all charters and dispensations for Subordinate Lodges; attests all official papers and documents, and performs such other duties as are required of him by the laws and regulations



of the Order, for which he receives a regular salary. At each annual session he presents a report of the general condition of the Order in his jurisdiction. He is required to have an office and keep regular office hours.

GRAND MASTER OF EXCHEQUER.

JEWEL.— Same as Grand Outer Guard, with crossed keys.



REGALIA.— Same as that worn by the Grand Outer Guard.

DUTIES.— His duties are similar to those performed by the Master of Exchequer in the Subordinate Lodge. To receive all funds for the use of the Grand Lodge from the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal; pay all orders drawn on him by the Grand Chancellor properly attested. He should understand bookkeeping, so that he may keep his accounts in a proper manner, exhibiting the amount and source from which received, and the purposes and amounts of disbursements, and to give a statement in writing at the session of the Grand Lodge, or whenever required to do so by that body. His books are subject to the examination of the Financial Committee whenever they see proper.



GRAND PRELATE.

JEWEL.— Same as Grand Outer Guard, with open Bible.

REGALIA.— Same as for Grand Outer Guard.

DUTIES.— To open and close the Grand Lodge with prayer, and perform such other duties as comport with his office.

GRAND VICE CHANCELLOR,

JEWEL.— Same as Grand Outer Guard, with baton.

REGALIA.— Same as for Grand Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — He is to act as counsellor and assistant of the Grand Chancellor, and in his absence to preside over the Grand Lodge. In case of the death, removal, inability, or resignation of the Grand Chancellor, the powers and duties of said officer devolve upon the Grand Vice Chancellor for the rest of the term, or until a successor is supplied by special election. In view of such an event, as much care should be taken in the choice of the Grand Vice Chancellor as in that of the Grand Chancellor.



DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL. — Same as Grand Outer Guard, except that the emblem is a scroll.

REGALIA. — Same as for Past Chancellor.

DUTIES. — He is appointed by the Grand Chancellor to represent him in his allotted Lodge or District. It is his duty to see that the work of the Order is performed uniformly, to install, or cause to be installed, the officers of the Lodge or Lodges under his charge, and perform such other duties as the G. L. or G. C. may direct.



GRAND CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL. — Same as Grand Outer Guard, with a gauntlet closed and grasping a truncheon.

REGALIA. — Same as for Grand Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — His duties are to preside and preserve order at all sessions of the Grand Lodge; appoint Grand officers *pro tem.* in case of the temporary absence or disqualification of any Grand officer; appoint all committees, unless otherwise ordered; exercise a general supervision over the Order in his jurisdiction; to decide questions of law



and usage during the recess of the Grand Lodge, and to perform such other duties as belong to an executive and presiding officer of a Grand body. He appoints persons to represent him in the different Lodges or Districts of his jurisdiction, and he may remove them at any time for good cause.

PAST GRAND CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL.—Same as Grand Outer Guard, with escutcheon.



REGALIA.—Black velvet collar trimmed with gold lace and fringe, and “P. G. C.” embroidered in gold on left side.

DUTIES.—The retiring Grand Chancellor shall fill the office of Past Grand Chancellor. He shall have charge and supervise the arrangement of the altar or any other necessary floor-work, and perform such other duties as may be required of him. Having served as Grand Chancellor till the end of the term, he is entitled to the Supreme Lodge Degree, and to a seat in the Supreme Lodge.

Supreme Lodge.

ITS POWERS, HOW CONSTITUTED AND SUPPORTED.

THE Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the World is the source of all true and legitimate authority over the Order, and as such “possesses original and exclusive jurisdiction and power to establish, regulate, and control the forms, ceremonies, written and unwritten work, and to change, alter, and annul the same;” “to provide, print, and furnish all Rituals, forms, ceremonies, cards, odes, charts, and certificates; to prescribe the form, material, and color of all regalia, emblems, jewels, and charts, and to designate the uniform of the Order; to provide for the emanation and distribution of all passwords;” “to establish the Order in States, Districts, Territories, Provinces, or countries where the same has not been engrafted;” to

provide a revenue for the Supreme Lodge ; to provide for annual returns from each Grand Lodge, and for semi-annual returns from each Subordinate Lodge under its immediate jurisdiction ; " to hear and determine all appeals from Grand and Subordinate Lodges, when the same are properly brought before it ; " " to enact all laws and regulations of general application," and carry the same into effect ; to charter Grand Lodges and define the territorial extent of their jurisdiction, and to charter Subordinate Lodges not within the territorial jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge, and to provide a constitution for each Subordinate Lodge under its immediate jurisdiction.

The sessions of the Supreme Lodge are held annually at such time in the months of April, May, June, July, or August, and at such place as was agreed upon at the preceding annual session. Should there have been no date fixed, it shall meet on the third Tuesday in April, and if no place has been agreed upon, the session shall be held at Baltimore, Maryland. The business is transacted in the Supreme Lodge Degree. It is constituted of all Past Supreme Chancellors, its officers, Representatives, and Past Grand Chancellors. Past Supreme Chancellors are entitled to discuss any question, but the right to vote is limited to the officers and Representatives. All Past Grand Chancellors, duly recognized by the Supreme Lodge, are admitted to its sessions and to seats therein, but are not entitled to speak, unless by permission of the Supreme Lodge.

Each Grand Jurisdiction is entitled to two Representatives until it has 20,000 members, and one more for each additional 10,000 members ; but no Grand Lodge is entitled to more than four Representatives. They must be Past Grand Chancellors in good standing in their respective Grand and Subordinate Lodges. They are elected in the same manner as the Grand officers of their jurisdictions, and serve for two years ; the term of one, or, if there are four Representatives, two, from each Grand Lodge expiring each year. The Supreme Lodge pays the mileage and necessary expenses of its officers and Representatives.

The revenue of the Supreme Lodge is derived from dispensation and charter fees ; profits on memorial charts, jewels, odes, charge, and installation books, etc. ; the tax of \$75 annually on

each Grand Lodge for each Representative to which they are entitled, and a per capita tax on the Subordinate Lodges under its immediate jurisdiction.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Supreme Lodge are: Past Supreme Chancellor, Supreme Chancellor, Supreme Vice Chancellor, Supreme Prelate, Supreme Master of Exchequer, Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, Supreme Master-at-Arms, Supreme Inner Guard, Supreme Outer Guard, all of whom, except the Past Supreme Chancellor, are elected biennially. The election is by ballot; a majority of all the votes cast being necessary to a choice. In case of a tie, the balloting continues until a choice is made; the name of the brother receiving the lowest number of votes at each ballot is withdrawn. No one is eligible to any office in the Supreme Lodge, unless he has been duly admitted, by being either a Supreme Representative or a Past Grand Chancellor.

In addition to the above, there are also Deputy Supreme Chancellors, who are appointed by the Supreme Chancellor to represent him in the State, District, Territory, or foreign country having no Grand Lodge. It is their duty to install the officers of the jurisdiction under their control, or cause the same to be done, and to transact such business as the Supreme Chancellor may direct. The jewel of the Deputy Supreme Chancellor is the same as that for Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on upper and scroll on lower portion of the triangle.



SUPREME OUTER GUARD.

JEWEL. — A four-inch circle of yellow metal inclosing triangle of white metal. On the upper portion of the triangle is a globe, and on the lower portion a sword, both of yellow metal.*

* The jewels of all the Supreme officers are the same, with the exception of their respective emblems on the triangle.

REGALIA. — Collar of purple, skirted with scarlet, trimmed with helmet, globe, and tassels, lace and fringe of gilt bullion.

DUTIES. — The duties of this officer are similar to those of the Outer Guard in the Grand Lodge.

SUPREME INNER GUARD.

JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on upper and crossed swords on lower portion of the triangle.

REGALIA. — Same as that worn by the Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — He is to guard the inner door; to admit none who are not legally qualified, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Supreme Lodge.



SUPREME MASTER-AT-ARMS.

JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on the upper, and crossed sword, lance, and battle-axe on the lower portion of the triangle.

REGALIA. — Same as that worn by the Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — The duties of this officer are such as are traditionally appropriate to his station, or such as may be assigned him by the Supreme Lodge.



SUPREME KEEPER OF RECORDS AND SEAL.

JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on upper and crossed pens on lower portion of the triangle.

REGALIA. — Same as that worn by the Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — He shall keep a just and true record of all the pro-

ceedings of the Supreme Council and Lodge, and transmit annually to each Grand Lodge as many copies thereof as the Lodge



has Past Grand Chancellors and officers, and one copy for each Subordinate Lodge in their several jurisdictions, and one to each Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge. He is to collect all the revenues of the Supreme Lodge and pay the same over to the Supreme Master of Exchequer. He has charge of all books, papers, and other properties

of the Supreme Lodge. He prepares all charters for Grand Lodges; attests all necessary official papers and documents, and performs such other duties as are required of him by the laws of the Order, and the Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Lodge may direct. He receives a stated salary per annum, payable quarterly, and is required to give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties.

SUPREME MASTER OF EXCHEQUER.

JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on upper and crossed keys on lower portion of the triangle.



REGALIA. — Same as that worn by the Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — He shall render a true and faithful account of his doings to the Supreme Lodge at its annual session, together with an account of all moneys received and disbursed, and the earnings accrued from investments; pay all orders drawn on him by the Supreme Chancellor, properly attested by the S. K. of R.

and S. For the faithful performance of his duties he is required to give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

SUPREME PRELATE.

JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on upper and an open Bible on lower portion of the triangle.

REGALIA. — White collar, skirted with scarlet, trimmed with gilt lace and bullion fringe and tassels. On the right breast of the collar shall be embroidered, in gilt bullion, a visored helmet, with axe and lance crossed, and on the left breast a globe.

DUTIES. — He shall open and close the Supreme Lodge with prayer, and perform all obligatory ceremonies as prescribed in the Ritual or usages of the Order, and such other duties as comport with his office.



SUPREME VICE CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on upper and baton on lower portion of the triangle.

REGALIA. — Same as that worn by the Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — He is to perform such duties as may be assigned him by the Supreme Lodge or the Supreme Chancellor. In case of the death, absence, removal, or physical incompetence of the chief officer, he shall act as Supreme Chancellor.



SUPREME CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe in centre and escutcheon in each corner of the triangle.

REGALIA. — Same as that worn by the Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — In addition to his duties as presiding officer of the Supreme Lodge, he is to exercise a watchful supervision over all

Grand and Subordinate Lodges, and see that all the constitutional enactments, rules, and edicts of the Supreme Lodge are duly observed, and that the dress, work, and discipline of the Order are everywhere uniform. He



has the right to call special sessions of the Supreme Lodge, or conventions of Supreme officers in council; to visit any Grand or Subordinate Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, and to give such instructions and directions as the good of the Order may require; to grant dispensations for the institution of Subordinate Lodges, and for Grand Lodges, in

States, Countries, Districts, or Territories, where the same have not been heretofore established; to manage the contingent fund of the Supreme Lodge; to hear and decide such questions of law as may be submitted to him by Grand and Subordinate Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, and such decisions are binding until disaffirmed or reversed by the Supreme Lodge. He also appoints a Deputy Supreme Chancellor in all States, Districts, Territories, and foreign countries where Lodges are established and are without a Grand Lodge.

DEPUTY SUPREME CHANCELLOR.



JEWEL. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe on upper and scroll on lower portion of the triangle.

REGALIA. — Same as Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES. — He is to represent the Supreme Chancellor of the World in the State, District, Territory, or foreign country having no Grand Lodge, and transact such other business as the S. C. may direct.

PAST SUPREME CHANCELLOR.

JEWEL.— Same as Supreme Outer Guard, with globe in centre, and an escutcheon in each lower and the stars in the upper corner of the triangle.

REGALIA.— Same as the Supreme Outer Guard.

DUTIES.— This office is attained by service as Supreme Chancellor. He shall have charge of and supervise the arrangements of the altar or any other necessary floor-work.



REGALIA AND JEWELS OF OTHER MEMBERS.

Past Supreme Chancellors have the same collar and jewel as the sitting Past Supreme Chancellor.

The regalia for Past Grand Chancellors is a black velvet collar trimmed with gold lace and fringe, and "P. G. C." embroidered in gold on left side.

Supreme Representatives have the same regalia as Past Grand Chancellors, with "S. R." upon the right-hand side of collar in gilt bullion.

The jewel of a Supreme Representative is the same as for Grand Outer Guard, with an ornamental device of white metal, on which is engraved the coat-of-arms of the State represented, and emblems of the Order.

Each member is required to be clothed in the established regalia of his rank before he is allowed to enter the Supreme Lodge while in session. But any Past officer, Officer, Representative, or member of the Supreme Lodge who presents himself apparelled in the prescribed uniform of the Order indicative of his rank, wearing the proper and prescribed Official or Past Official Jewel on the left breast in open sight, is recognized as in proper regalia and entitled to admission, if otherwise qualified.



Funerals.

REGALIA.

A ROSETTE three inches in diameter with black velvet centre of two inches, with gold letters "G. L." and one half-inch red border (ribbon) to be worn as a badge of mourning by Grand Lodges on the occasion of attending funerals. — *Session of 1869.*

At funerals the following rosette may or shall be worn in lieu of other regalia, viz. :

By Knights, Esquires, and Pages.— Round rosette, black, flat centre, one and one-half inches in diameter, with white metal struck up or silver embroidered escutcheon, surrounded by two rows of quilted half-inch black satin ribbon, the joint made by the ribbon joining the centre of the rosette, to be covered with one-quarter line silver braid, the completed rosette to be three inches in diameter. Suspended from the under side of the rosette a white silk ribbon two and one-half inches wide and four and one-half inches long, with name and number of Lodge, and the letters K. P. printed upon it in black, the white ribbon to be covered with black crape.

By Past Chancellors.— The same as for members, but gilt escutcheon.

For Officers.— Same as for members, but substituting the emblem of their respective offices for the escutcheon in the centre of the rosette. — *Session of 1872.*

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

When the Order attends a funeral, the line of march shall be taken up in the following order :

1. The Outer Guard, bearing a sword, followed by the Pages, Esquires, and Knights, in the order as laid down.
2. The Inner Guard, bearing a sword.
3. Keeper of Records and Seal, Master of Finance, and Master of Exchequer [three abreast], each bearing the emblems of their respective offices.
4. Master-at-Arms, bearing a staff.

5. Chancellor Commander and Vice Chancellor.
6. The Prelate, supported by two Past Chancellors.
7. Past Chancellors and Past Grand Chancellors.

On arriving at the grave, the procession halts and opens order, when the coffin and mourners pass through, and the procession follows the corpse in a reversed position.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

[The Brothers, on arriving at the grave, will form a circle at the proper time. The Prelate will then read :]

MY BRETHREN: The solemn occasion of our assembling together is the dissolution of the bonds which have united the outward or temporal body with the spirit. We are born to die. Dust must return to dust, and the spirit to God who gave it. The solemn notes which now salute our ears proclaim to us that another spirit has passed from earth to the abode of our fathers. For this cause we are assembled among the habitations of the dead. Here around us they peacefully, quietly rest. The gentle zephyr may sigh high among the trees, the sunshine may gladden the earth, the fierce tempest around them may rage, and the busy world may pass on, yet they heed it not.

We are here shown the uncertainty of human life, the certainty of death, the mutability of all earthly things, and the vanity of human pretensions. Decay and death are written on every living thing. The cradle and the coffin appear before us at the same time, and the intervening space seems but a span. Yet it is strange, notwithstanding the evidences of mortal frailty which daily appear to us, that the sound of the tolling bell will so often fall upon our ears, and we heed not its admonition.

Here, all thoughtless, we tread upon the green roof of that dark mansion whose chambers we must sooner or later occupy ; for we know not how soon the time may come for you or me to go hence, and be known no more forever.

Brother, we lay thee down to rest. We loved thee here, and our remembrance of thee shall be pleasant. Thou mayst have had thy faults, and who has not? But over them we cast the veil of Fraternity, Charity, and Love ; and while we mourn thy

loss, we will strive to emulate thy virtues. And we do fervently promise here, by thine open grave, that, though thou art gone from our sight, we will ever cherish thy memory green in our hearts, till the Archangel's trump shall proclaim that time shall be no more.

Let us strive, then, so to live, that when we are called away from this terrestrial scene, we may be prepared to give a good account of ourselves at the bar of the Great Judge, before whom we must appear.

Brethren, let not this warning be in vain; and as we deposit in the grave this evergreen, let it be the fitting emblem of that brotherly love which shall live beyond the tomb.

[The evergreen will be deposited in the grave.]

To his bereaved friends we would say, Hope in God, trust in God. He alone can comfort your distress. He will heal your wound, and bind the broken heart. May the Lord bless you and sustain you all evermore. AMEN.

Let us pray.

PRAYER.

O God, the Protector of all who trust in Thee, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, increase and multiply upon us Thy mercy, that Thou being our Ruler and Guide, we may so pass through things temporal, that we finally lose not the things Eternal. Give unto us an increase of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence. Keep, we beseech Thee, O Lord, our Order with Thy perpetual mercy. Let Thy continual pity cleanse and defend it; and because it cannot continue in safety without Thy succor, preserve it evermore by Thy help and goodness, and unto Thee we shall render the praise forever. AMEN.

Emblems of Official Rank.

SHOULDER-STRAPS FOR OFFICERS.

Supreme and Past Supreme Chancellors.

ROYAL purple silk velvet, four inches long by two inches wide, outside measurement, bordered with three rows of corded embroidery in gold, each one-eighth of an inch wide, the escutcheon or *crest* of the Order at each end, and globe or world in centre.

The Past Supreme Chancellors same as Supreme Chancellor, and to have in addition three small stars in silver, one at the centre of top, and one each at the right and left corners at the foot of the strap.



All other Supreme officers same size, color and embroidery as Supreme Chancellor's, with the exception of the escutcheon or crest at the ends, in place of which the initials (in old English characters) of their office, as equally divided as possible, at each end of the strap, *all in gold*.

PAST GRAND CHANCELLOR.

Bright red silk velvet, four inches long by two inches wide,



with two rows of corded embroidery each one-eighth of an inch wide, and escutcheon or crest of the Order embroidered in the middle *in gold*, and the letters "P. G. C." (in old English characters), embroidered *in*

silver on the lower end of the strap.

GRAND CHANCELLOR.

Bright orange silk velvet, same size and embroidery as P. G. C.'s, except in centre is embroidered, in silver, a gauntlet closed and grasping the truncheon of office; at the lower end of strap, *in silver* (in old English characters), the letters "G. C."



ALL OTHER GRAND OFFICERS.

Same size, design, color, shape, and embroidered as G. C., except in centre of strap a shield (instead of gauntlet, etc.); and at the lower end (in old English characters) the initials of their office, but *all in silver*.

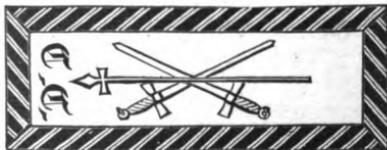
PAST CHANCELLOR.

Bright emerald green silk velvet, three and one-half inches long by one and one-half inches wide, bordered with one row of embroidery, one-quarter inch wide, crossed battle-axes in centre, and letters "P. C." (in old English) at lower end, *all in silver*.



CHANCELLOR COMMANDER.

Bright blue silk velvet, same size and design as Past Chancellor in other respects, except in centre is embroidered, *in silver*, crossed swords, and a hand-lance *in gold*, running lengthwise of the strap, through the swords, head towards the foot, and the letters "C. C." (in old English characters) at the foot of the strap, *in silver*.



VICE CHANCELLOR.

The same as C. C., except instead of cross swords in centre, is simply a tilting lance, running lengthwise, head toward the foot of the strap, and letters "V. C." (in old English characters) on either side of the head of lance, *all in silver*.



OTHER SUBORDINATE LODGE OFFICERS.

Same as C. C. and V. C., in color and embroidery, on edges, no design, but with simply the letters (in old English) or initials indicative of the various officers in triangular arrangement in the centre.

DISTINCTIONS.

Pages, Esquires, Knights, Chancellors, Past Chancellors, and Grand officers (of less rank than Grand Chancellor), will wear white metal, or silver wherever metal, embroidery, or lace appears, unless otherwise specifically stated. Grand and Past Grand Chancellors, Supreme and Past Supreme officers, yellow metal or gold, wherever metal embroidery, or lace appears, unless otherwise specifically stated.

Whereas, There exists considerable agitation among some of our Knights in the several jurisdictions, that the uniform adopted at the Philadelphia Session, 1871, may be changed, and which impression has been detrimental to the object of uniforming, therefore, in order to satisfy the inquiries made, be it

Resolved, 1st. That so much of the uniform adopted at said session, known as the Fatigue Dress, be re-adopted, and the Knights of the World are assured that this portion of the uniform is permanently established as a portion of our uniform. 2d. That the subject of uniforming shall not be compulsory upon the Knights of our Order, and that every member shall have the right to uniform or not, as they may deem proper. — *Session of 1872*.

Resolved, That all portions of the uniform or Outside Regalia, as established by the action of this Supreme Body at its session held in Philadelphia, A. D. 1871, P. P. the Eighth, except the helmet, oriflamme, gorget, and

cloak, be and are hereby declared in its present shape and detail, the permanent uniform or Outside Regalia for the use of this Order, and which shall not be changed, mutilated, or reduced in any sense of substitution for the space and term of *ten* years from the date of this present session. — *Session of 1872.*

THE FLAG OF THE ORDER.

The Regulation Flag is to be six feet long, and two feet six inches wide. Any other sized Flag must be, in width, two-thirds of the length.

Material to be Silk, Bunting, or Muslin. Colors, Blue, Yellow, and Red, equal size, vertical.

Shield of Supreme Lodge, Purple. P and Tilting Spear Yellow.

Shield of Grand Lodge, Red. P and Tilting Spear Yellow.

Shield of Subordinate Lodge, Red and White, Red above. P and Tilting Spear Yellow.

The Shield, letter P, and Spear may be painted or worked.

No other letter, mark, device, or figure of any kind whatever, should be placed upon the Flag, as it is the distinctive standard for a body of Knights of Pythias, Supreme, Grand, or Subordinate.

The Tilting Spear distinguishes Knight, and the letter P Pythias.—*Supreme Lodge, 1871.*

THE BANNER OF THE ORDER.

The Banner of the Order shall be composed of three pieces of silk, of color and size as follows: Dark Blue, size 18 x 30 inches [upper left side]. Orange or Yellow, size 18 x 30 inches [upper right side]. Crimson or Red, size 24 x 36 inches [below the blue and yellow]. Colors to be placed as per diagram. The full size of Banner to be 3 x 4½ feet. Shield in centre to be White, size 18 x 24 inches. The device on shield to be the distinction of rank of Lodge—Supreme, Grand, or Subordinate.

For Supreme Lodge.—A Globe, and in circle around it to be the words: "Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias."

For Grand Lodge.—The Grand Lodge or State seal, and in

circle around the same: "Grand Lodge of — Knights of Pythias."

For Subordinate Lodge.—Knights Pythias' cut or escutcheon, with name and number of Lodge and location.

On edge of Banner, all around, fine gold lines, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. On bottom, gilt fringe 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Staff to be of oak or other suitable wood, 7 or 8 feet long. On top of staff, spear head; on ends of cross-piece, ball and falcon spear heads. All marks, devices, designs, etc., on Banner to be in gold, or gold and black.

ABOU BEN ADHEM.

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase) !
 Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
 And saw, within the moon-light in his room,
 Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
 An angel writing in a book of gold;
 Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
 And to the presence in the room he said,
 "What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
 And, with a look made of all sweet accord,
 Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
 "And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
 Replied the Angel. Abou spake more low,
 But cheerily still; and said, "I pray thee, then,
 Write me as one that loves his fellowmen."
 The Angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
 It came again with a great wakening light,
 And showed the names whom love of God had blessed—
 And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

—*Leigh Hunt.*

ODES AND CHANTS

FOR THE

ORDER OF K. P.

Published by Authority of the Supreme Lodge.

OPENING ODE.

AMERICA.

1. Great God, to thee we raise Our hope-ful song of praise;
2. Let brothers, hand in hand, True to each other - er stand

Grant us thy love. Let us in friendship be, Let us har-
Throughout all time; And, when life's la - bor 's o'er, And we leave

monious see Our Or - der ex - tend - ed be, All nations o'er.
time's earthly shore, May we meet, to part no more, In heav'n above.

OPENING ODE. 6s & 4s.

Musio by J. H. B.

1. Great God, to thee we raise Our hope-ful song of praise;

Grant us thy love. Let us in friendship be, Let us har-

monious see Our Order ex - tend - ed be All nations o'er.

2. Let brothers, hand in hand,
 True to each other stand
 Throughout all time;
 And when life's labor's o'er,
 And we leave time's earthly shore,
 May we meet, to part no more,
 In heav'n above.

CLOSING ODE.

PLEYEL'S HYMN.

1. May your slumbers be all blest, When you close your

eyes to rest; May the ho - ly an - gels keep

For 2d verse only.

Vig - ils o'er you while you sleep. Good - night.

2. Sleep till rosy morning comes,
 With its light to bless your homes;
 Bless the angels that will keep
 Vigils o'er you while you sleep.
 Good-night.

CLOSING ODE.

Music by J. H. B.

1. May your slumbers be all blest, When you close your

eyes to rest; May the ho - ly an - gels keep .

For 2d verse only.

Vig - ils o'er you while you sleep. Good - night.

2. Sleep till rosy morning comes,
 With its light to bless your homes;
 Bless the angels that will keep
 Vigils o'er you while you sleep.
 Good-night.

INITIATORY ANTHEM.

NOTE.—Be careful not to sing too fast, and to speak the words distinctly.

Soft.

{ 'Mid the deep hush that o'er
the earth is creeping, || Father, I | come to | thee; ||

{ With humbleness of heart I
kneel en- treat-ing, || Be merci- | ful to | me.

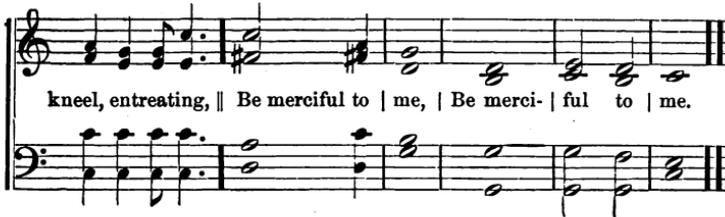
INITIATORY ANTHEM.

Music by J. H. B.

'Mid the deep hush that o'er the . . . | earth is creeping, ||

Father, I come to | thee; || With humbleness of heart I ||

INITIATORY ANTHEM.—Concluded.



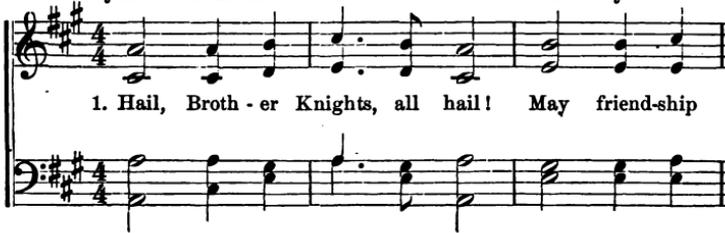
kneel, entreating, || Be merciful to | me, | Be merci- | ful to | me.

INSTALLATION ODE.

For Subordinate Lodges.

Words by H. E. WILLIAMS.

Music by J. H. B.



1. Hail, Broth - er Knights, all hail! May friend-ship



long pre - vail To bind us fast. May har - mo-



ny and peace Our hap - pi - ness in - crease,

INSTALLATION ODE.—Concluded.

And friend-ship nev - er cease, While life shall last.

2. Hail, Officers elect,
 With honor and respect
 We welcome you.
 As rulers of our band,
 With willing heart and hand,
 T' obey your just command
 Shall be our aim.

DEDICATION ODE.

Words by Rev. JOEL SWARTZ.

Music by J. H. E.

1. Come, Brothers, friends, in friendship's name, Who, with one heart and

hope and aim, Respond to du - ty's call. Come, let us round our

DEDICATION ODE.—Concluded.

al - tar thron! Our hearts with ho - ly cour-age strong, To

join in one u - nit - ed song, To ded - i - cate this hall.

2. Here friendship shall our hearts unite,
 To keep our mystic banner bright,
 As on our columns go ;
 No coward fear shall us divide,
 Whatever fortune may betide,
 But, like brave Knights, we will outride
 Our most determined foe.

3. And, should our single courage fail,
 And some brave heart begin to quail
 When standing all alone,—
 Here let it be our common aim,
 In F——, C——, B——'s name,
 To fan the faint, expiring flame,
 Which once more brightly shone.

INSTALLATION ODE.*For Supreme and Grand Officers.*

Words by Rev. JOEL SWARTZ.

Music by J. H. R.

1. Honored Brothers, we in-stall you, O'er our Or-der to pre-side;

Take the place to which we call you—In your wisdom we con-fide.

2. You will rule our Pythian Order
With a firm and gentle hand;
Banish from us all disorder,
Keep us a united band.
3. Cloth'd with your official honors,
We will heed the charge you give;
Follow where you plant our banners,
Worthy of our mottoes live.

WELCOME SONG.

Words by SEATON DONOHO.

Music by J. H. R.

1. Welcome, Brothers, welcome ever, To our lodge as to our heart;

WELCOME SONG.—Concluded.

From this Or - der shall we never By deed or word depart!

Grant us friendship, holy friendship! Love, without its wounding dart;

Then from mind to mind shall be, Heart to heart, true u - ni - ty.

2. Welcome, Brothers, welcome ever,
 Yet with C— come ye here;
 Guard your souls, that evil never
 In our knightly camp appear;
 Come with C—, saving C—,
 Banishing all forms of fear;
 Then from mind to mind shall be,
 Heart to heart, true unity.

3. Welcome, Brothers, welcome ever;
 Break the bands that hold ye hence;
 Needs it only one endeavor,
 Wrong is only impotence!
 Come with B—, come with B—,
 Modest, strong, the soul of sense;
 Then from mind to mind shall be,
 Heart to heart, true unity.

WELCOME SONG.

Dedicated to Gem City Lodge, No. 21, K. of P.

Words by KATE HARRINGTON.

Tune, "Pull for the Shore."

1. Come to our Order, comrades, answer our call, Symbols of Knighthood

wait and badg - es for all; List to our mot-to while your

names we enroll, "Friendship, Love, Benevolence," bind soul unto soul.

CHORUS.

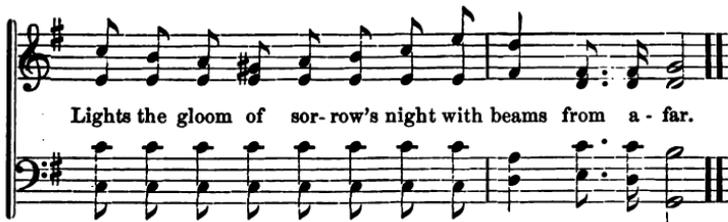
Hand clasped in hand, broth - ers, Friend - ship u - nites,



Heart pledged to heart, broth - ers, Char - i - ty plights;



While sweet Be - nev - o - lence, our own guid - ing star,



Lights the gloom of sor - row's night with beams from a - far.

2. Rest by our Altar, pilgrims, pause for awhile,
Give us a brother's right your griefs to beguile;
Sealed with our signet, then your journey pursue,
Shielded by the armor of a Knight firm and true.—*Chorus.*
3. Claim our protection, strangers, friendless and lone,
Never a Knight was deaf to poverty's moan;
Never his hand withheld from generous deed,
Never yet his voice refused for justice to plead.—*Chorus.*
4. Hand clasped in hand, brothers, Friendship unites,
Heart pledged to heart, brothers, Charity plights;
While sweet Benevolence, our own guiding star,
Lights the gloom of sorrow's night with beams from afar.—*Cho.*

MARCH FOR THE FIRST DEGREE.—SECOND PART.

Fast and loud. J. H. R.

This musical score is for a march in 4/4 time, marked 'Fast and loud'. It is written for a piano and consists of three systems of two staves each. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first system features a treble staff with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system continues the melody with more complex rhythmic patterns. The third system concludes the piece with a final cadence in both staves.

MARCH FOR SECOND DEGREE.

J. H. R.

This musical score is for a march in 4/4 time, written for a piano. It consists of two systems of two staves each. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first system shows a treble staff with a simple melody of quarter and eighth notes, and a bass staff with a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, ending with a final cadence.

MARCH FOR THIRD DEGREE.

Slow. J. H. B.

Fine.

D. C.

GRAND MARCH.

For Reception of Grand Officers or Installation.

Soft.

The musical score consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system is marked *Soft.* and contains several triplet markings. The second system continues the melody with more triplet markings. The third system includes a *Fine.* marking in the bass staff. The fourth system features a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) in the treble staff. The fifth system includes a *D. C.* marking in the bass staff.

22*

R

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

CLASP HAND IN HAND.

Music by J. H. B.

1. Clasp hand in hand like brothers; Let heart with heart u - nite;
2. The sa - cred bond and com - pact No distance shall un - do,

Now pledge we faith and hon - or, To hold and guard the right:
But roll - ing time shall twine it More bind - ing, firm, and true;

Each voice, the heart o - bey - ing, Bursts forth in hap - py song,
Now hand to hand, my Brothers, While heart with heart u - nites,

Far o'er the hills re - sound - ing In ech - oes loud and long.
We pledge our sa - cred hon - or To guard each oth - er's rights.

UNITED NOW.

AULD LANG SYNE.

1. U - nit - ed now, a no - ble band, With friendship true and tried,
 2. To C—'s magic spell we yield A homage just - ly due,
 3. And by degrees we'll take Degrees, Till all have Knights became;

Wher - ev - er found, we'll firmly stand Fast by each other's side.
 And swear pro-tection by our shield To Brothers tried and true.
 We'll show the world we mean to be Not merely knights by name.

Fast by each Brother's side, dear friends, Fast by each Brother's side,
 To Brothers tried and true, dear friends, To Brothers tried and true,
 Not merely knights by name, dear friends, Not merely knights by name,

Wher - ev - er found, We'll firmly stand Fast by each Brother's side.
 And swear pro-tection by our shield To Brothers tried and true.
 But valiant Knights, so brave and true, That others may covet the same.

GRAND RALLYING SONG.

Words by SEATON DOWHO.



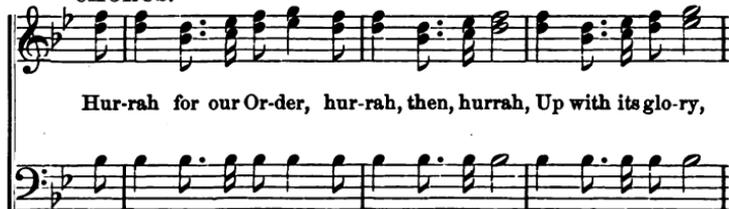
1. Round the banners of our love, round the banners of our might,



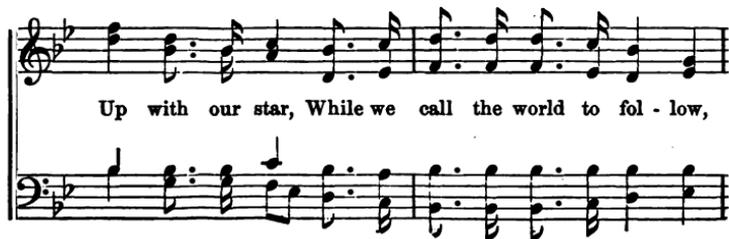
Shouting our motto-word of F——, We will teach the erring world all the



beau - ty of the right, Shouting our mot - to-word of F——.

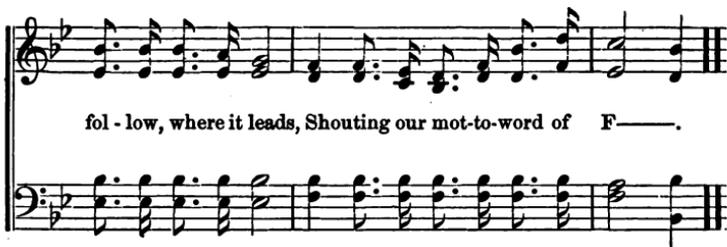
CHORUS.

Hur-rah for our Or-der, hur-rah, then, hurrah, Up with its glo-ry,



Up with our star, While we call the world to fol - low,

GRAND RALLYING SONG.—Concluded.



fol - low, where it leads, Shouting our mot-to-word of F——.

2. From the centre to the circle, we will speak to ev'ry heart,
 Whispering our motto-word of C—— ;
 Whoever loves the truth, let him come and act his part!
 Whispering our motto-word of C——.

CHORUS.—Hurrah for our Order, etc.

3. Let us never faint or fear, but with eager steps advance,
 Shouting our motto-word of B——,
 With Benevolence our shield, and with Charity our lance,
 Shouting our motto-word of B——.

CHORUS.—Hurrah for our Order, etc.

GRAND MARCH OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

C. E. VARDON.

Introduction.



Tempo di marcia.

marcato. f



First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with eighth-note triplets and a quarter note. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with chords and eighth notes.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melody with eighth-note triplets. The bass clef staff continues the bass line with chords and eighth notes.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a repeat sign and dynamic markings *ff cantabile.* and *pp*. The bass clef staff continues the bass line with chords and eighth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features dynamic markings *f* and *pp*. The bass clef staff continues the bass line with chords and eighth notes.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It begins with a triplet of eighth notes (D4, E4, F#4) followed by a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It features a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords: D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4, F#4-A4, G4-B4, E4-G4, D4-F#4, and concludes with a final chord of D4-F#4.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and a quarter rest. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with eighth-note chords: D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4, F#4-A4, G4-B4, E4-G4, D4-F#4, and concludes with a final chord of D4-F#4.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and a quarter rest. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with eighth-note chords: D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4, F#4-A4, G4-B4, E4-G4, D4-F#4, and concludes with a final chord of D4-F#4. Dynamic markings *f* and *p* are placed between the staves.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, and a quarter rest. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with eighth-note chords: D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4, F#4-A4, G4-B4, E4-G4, D4-F#4, and concludes with a final chord of D4-F#4. Dynamic markings *f*, *mf*, and *a tempo.* are placed between the staves.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

ben marcato.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the second measure. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The dynamic marking 'ben marcato.' is placed between the staves.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line from the first system. The lower staff continues the bass line with chords and eighth notes.

p

The third system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. The lower staff continues the bass line with chords and eighth notes. The dynamic marking '*p*' is placed between the staves.

pp *pp* *con spirito.*

The fourth system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with triplets and a repeat sign. The lower staff continues the bass line with chords and eighth notes. The dynamic markings '*pp*', '*pp*', and '*con spirito.*' are placed between the staves.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, including triplets and quintuplets. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and triplets. The lower staff continues the bass line with chords. The instruction *con brio.* is written between the staves.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and triplets, ending with a double bar line. The lower staff continues the bass line with chords and notes, also ending with a double bar line.

BLANK FORMS USED BY KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

FORM OF RECORDS OF A MEETING.

CASTLE HALL OF GEM CITY LODGE, No. 21, K. OF P.,
Fort Madison, Iowa, December 11, 1876.

Regular meeting of Gem City Lodge, No. 21, K. of P.

Lodge opened in due form, Chancellor Commander J. D. M. Hamilton presiding.

Roll of officers called, and Knights John H. Weston and M. Morris found to be absent.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Bro. A. L. Courtright, who was absent at the last regular meeting, stated that he was prevented from attending on account of sickness in his family. On motion, he was excused.

Bro. A. Morrison announced that Bro. Charles P. Breitenstein, living on Front Street, was taken sick on Thursday last.

The Chancellor Commander stated that he had called upon Bro. Taylor and found him very sick; Bro. J. F. Edwards, improving; and Bro. J. W. Albright, Jr., had gone to work. He ordered one week's benefits for Bros. Taylor and Edwards, and appointed Bros. Jacobs, Nunn, Rasnick, and Kiel to watch with Bro. Taylor during the nights of the coming week.

The committee on the petition of G. N. Vermilion reported favorably. He was then balloted for, and elected. Mr. Vermilion being in waiting, the Lodge opened in the Rank of Page, when he was duly initiated into the mysteries of that Rank.

The Lodge then closed in the Rank of Page and opened in that of Esquire. Page Gilmer being in waiting, and having been elected at a previous meeting, was proved in the Rank of Esquire.

The Lodge was then duly closed in the Rank of Esquire and opened in the Rank of Knight.

The petition of Dr. A. C. Roberts, recommended by Bros. McConn and Hale, was received, and referred to Bros. Blackburn, Babcock, and Prichett.

The committee on new hall reported that they had conferred with J. D. Coriell and John C. Atlee relative to fitting up the third stories of their brick blocks, but had no definite proposition from either party. On motion, the committee was continued, with instructions to secure a more commodious hall. Bros. S. H. Craig and J. W. Frow were added to said committee.

The amendment to the By-Laws, offered by Bro. Montandon, to make the dues \$6.00 per annum instead of \$4.00, was then taken up. After a spirited and lengthy discussion, the amendment was adopted.

The communication (No. 25) from the G. K. of R. and S., giving names of suspended and expelled members for the last term, was then read, and ordered filed.

A communication (No. 26) was read from *Capital City Lodge, No. 29*, of Des Moines, Iowa, warning this Lodge against John E. Brown, an expelled member, who is travelling in Iowa, obtaining money from members of the Order. On motion, the communication was received and filed.

The bill of James C. Adams for one cord of wood, at \$4.00, was read, and ordered paid.

DISBURSEMENTS:

Bro. Taylor, benefits.....	\$5.00
Bro. Edwards, benefits.....	5.00
One cord of wood.....	4.00
	<u>\$14.00</u>

RECEIPTS FOR THE EVENING:

G. N. Vermilion, fee for Page's Rank.....	\$10.00
Jacob Stewart's fee for Esquire's Rank.....	5.00
George W. Furtney, Jr., dues.....	4.00
	<u>\$19.00</u>

There being no further business, the Lodge closed in due form.

R. G. RASNICK,
K. of R. and S.

PETITION FOR DISPENSATION.

Knights of Pythias.

To the Grand Chancellor, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, State of.....

GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned respectfully petition your Honorable Body to grant them a Dispensation to establish a Lodge of Knights of Pythias, to be located in the town or city of....., county of....., said Lodge to be known as Lodge, No., of Knights of Pythias, of the State of.....and under your jurisdiction.

Dispensation Fee enclosed, \$.....

NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.
.....
.....

DISPENSATION.**Knights of Pythias.**

Know Ye, That the Grand Chancellor and Officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of, Knights of Pythias,

Reposing especial trust and confidence in the following Knights and their successors,

.....

doth hereby grant this Dispensation to Institute a Lodge at to be hailed by the title of Lodge, No., for the purpose of promulgating and practising the great principles of **PYTHIAN FRIENDSHIP**, and for the encouragement and support of Brother Knights when on travel or otherwise. And the said Lodge, No., being duly and lawfully formed, is hereby authorized and empowered to initiate into and confer the

DEGREES OF PAGE, ESQUIRE, AND KNIGHT,

according to the Constitution and General Laws of the Order, as established by the Supreme Lodge of the World, upon all persons duly proposed and lawfully qualified to receive the same, and to administer to Pages, Esquires, and Knights all the privileges and benefits arising from the Order.

And the said Lodge, No., doth solemnly promise to act according to the laws of the Order, and in obedience to the commands and enactments of this Grand Lodge, until this Dispensation is revoked by a Charter from the Grand Lodge of the State of....., which derives its authority from the Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias. **In default thereof, this Dispensation may be suspended or taken away at the pleasure of the Grand Chancellor.**

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed the seal of this Grand Lodge, this day of Anno Domini and of the Pythian Period the

.....
Grand Chancellor.

Attest,
G. K. of R. & S.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Knights of Pythias.

.....18 .

To the Officers and Members of.....Lodge, No.....of.....

Having conceived a favorable impression of your Chivalric Order, both from observation and a perusal of the Constitution and By-Laws of your Lodge, I herewith present myself as a Candidate for Initiation, with a view to further advancement and membership. I am of sound bodily health, and a believer in the existence of a Supreme Being. If accepted, I promise a full and due observance of all Laws that may govern the Lodge and the Order.

I have.....before applied for initiation in.....Lodge.

Signature..... Age.....

Residence..... Occupation.....

Place of Business.....

Application must be made in the applicant's own handwriting.

From personal knowledge of the above named applicant, we recommend that he be accepted.

Bro..... Bro.....

Fee enclosed, \$.....

The initiation fee must accompany this application.

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

[No.....]

Knights of Pythias.

Application of.....for Initiation.

.....A. D. 18 , P. P.,.....

Received and referred to

..... }
 } *Investigating*
 } *Committee.*

.....A. D. 18 , P. P.,.....

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to investigate the character and standing of the within named applicant, beg leave to report that we have attended to our duty, and.....

..... }
 } *Committee.*

Applicant balloted for and..... A. D. 18 , and of the
 Pythian Period the..... Initiated 18 .
 Proved..... 18 . Charged..... 18 .

.....
 Fee, \$..... Received..... 18 .

K. of R. & S.

APPLICATION FOR RANK OF ESQUIRE .

Knights of Pythias.

JURISDICTION OF.....

..... 18 .
 To the Officers and Members of..... Lodge, No.....

The undersigned, having been regularly *initiated* in the rank of PAGE, is now desirous of being further advanced in a knowledge of this Chivalric Order, and herewith respectfully petitions that, if deemed worthy, he may be *proved* in the Second or Armorial rank of ESQUIRE.

Signature.....
 Fee, \$.....enclosed.

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

Knights of Pythias.

Application of..... for advancement to the Armorial Rank of Esquire.

Received..... 18
 Applicant balloted for and..... A. D. 18 , and
 of the Pythian Period the.....

.....
K. of R. & S.

APPLICATION FOR RANK OF KNIGHT.

Knights of Pythias.

JURISDICTION OF.....

.....18 .

To the Officers and Members of..... Lodge, No.....

The undersigned, having been regularly *initiated* in the Rank of PAGE, and *proved* in the Armorial Rank of ESQUIRE, again desires advancement, and respectfully petitions that he may receive a full knowledge of the mysteries of this Order, by being *charged* in the high, honorable, and Chivalric Rank of KNIGHT, and also asks that he may be admitted a member of the Lodge.

Signature.....

Fee, \$.....enclosed.

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

Knights of Pythias.

Application of.....for advancement to the Chivalric Rank of Knight, and to Membership.

Received.....18

Applicant balloted for and.....A. D. 18 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

.....

K. of R. & S.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

Knights of Pythias.

STATE OF.....

This is to certify, that Brother.....was regularly admitted aof.....No....., by....., on the.....day of....., 18

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, and affixed the seal of our Lodge, this.....day of....., 18

.....

C. C.

.....

K. of R. & S.

S

ADMISSION BY CARD.

Knights of Pythias.

.....A. D., 18 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

To the Officers and Members of.....Lodge, No....., of.....

I, the undersigned, a....., and a member of the Order holding a valid *Withdrawal Card*, respectfully represent that I withdrew from.....Lodge, No....., of....., in the Jurisdiction of....., on the.....day of....., A. D., 18 , and of the Pythian Period the.....; and now being desirous of again affiliating with the Order, do herewith present to your Chivalric Body the *Withdrawal Card* granted me by said.....Lodge, No....., and most fraternally and respectfully pray that it may be accepted, and that the Lodge will receive me as a member. If accepted, I promise a renewal of all my obligations, and a full and due observance of all the requirements of the Order.

I have.....before presented my *Withdrawal Card* to.....Lodge.

The prescribed fee, viz., \$....., accompanies this application.

Signature..... Age.....
 Residence..... Occupation.....
 Place of Business.....

Application must be made in the applicant's own handwriting.

From personal knowledge of the applicant, we recommend his prayer be granted.

Bro.....Bro.....

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

Knights of Pythias.

Application of.....for Admission by Card.
A. D., 18 , P. P.....

Received and referred to

..... } *Investigating
 Committee.*

.....A. D., 18 , P. P.....

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to investigate the character and standing of the within named applicant, beg leave to report that we have attended to our duty, and report.....

..... } *Committee.*

Applicant balloted for and.....A. D., 18 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

K. of R. & S.

REINSTATEMENT.

Knights of Pythias.

.....A. D., 18 ,

And of the Pythian Period the.....

To the Officers and Members of.....Lodge, No....., of.....

The undersigned respectfully represents that he was formerly a member of your Lodge, but was suspended from membership.....18 , for non-payment of dues, and wishing to be again enrolled on the Roster of your Chivalric Order, does hereby most respectfully petition to be *reinstated* into full membership in your Lodge and the Order.

The amount of arrearages to the present date, viz., \$....., accompanies this petition.

Signature..... Age.....
 Residence..... Occupation.....
 Place of Business.....

Application must be made in the applicant's own handwriting.

From personal knowledge of the applicant, we recommend his prayer be granted.

Bro.....Bro.....

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

[No.....]

Knights of Pythias.

Application of.....for Reinstatement.

.....A. D., 18 , P. P.....

Received and referred to

..... } *Investigating
 Committee.*

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to investigate the character and standing of the within named applicant, beg leave to report that we have attended to our duty, and find that.....

..... } *Committee.*

Applicant balloted for and.....A. D., 18 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

K. of R. & S.

Fee, \$.....Received.....18 .

Master of Finance.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
COMMITTEE NOTICE.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF..... LODGE, No....., JURISDICTION OF.....
.....A. D., 18 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

Bro. Knight.....
You have been appointed, in connection with Brother Knights.....
.....
a Committee of Investigation on the application of Mr.....
for Initiation.

Place of Residence..... Place of Business.....
Occupation..... Age.....

A report will be due from you one week from the above date.

[SEAL.]

K. of R. & S.

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF..... LODGE, No....., JURISDICTION OF.....
.....A. D., 18 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

To.....

An application having been received from you for.....
in this Lodge, upon a ballot being taken you were ELECTED, and you are ac-
cordingly notified to be present at the Castle Hall of this Lodge, No.....
.....Street, onevening,
.....18 , at.....o'clock, at which place and
time you will receive the honors conferred upon you by that election.

[SEAL.]

K. of R. & S.

The Rank of Page is conferred on the first.....evening in each month.

“ “ Esquire “ “ second..... “ “ “
“ “ Knight “ “ third..... “ “ “

NOTIFICATION OF REJECTION.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, No....., JURISDICTION OF.....
A. D., 18 ..
And of the Pythian Period the....

To.....

It is my duty to notify you that, upon ballot being taken, an application from you forwas REJECTED.

The amount \$....., accompanying your application is herewith returned.

[SEAL.]

K. of P. & S.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF THE ORDER.

"...he shall be declared rejected, and no other balloting for the same applicant shall take place in any lodge of the Order within the jurisdiction, until the expiration of six months thereafter."

NOTIFICATION OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, No....., JURISDICTION OF.....
A. D., 18 ..
And of the Pythian Period the....

To Bro.....

You are hereby notified that you are IN ARREARS, and indebted to this Lodge. as follow :

For Quarterly Dues, from....., 18 .. to.....18 . . \$

For Assessment, W. and O. Fund

For Assesment, Funeral

"

"

Total, _____

Fraternally Yours in F. C. B.,

Master of Finance.

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

"Any member [six months*] in arrears to the Lodge shall be declared suspended from all benefits and privileges; and any member who is one year in arrears shall be declared suspended from membership until the payment of his arrearages; and no brother shall receive the S.A.P.W. unless he is square upon the books; nor can any brother be permitted to remain in the Lodge-Room unless he is in possession of the S.A.P.W.—*Art. IX., Sec. 1.*

*NOTE.—Subject to local law.

NOTIFICATION OF REINSTATEMENT.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF..... LODGE, No....., JURISDICTION OF.....
A. D. 18 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

To.....

Your application for REINSTATEMENT in this Lodge has been duly considered, and I hereby notify you that the Lodge has decided to grant your petition, and accordingly you are reinstated in this Lodge, thereby again becoming entitled to all privileges, benefits, and honors arising from the Order.

[SEAL.]

K. of R. & S.

NOTICE OF REJECTIONS, SUSPENSIONS, ETC.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF..... LODGE, No.....
A. D., 18 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

To.....

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.

SIR AND BROTHER: In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution for Subordinate Lodges, you are hereby notified that the following named persons were.....by this Lodge, on.....Evening,.....18 .

NAMES.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RESIDENCE.	REMARKS.
.....
.....

Fraternally Yours, in F. C. B.,

[SEAL.]

K. of R. & S.

[This Blank to be used for Rejections, Suspensions, and Reinstatements.]

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

NOTICE OF REJECTIONS, SUSPENSIONS, ETC.

From..... Lodge, No.....

.....A. D., 18 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

NOTIFICATION OF ATTENDANCE.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF..... LODGE, No., JURISDICTION OF.....
 A. D., 18 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

To BRO.....

You are hereby notified to attend a convention of this Lodge, to be held on..... evening, being the..... day of....., 187 , at..... o'clock, at the usual place of meeting.

The special business of this Convention is.....

Per order,

[SEAL.]

K. of R. & S.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF..... LODGE, No....., JURISDICTION OF... ..
 For the Term commencing..... 18 , and ending..... 18 .

Roll of Officers.

TITLES.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.								
P. C.....									
C. C.....									
V. C.....									
P.....									
K. of R. & S.									
M. of F.....									
M. of E.....									
M. at A.....									
I. G.....									
O. G.....									

If absent at Roll-Call, mark thus, | ; but if present during the meeting, to be marked thus,—

Representative, Trustees, Attendants, and Standing Committees.

<i>Representative to Grand Lodge.</i>	<i>Auditing Committee.</i>
.....
<i>Trustees.</i>	.....
.....	<i>Relief Committee.</i>
<i>Attendants.</i>	.....
.....
.....

SUMMONS.

Knights of Pythias.

HALL OF..... LODGE, No.....
.....A. D., 18 .

Bro. Knight.....

You are hereby SUMMONED to attend a convention of this Lodge, to be held on..... evening, being the..... day of....., 187 , at..... o'clock, at the usual place of meeting; and in evidence of which, herewith witness our hands and Seal of said Lodge, at....., this..... day of....., 18 , and of Pythian Period the.....

[SEAL.]

....., C. C.
....., K. of R. & S.

APPLICATION FOR DISPENSATION.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF..... LODGE, No.....
.....A. D., 18 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

To.....

District Deputy Grand Chancellor,..... Pythian District.

SIR AND BROTHER: This Lodge submits this application for a Dispensation to your consideration, and respectfully asks that the same may be granted.

NO.	PURPOSE.	NAME, AGE, OCCUPATION, AND RESIDENCE OF CANDIDATE.	REASONS FOR APPLICATION.
.....
.....
.....

The prescribed Fee, \$....., is herewith enclosed.

Fraternally submitted, in F. C. B.,

[SEAL.]

....., C. C.
Attest: , K. of R. & S.

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

APPLICATION FOR DISPENSATION.

From..... Lodge, No....., District No.....

.....A. D., 18 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

No.....

Purpose.....

Name of Candidate.....

Application received and..... approved, and a Dispensation..... granted

.....A. D., 18 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

Amount of Fee, \$....., forwarded to G. K. of R. & S.

Dist. Deputy G. C..... Pythian Dist.

[The Deputy will forward this Application to the G. C., with his Report for the term.]

APPLICATION FOR INSTALLATION.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, No....., JURISDICTION OF.....
 A. D., 18 ,
And the Pythian Period the.....

To P. C.....

District Deputy Grand Chancellor of.....Pythian District.

SIR AND BROTHER: At the stated meeting held 18 ,
 the Brethren named below were elected Officers of this Lodge for the ensu-
 ing term, and they, together with such appointive Officers as may be selected,
 will be ready for installation on.....evening,.....18 ,
 at which time the Lodge will be pleased to receive you in your official
 capacity for the performance of that duty.

..... C. C.K. of R. & S.
 V. C.M. of F.
 P.M. of E.

Fraternally Yours in F. C. B.,

[SEAL.]

.....
K. of R. & S.

CERTIFICATE OF GOOD STANDING.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, No....., JURISDICTION OF.....
 TO ANY CHANCELLOR COMMANDER, GREETING:

This certifies that the bearer, Bro....., a.....in rank, is a
 member in good standing on the Roster of this Lodge, and is fully qualified
 and entitled to receive the S. A. P. W. for the term ending.....
 he being square on the books to that date; and it is our request that you
 communicate the same to him, first proving him, by an examination, to be a
 member of the Order.

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our hands
and the Seal of this Lodge, at.....this the
day of.....A. D. 18 , and of the
 Pythian Period the.....

[SEAL.]

.....
C. C.

.....
K. of R. & S.

PAST CHANCELLOR CREDENTIAL.

Knights of Pythias.

[NOTE—The "Pythian Period" commences on February 19, 1864, and runs Yearly from that date.]

CASTLE HALL OF..... LODGE, No....., JURISDICTION OF.....

This is to Certify, That P. C....., having been duly qualified, passed the C. C.'s chair of this Lodge, being clear of the books, and under no charge, is fully qualified and entitled to become a member, and be enrolled as such upon the Grand Roster of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of.....

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our hands and the Seal of this Lodge, this.....day of....., A. D. 18 , and of Pythian Period the.....at.....

C. C.

[SEAL.]

K. of R. & S.

MEMORANDA, which invariably put in : { Past Chancellor's Occupation
" Age.....
" Residence.....

To be filled in duplicate, one to be given to the person entitled, the other sent to G. K. of R. & S.

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

PAST CHANCELLOR CREDENTIAL

Of....., Issued by.....Lodge, No.....
.....18 , to the Grand Lodge K. of P. of.....
for Session of.....18 . Received and Filed.....18 ,
and referred to Committee on Returns and Credentials.

G. K. of R. & S.

Received the within Credential from the G. K. of R. & S. in regular course, have examined the same and find it.....correct, in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, and the bearer.....entitled to admission to the Grand Lodge K. of P. of....., and all rights and privileges accruing to him under this said Credential.

Chairman Com. on R. & C.

.....18 .

REMARKS.....

PAST CHANCELLOR'S TRANSFER CREDENTIAL.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF..... LODGE, No....., JURISDICTION OF.....

[NOTE.—The "Pythian Period" commences on February, 19, 1864, and runs Yearly from that date.]

This is to Certify, That..... having been duly qualified and advanced to the Rank of Past Chancellor of this Lodge, being clear of the Books and under no charge, is hereby granted this Transfer Credential indicating his Rank, which fully entitles him to be enrolled as such by any Lodge K. of P. when otherwise having conformed to the laws of the Order by presenting and depositing a Withdrawal Card in due and regular form, and thereupon he shall be recognized with the Rank and title of Past Chancellor upon the Roster of any Lodge of which he becomes a member.

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our hands and the Seal of this Lodge, this..... day of....., A. D., 18 , and of Pythian Period the..... at.....

[SEAL.]

..... C. C.
..... K. of R. & S.

MEMORANDA, which invariably put in : { Past Chancellor's Occupation.....
" Age.....
" Residence.....

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

GRAND LODGE AUTHENTICATION.

This is to Certify, that Past Chancellor..... of..... Lodge, No..... became a member of, was regularly invested with said high, honorable, and responsible rank, and has been enrolled on the Roster of the Grand Lodge of....., as entitled to and bearing the same, at the session of that Grand Body, held in the month of....., A. D., 18 , and of the P. P. the..... in the City of.....

In Witness whereof, herewith find my official signature and seal [G. L. S.] of the Grand Lodge K. of P. of.....

G. K. of R. & S.

SUBORDINATE LODGE AUTHENTICATION.

This is to Certify, That Past Chancellor..... became a member of this Lodge by depositing a Withdrawal Card in regular form, in accordance with the laws of the GRAND LODGE K. OF P. OF....., with the evidence of having attained the rank of Past Chancellor, by this proper Credential. Now, therefore, do we hereby authenticate the same by the signatures as below and Seal of this Lodge, this..... day of....., 18 , and of P. P. the..... at Castle Hall of..... Lodge, No....., K. of P.

[SEAL.] C. C.
..... K. of R. & S.

THE TRANSFER CREDENTIAL

of P. C....., issued by..... Lodge, No....., 18 , to the GRAND LODGE K. OF P. OF..... Received and Filed..... 18 and referred to Committee on Returns and Credentials.

G. K. of R. & S.

Received the within Credential from the G. K. of R. & S. in regular course, have examined the same and find it..... correct, in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, and the bearer..... entitled to admission to the GRAND LODGE K. OF P. OF....., and all rights and privileges accruing to him under this said Credential.

Chairman Com. on R. & C.

REMARKS.....
.....
.....

REPRESENTATIVE CREDENTIAL.

Knights of Pythias.

[NOTE.—The "Pythian Period" commences on February 19, 1864, and runs Yearly from that date.]

CASTLE HALL OF..... LODGE, No....., GRAND JURISDICTION OF.....

This is to Certify, That Past Chancellor..... has been duly elected a Representative of this Lodge, to the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of....., to serve from the..... day of....., 18 , to the Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, held the..... day of....., 18 , P. P. the.....

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our hands and the Seal of this Lodge, this..... day of..... A. D., 18 , and of Pythian Period the....., at.....

[SEAL.]

C. C.

Attest:

K. of R. & S.

MEMORANDA, which invariably put in: } Representative's Occupation.....
" Age.....
" Residence.....

To be filled in duplicate, one to be given to the person entitled, the other sent to G. K. of R. and S.

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

REPRESENTATIVE CREDENTIAL

Of P. C....., Issued by..... Lodge, No.....
.....18 , to the Grand Lodge K. of P. of.....
for Session of.....18 . Received and Filed.....18 ,
and referred to Committee on Returns and Credentials.

G. K. of R. & S.

Received the within Credential from the G. K. of R. & S. in regular course, have examined the same and find it.....correct, in accordance with the laws of this Grand Lodge, and the bearer.....entitled to admission to the Grand Lodge K. of P. of....., and all rights and privileges accruing to him under this said Credential.

Chairman Com. on R. & C.

.....18 .

REMARKS.....

PETITION FOR CHARTER.

Knights of Pythias.

To the Grand Chancellor, Officers, and Members of the Grand Lodge, Grand Jurisdiction of.....

The undersigned, officers of, and acting in behalf of..... Lodge, U. D., located at....., in this Grand Jurisdiction, would represent that said Lodge was instituted on the.....day of....., 18 , with.....members; that it now has a total of.....members; that they have conformed to, and worked under the Laws of the Grand Lodge of this Jurisdiction and the usages of the Order; have made the proper Returns required by the Laws of the Grand Lodge, which have passed examination and been pronounced correct by your "Grand Keeper of Records and Seal," as also your "Committee on Returns and Credentials;" and knowing of no lawful reason or hindrance thereto, tender herewith the amount fixed by law, as the fee in such cases provided, and ask that A CHARTER, WITH ARMORIAL ESCUTCHEON AND NUMERICAL SHIELD therein, be issued to them, and that they be enrolled on the ROSTER OF LODGES

of this Grand Jurisdiction in accordance therewith; and renewing our fealty to the Laws, enactments, and decisions of the Grand Lodge, and the rules, usages, and work of the Order, we respectfully and fraternally submit this, our official request, for your approval or dissent, this.....day of....., 18 , and of the Pythian Period the..... Charter Fee enclosed, \$.....

....., C. C. [SEAL.] Attest: K. of R. & S.

This is to Certify, that the above named.....Lodge, under Dispensation, having been under my official supervision since.....18 , it gives me much pleasure to approve this petition, and I would most respectfully recommend that the prayer contained therein be granted, and that a valid and regular CHARTER be issued to them by the Grand Lodge.

..... District Deputy Grand Chancellor. A. D. 18 And of the Pythian Period the.....

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.] PETITION FOR CHARTER

By.....Lodge, U. D. Made.....A. D. 18 Charter Granted by the And of the Pythian Period the.....

GRAND LODGE,

At.....Session....., and issued to the following named parties, viz.:

- P. C. M. of F.
..... C. C. M. of E.
..... V. C. M. at A.
..... P. I. G.
..... K. of R. & S. O. G.
On.....A. D. 18 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

G. K. of R. & S.

.....LODGE, No.....				
....., 18 .				
NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	MOTTO.	PASSWORD.
Original Signature, No.....				
Witness....., <i>K. of R. & S.</i>				

APPLICATION FOR CARD.

Knights of Pythias.

..... A. D., 18 ,
And of the Pythian Period the.....

To the Board of Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of.....

I, the undersigned, a Knight, respectfully represent that I was formerly a member of.....Lodge, No....., of....., now defunct; that I was in good standing at the time of its dissolution, and now wishing to be again enrolled as a member of the order, do hereby most respectfully petition for a Withdrawal Card.

If it is granted, I promise a renewal of my obligations, with a full and due observance of all the requirements of the order.

The amount due the Lodge, \$....., also prescribed fee for Card \$....., accompanies.

Signature.....
 Age..... Residence.....
 Occupation..... Place of Business.....

Application must be made in the applicant's own handwriting

From personal knowledge of the applicant, we recommend his prayer be granted.

Bro..... Bro.....

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

Knights of Pythias.

Application for Withdrawal Card, by.....
 of.....Lodge, No....., of.....
 Received 18
 Referred to board for action..... 18
 Voted, That the application be.....
 Card forwarded..... 18

.....
G. K. of R. & S.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND CHANCELLOR'S
COMMISSION.

Knights of Pythias.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND CHANCELLOR OF THE GRAND LODGE	}
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, JURISDICTION OF.....	
.....18 ,	
	P. P.

To All Whom these Presents may Come, GREETING :

Know Ye, That I,..... Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of....., by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby constitute, authorize, and commission Past Chancellor..... of..... Lodge, No....., District Deputy Grand Chancellor for the District ofor otherwise, as by me directed, where his Official duties for, or during the term ending18 , (and until his successor is duly qualified) may require, to act according to, and under my instructions as the GRAND CHANCELLOR of this Grand Jurisdiction and the Constitution and Laws governing the Grand Lodge, K. of P., of....., or until revoked by me as said Grand Chancellor, prior to the expiration of hereinbefore mentioned term.

It is the duty of the said Deputy to see that the work of the Order is correctly communicated to those entitled to receive it, and to see that the Laws are strictly enforced.

It is the duty of all Lodges in said Jurisdiction to yield obedience to all lawful instructions of the said Deputy.

Let all our acts be characterized by energy, fidelity, and devotion to the principles of our most Honorable Order.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Grand Lodge of..... to be affixed at.....this..... day of.....18 .

[SEAL.]

.....
Grand Chancellor.

Attest:

.....
G. K. of R. & S.

APPLICATION FOR INITIATION AND MEMBERSHIP IN A SUBORDINATE LODGE.

Knights of Pythias.

COLUMBUS,, 18 .

To the Officers and Members of Lodge, No. ..., I. P. :

Having conceived a favorable impression of your honorable Order, and read a copy of your Constitution and By-Laws, I ask to become a member of your Lodge by [initiation or card]. If accepted, I promise a full and due observance of all laws and regulations that govern the Lodge.

My age is years; I reside at No. ... Street; and my occupation is that of a

Very respectfully,

Recommended by	Proposition referred to
Bros.	Bros.
.....
Fee inclosed, \$.....	.....

NOTICE TO COMMITTEE ON APPLICANTS.

Knights of Pythias.

..... LODGE, No. ..., K. P.
....., 18 .

BRO., you are hereby notified that you have been appointed on a committee to investigate the health and character of His age is; occupation.....; he resides at, and was recommended by Bros. Your colleagues are :

Bros.
....., K. of R. & S.

REPORT ON APPLICATION.

Knights of Pythias.

COLUMBUS, 18 .

To the Officers and Members of Lodge, No. ..., I. P. :

We, your committee to whom was referred the application of for admission by, would beg leave to report that we have discharged the duty assigned us, and find the petitioner worthy [or unworthy], and recommend his election [or rejection].

Yours in F., C., and B.,

.....	} Committee.
.....	
.....	

PETITION FOR DISPENSATION.

Knights of Pythias.

..... LODGE, No., K. P.
, 18

To P. C.

Deputy Grand Chancellor for Lodge [or District], No. ... K. P. :

DEAR SIR AND BRO. : You are respectfully requested to grant to
 Lodge, No., a dispensation permitting us to [confer the three ranks on
 the same evening; or state any other business for which you
 wish a dispensation].

[SEAL.]

....., C. C.
, K. of R. & S.

DISPENSATION.

Knights of Pythias.

....., 18

To LODGE, No., K. P. :

By virtue of the authority invested in me as the Deputy of the Grand Chan-
 cellor for Lodge [or District], No., I hereby grant and allow you to [confer
 all three ranks on the same evening; or whatever petitioned
 for], as set forth in your petition dated , 18...

.....
D. D. Grand Chancellor.

ORDER FOR THE S. A. PASS-WORD.

Knights of Pythias.

..... LODGE, No., K. P.
, 18

To the Chancellor Commander of any Lodge of the K. P. to which this may be
 presented—

GREETING: This is to certify that the bearer, , is a member
 of this Lodge in good standing, and is entitled to the pass-word of the cur-
 rent term, which you will please communicate to him, after a strict examina-
 tion. You will please retain or destroy this order.

Yours in F., C., and B.,

[SEAL.]

....., C. C.
, K. of R. & S.

NOTICE TO WATCH WITH A SICK BROTHER.

Knights of Pythias.

..... LODGE, No., K. P.
....., 18

BRO.,

You are hereby notified to watch with Bro. on night,
..., 18.... He resides at No., Street.

By order of the C. C.

....., *K. of R. & S.*

PETITION FOR CHARTER OR DISPENSATION.

Knights of Pythias.

To the Grand Chancellor and Members of the Grand Lodge of I. P.:

The undersigned, residing in, respectfully petition your honorable body to grant them a charter or dispensation to establish a Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, to be located in Said Lodge to be known as Lodge, No., of Knights of Pythias, and under your jurisdiction.

Charter Fee inclosed, \$30.

Signed,
.....
.....

COMMISSION TO INSTITUTE A LODGE.

Knights of Pythias.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND CHANCELLOR,
....., , 18

To P. C.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: You are hereby commissioned to act as my Deputy in instituting a Lodge of the Order of Knights of Pythias, to be located at, County,, to be hailed as Lodge, No., and to install its first officers, a charter [or dispensation] having been granted to said Lodge.

.....,
Grand Chancellor.

REPORT OF INSTITUTING OFFICER.

Knights of Pythias.

To, Grand Chancellor of the State of

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Assisted by the following Past Chancellors [name those acting as Grand officers], I performed the duty specified in my commission, and instituted Lodge, No. ..., located at County, on the day of, 18 , and installed the following officers:

....., P. C., K. of R. and S.
 C. C., M. of F.
 V. C., M. of E.
 P.

[Give any further information that may be necessary.]

Yours in F., C., and B.,

.....
Special Deputy.

INSTALLATION REPORT.

Knights of Pythias.

To, Grand Chancellor *V. P.* of the State of

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: In compliance with the duty imposed upon me, I installed the officers of Lodge, No. ..., on the evening of, 18 , after first ascertaining that the reports to the Grand Lodge had been made out, and the amounts due the Grand Lodge had been drawn from the treasury, and both were ready to be forwarded to the Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe. The names of the officers installed are:

..... C. C., K. of R. and S.
 V. C., M. of F.
 P., M. of E.

BROTHER is the Past Chancellor for the ensuing term.

Yours in F., C., and B.,

.....
Deputy.

PAST CHANCELLOR'S CERTIFICATE.

Knights of Pythias.

..... LODGE, No., K. P.

To the Grand Lodge of, J. P.:

This is to certify that P. C., having been duly qualified and passed the C. C.'s chair of this Lodge, and being clear of the books and under no charge, is fully qualified to become a member of the Grand Lodge of

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, we have hereunto affixed our hands and the seal of this Lodge, this day of, A. D. 18

....., C. C.
....., K. of R. & S.

REPRESENTATIVE'S CERTIFICATE.

Knights of Pythias.

..... LODGE, No., K. P.

To the Grand Lodge of, J. P.:

This is to certify that P. C. has been duly elected a Representative of this Lodge, to the Grand Lodge of, for the term of one year from the first day of January, 18.....

[SEAL.] In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed the seal of our Lodge, at the of, this day of, A. D. 18

....., C. C.
....., K. of R. & S.

PETITION FOR REMOVAL OF LODGE.

Knights of Pythias.

To the Grand Lodge of, J. P.:

The undersigned, Knights in good standing, of Lodge, No....., now located at, County,, respectfully represent that it will be for the advantage of said Lodge in particular, and of the Order in general, to have said Lodge removed to, County,; we would therefore ask a warrant for its removal.

.....,
.....,
....., etc.

Approved at the regular meeting of Lodge, No., K. P., held on evening, 18

[SEAL.]
....., C. C.
....., K. of R. & S.

**PETITION FOR REVIVAL OF DEFUNCT
LODGE.**

Knights of Pythias.

To the Grand Lodge of, I. P.:

The undersigned, respectfully represent that we were Knights in good standing of Lodge, No., located at....., County,, at the time it surrendered its charter and effects and became defunct. Believing that it would be for the good of the Order to have said Lodge revived at the present time, we would respectfully request that the charter and effects be restored to us, pledging our best efforts to maintain the Lodge hereafter.

Dated at, on the day of,
.....,
....., etc.

**APPEAL FOR AID AUTHORIZED BY THE
GRAND CHANCELLOR.**

Knights of Pythias.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND CHANCELLOR,
....., 18

To the Subordinate Lodges of I. P.:

Whereas, Lodge, No., of, in the State of, is in need of pecuniary aid, in consequence of, I, in the exercise of the power within me vested as Grand Chancellor of the State, [District, or Territory] of, do hereby grant Lodge, No., the privilege of appealing to the sister Lodges of this jurisdiction, and recommend said Lodges to grant such assistance as is within their power.

**APPLICATION FOR SICK BENEFITS WHEN A
BROTHER RESIDES A DISTANCE FROM THE
LODGE.**

Knights of Pythias.

To the Officers and Members of Lodge, No., I. P. of

BRETHREN: I was prostrated by severe illness [or accident] on the..... day of, 18 .., which disabled me from following my occupation until the day of, 18 .., I therefore claim benefits for weeks. Inclosed you will please find the certificate of my physician also of the Chancellor Commander of Lodge, No. [or President of Relief Committee], K. P., of this place.

.....

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

Knights of Pythias.

To the Officers and Members of Lodge, No., I. O. of

This is to certify that Mr. was sick from the day of 18 , to the day of 18 , so that he was unable to follow his usual occupation.

....., *M. D.*

CHANCELLOR COMMANDER OR PRESIDENT
OF RELIEF COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

Knights of Pythias.

To the Officers and Members of Lodge, No., I. O. of

Having visited Bro. during his illness, and as Dr. is a practising physician of this place, and bears a good character as to honor and veracity, I have no doubt that the above statements are correct.

Yours in F., C., and B.

.....
C. C. [or Pres. of Rel. Com.]

[SEAL.]

.....
K. of R. & S. [or Sec. of Rel. Com.]

WITHDRAWAL CARD.

Knights of Pythias.

JURISDICTION OF.....

.....A. D. 188 , P. P.....

To the Officers and Members of Lodge....., No. ...

The undersigned respectfully represents that he has attained to the Rank of *....., that he is clear of the books, free from charges made or pending, and knowing of no valid objection, most respectfully requests that a Withdrawal Card be granted to him.

The prescribed fee for Card, \$..... accompanies.

.....
Signature.

* Insert Rank. If a P. C. or P. G. C., a Rank Credential should accompany.

NOTE.—It is important that Lodge Rosters and Semi-Annual Reports shall be absolutely free from errors. To this end read the "General Directions," and also the special directions under each heading, and see that you understand them before using the blanks; if in doubt upon any point, write for information.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

Knights of Pythias.

Of.....Lodge, No....., Knights of Pythias,
for the Term commencing
.....188 , and ending.....188

Lodge meets at.....Minnesota.
Night of meeting.....days.
Communications for the Lodge should be directed to
.....*K. of R. & S.*
.....
.....County, Minnesota.

INSTALLING OFFICER'S REPORT.

.....Minn.....188
I hereby certify that I have this day installed the within-named officers for
the ensuing term (excepting.....),
and that I have received as per capita tax, the sum of.....
.....dollars and.....cents.

.....
Installing Officer.

Received.....188...
.....for \$.....enclosed.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

G. K. of R. & S.

RANKS—WHEN CONFERRED.

DIRECTIONS.—Write all names legibly and spell them correctly; give Christian names in full instead of initials when you can do so. Write names on alternate lines unless crowded for space. Immediately after a member's name add his Roster number. Enter name of Applicant by Initiation on your Roster when the first rank is *conferred*, not when applied for. Do not wait until all the ranks are conferred, but enter in the order in which the first rank is conferred, but do not enter a name unless one or more ranks are conferred during the term. Where a member joins by card and another by initiation on the same night, the former should be placed first on the Roster. If no ranks are conferred during the term, write the word "None" to show the matter has not been overlooked.

NAME.	Roster No.	Initiated as Page.	Proved as Esquire.	Charged as Knight.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

ADMITTED BY CARD.

DIRECTIONS.—Enter when elected, no matter whether candidate appears then or not. When a member joins by card and another by initiation on the same night, place former first on Roster.

NAME.	Roster No.	Date of Election.	Rank.	Name and No. of Former Lodge.	Town and State.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

REINSTATED TO MEMBERSHIP.

DIRECTIONS.—Do not give a new Roster number, but use the old one. Enter on date of Lodge's action, whether member appears then or not.

NAME.	Roster No.	Rank.	Date.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

WITHDRAWN BY CARD.

DIRECTIONS.—Enter on date of Lodge's action whether member actually receives his card then or not. Fill all blanks.

NAME.	Roster No.	Rank.	Date.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

DECEASED MEMBERS.

DIRECTIONS.—When practicable, state cause of death, age, occupation, married or single, burial place, etc., under head of "Remarks."

NAME.	Roster No.	Date.	REMARKS.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

APPLICANTS REJECTED.

DIRECTIONS.—Do not give a rejected applicant a Roster number. Enter on date of Lodge's action, whether applicant be then notified or not.

NAME.	Date.	Occupation.	REMARKS.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

MEMBERS SUSPENDED.

DIRECTIONS.—If for non-payment of dues, write "n.p.d." under head of "Remarks." If for other cause, so state, and period of suspension. Do not forget Roster number, and remember that members who are in arrears, but have not been suspended according to law or before the close of last term, are not to be reported as suspended members.

NAME.	Roster No.	Date.	REMARKS.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

PAST GRAND AND PAST CHANCELLORS.

DIRECTIONS.—Arrange names in order in which they secured such rank. Past officers joining by card, date from the deposit thereof, no matter when they became such. Place name of retiring Chancellor Commander last on the list. Do not forget Roster number. If post-office address is different from that of the Lodge, so state.

NAME.	Roster No.	Rank.
1.....		
2.....		

MEMBERSHIP.

DIRECTIONS.—Having first consulted your last report, look over your Lodge Roster and be sure that your figures are correct, and that the deductions are only those made during the term, not including those made at first meeting of new term. Suspended members are not to be included in your Report *as members* until reinstated; when reinstated, their names should be entered under that heading. All other members are to be included under Esquires and Pages.

No. of Members per last Report.....		
“ initiated during the term.....		
“ admitted by card.....		
“ reinstated.....		
	First total.....	
FROM WHICH DEDUCT		
No. withdrawn by Card.....		
“ suspended.....		
“ deceased.....		
	Second total.....	
Present No. members.....		

RANK.

DIRECTIONS.—See that the figures given agree with the foregoing; the totals must be the same.

Past Grand Chancellors.....		
Past Chancellors.....		
Knights.....		
Esquires.....		
Pages.....		
Total in membership.....		

GRAND LODGE ASSESSMENT.

DIRECTIONS.—Include as Knights all Past Grand Chancellors and Past Chancellors, or all members except Esquires and Pages.

PER CAPITA TAX.	Amount.
.....Knights at.....cents each	\$.....

RECEIPTS.

DIRECTIONS.—Report all receipts from whatever source. Opposite No. 13, insert amount of cash on hand at beginning of term (No. 32 in previous report), not including investments of any nature. The K. of R. & S. should keep no funds in his hands, but pay over all fees to the M. F. as soon as received. Fees paid by candidates, whether subsequently rejected or not, should be included in Receipts; in case of rejection an order should be drawn for the amount, which should be entered opposite No. 28. Do not interline additional sources of revenue; all not coming under Nos. 1 to 10 should be included in No. 11.

1 Applications and First Rank.....	\$	
2 For Second Rank.....		
3 " Third Rank.....		
4 " Admittance by Card.....		
5 " Withdrawal Cards.....		
6 " Dues and Assessments.....		
8 " Fines.....		
9 " Rents.....		
10 " Loans and Interest.....		
11 Other sources.....		
12 Total.....		
13 Add Balance per last Report.....		
14 Total receipts for term.....		

LIABILITIES.

DIRECTIONS.—Include only amounts due by the Lodge, not including "Grand Lodge Assessments."

For What.	\$	Amount.
Grand Lodge Supplies.....		
Total.....		

EXPENDED FOR RELIEF.

DIRECTIONS.—Include only moneys paid from Lodge funds; not donations by individual members.

15 Relief of Brothers of this Lodge.....	\$	
16 Relief of Brothers of other Lodges.....		
17 Burial of Brothers.....		
18 Burial of Brothers' wives.....		
19 Relief of families.....		
20 Relief of widows.....		
21 Relief of orphans.....		
22 Watching sick.....		
23 Total paid for relief.....		

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

DIRECTIONS.—All expenditures, except for relief, should be entered opposite proper numbers under this head. The per capita tax last paid should be entered opposite No. 24, and a memoranda of tax sent with new report should be entered under head of Grand Lodge Assessment, which amount will be entered opposite No. 24, next term, it being a part of the expenditures of that term. No. 27 includes only supplies furnished by Grand Lodge—not paraphernalia, etc. "Other expenditures" (No. 29) includes all miscellaneous expenditures that cannot be classified under Nos. 24 to 28, inclusive. No. 30 includes sum total of Nos. 24 to 29, inclusive.

24	Per capita tax last term.....	\$.....	.....
25	Rent of Lodge Room.....	.....	.....
26	Compensation to officers.....	.....	.....
27	Grand Lodge Supplies.....	.....	.....
28	Fees returned to rejected applicants.....	.....	.....
29	Other expenditures.....	.....	.....
30	Total miscellaneous expenses .....	.....	.....

SUMMARY.

DIRECTIONS.—No. 31 is the sum total of expenses for term; No. 32 means cash on hand or on deposit, not including money loaned on securities of any sort.

	Total Receipts (No. 14).....	\$.....	.....
31	Total Expenses (Nos. 23 and 30).....	.....	.....
32	Balance cash on hand.....	.....	.....

INVESTMENTS.

DIRECTIONS.—Include all cash assets and property owned by the Lodge, but not unpaid dues, assessments, etc., which are not assets that can be counted as investments, and (for such purpose) should be ignored; otherwise a Lodge might be made to appear in very healthy condition and in reality be bankrupt. Include all property, paraphernalia, books, etc., whether purchased during current or former terms, at fair valuation.

33	Amount on mortgage security	\$.....
34	“ Lodge property . . . . .	.....
35	“ Otherwise invested . . . . .	.....
36	Total	\$.....
37	Balance of cash on hand (No. 32) . . . . .	.....
38	Grand total (Nos. 36 and 37)	\$.....

RECAPITULATION.

DIRECTIONS.—Be sure that the figures agree with those elsewhere given in report.

Membership at last report . . . . .	.....
Initiated during term . . . . .	.....
Admitted by Card . . . . .	.....
Reinstated . . . . .	.....
Total . . . . .	.....
Withdrawn . . . . .	.....
Suspended . . . . .	.....
Deceased . . . . .	.....
Total . . . . .	.....
Present number of members . . . . .	.....
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/>		
Balance cash at last report		\$
Receipts during term . . . . .		.....
Total receipts		\$.....
Paid for relief	\$.....	
Paid for funerals . . . . .	.....
Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	.....
Total expense	\$.....	
Balance on hand		\$.....
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/>		
Investments		\$.....
Total resources . . . . .		.....
Liabilities . . . . .		.....
Grand Lodge Assessments . . . . .		.....

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

[Read these and the special directions under each heading carefully, and be sure you know what should be done before doing it; when Reports are sent back for correction see that the corrections are promptly made, and Reports returned to the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.]

1. Write all names and numbers legibly. After each member's name, herein mentioned, give his number as it appears on the revised roster of membership, as:

Admitted by card—John Doe (29), Jan. 11.

Suspended—Richard Roe (72), Feb. 20, npd.

2. A new Lodge, in making its first report, will place its Charter Members first in the Lodge Roster, commencing with the officers in order of rank, and in the same order in Term Roster.

3. If no ranks are conferred during the Term, write the word "None" in proper place, and in like manner when there is nothing to report under any of the other headings, so state, or draw lines to show that they have not been overlooked.

4. Each Lodge is required to pay to the Grand Lodge, with each Semi-Annual Report, such per capita tax for every Past Grand Chancellor, Past Chancellor, and Knight in good standing, as the Grand Lodge at its Annual Session may determine, all except Pages and Esquires being counted as Knights.

5. Semi-Annual Reports should be made out in triplicate in the interval *between the last meeting in the old term and the first meeting in the new term*, and shown to the installing officer, as he must know that the Report has been made out and the money drawn and ready to be forwarded, or he cannot legally install the officers or communicate the P. W.

6. The money due the Grand Lodge for per capita tax must accompany the Report delivered to the installing officer and should be sent in the form of drafts or Post-Office orders. Make your drafts payable to the order of the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal by his NAME. Do not insert TITLES in a draft or order.

7. The Past Chancellor's Certificate should be filled up in duplicate; one copy to be forwarded to the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and the other delivered to the Past Chancellor.

8. Do not forget the Seal of the Lodge.

.....

OFFICERS SERVING DURING TERM.

DIRECTIONS.—See that all blanks are properly filled up, whether officer holds over or not. Insert names only of those holding office at end of term, and if elected to fill a vacancy so state, with date of installation, under the head of "Remarks."

NAME.	Roster No.	Office.	REMARKS.
.....	P. C.	.....
.....	C. C.	.....
.....	V. C.	.....
.....	P.	.....
.....	K. R. S.	.....
.....	M. E.	.....
.....	M. F.	.....
.....	M. A.	.....
.....	I. G.	.....
.....	O. G.	.....

OFFICERS FOR ENSUING TERM.

DIRECTIONS.—Do not fill up these blanks until the night of installation, as unlooked for changes may then occur. If Officer holds over, so state.

NAME.	Roster No.	Office.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.
.....	P. C.	.....
.....	C. C.	.....
.....	V. C.	.....
.....	P.	.....
.....	K. R. S.	.....
.....	M. E.	.....
.....	M. F.	.....
.....	M. A.	.....
.....	I. G.	.....
.....	O. G.	.....

REPRESENTATIVES TO GRAND LODGE.

DIRECTIONS.—Be sure that entries herein agree with those on credentials, and get dates right.

NAME.	Roster No.	When Elected.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.
.....
.....
.....

BLANKS FOR CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

[FORM A.]

ACCUSATION.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF LODGE, NO., JURISDICTION OF

Charge and Specification of charge preferred by against
....., a and a member of Lodge, No.
I,, a member in good standing of
Lodge, No., do hereby charge, a member of
Lodge, No., with "conduct unbecoming a Knight of Pythias," as set
forth in the following articles of impeachment :

Charge 1.
.....
Specification 1. In this, that on or about the day of,
A. D. 18, and the Pythian Period the, at,
State of, the said did

....., A. D. 18, and of the Pythian Period the.....

[FORM B.]

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF LODGE, NO., JURISDICTION OF

..... A. D., 18
and of the Pythian Period the

To

You being a party interested in the case of
against are hereby notified to appear at Hall,
No. Street, in ... on the day
of A. D., 18, and of the Pythian Period the
at o'clock in the noon, at which time and place the Com-
mittee of Trial will be selected.

.....
.....
Hereof fail not.

[L. S.]

K. of R. & S.

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[FORM C.]
 NOTICE TO COMMITTEE OF TRIAL

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF LODGE, No., JURISDICTION OF
 A. D., 188 ,
and of the Pythian Period the

TO
 SIR AND BROTHER,—It is my duty to notify you of your appointment as a
 member of a Committee of Trial, in the case of.....
 against
 Associated with you on this Committee are Brothers

.....
 Your attention is called to Section 41, Code of Procedure. .

[L. s.]

K. of R. & S.

[FORM D.]
 CITATION OF ACCUSED.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF LODGE, No., JURISDICTION OF
 TO

We command you that you appear before us, the
 Committee of Trial, at Hall, No. St.,
 in on the day of, A. D. 188 ,
 and of the Pythian Period the, at o'clock, in the
 noon, then and there to answer to the charge and specifications preferred
 against you by
 Fail not of appearance at your peril.

Witness Chairman of Committee of Trial, and the seal of
 the said Lodge, No., at, this the day
 of, A. D. 188 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

[L. s.]

Recorder.

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

RETURN OF SERVICE OF FOREGOING
 CITATION.

..... A. D., 188 ,
and of the Pythian Period the

To the Committee of Trial,—I have cited the within named accused to
 appear and answer as directed, by serving on him the original, of which
 the within is a true copy.

* Said service was made

Recorder.

* State whether in person or by mail : as per section 35.

[FORM E.]

SUMMONS OF WITNESSES.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF LODGE, No., JURISDICTION OF
To

We command you that you appear before us, the
Committee of Trial, at Hall, No. St.,
in on the day of, A. D. 188 ,
and of the Pythian Period the, at o'clock, in the
noon, and from day to day, until discharged, then and there to give evidence
of what you know in the case of against
Hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness Chairman of Committee of
Trial, and the seal of the said
Lodge, No., at, this the day of,
A. D. 188 , and of the Pythian Period the
Recorder.

[SEAL.]

[ENDORSEMENT ON BACK.]

RETURN OF SERVICE OF FOREGOING
SUMMONS.

..... A. D., 188 ,
and of the Pythian Period the
To the Committee of Trial,—I have summoned the within named witness
to appear and give evidence, by serving on him a true copy of this summons.
Recorder.

[FORM F.]

FORM FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF LODGE, No., JURISDICTION OF

I (*name of witness*), a member and a in rank, in
good standing on the Roster of Lodge, No., Knights
of Pythias, of (*city or town*) of County of
and Grand Jurisdiction of, hereby depose, declare and say,
that the statements about to be made by me in the case of (*name of accuser*)
against (*name of accused*), now before, and under examination by, the author-
ity before whom I am now about to testify, are true in effect, free from preju-
dice or personal feeling, and prompted only from a desire to see evil cor-
rected, abuses remedied, the laws carried out, and justice done; to all of
which I affirm on my HONOR as a Knight, under the penalties of the laws,
and my obligations as a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias.
(*Signature of witness.*)

[FORM G.]

COMMISSION TO TAKE DEPOSITION.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF LODGE, NO., JURISDICTION OF

To the Chancellor Commander of Lodge, No.

Greeting :

Assured of your prudence and fidelity, WE DO, BY THESE PRESENTS, empower and request you to take the Deposition of to be used in a case now pending in our Lodge, of against

....., and at a certain time, to be by you appointed, to cause the Deponent to come before you, and carefully examine him in answer to the interrogatories hereunto annexed, and reduce the examination, or cause the same to be reduced to writing in your presence; and after such deposition shall thus be reduced to writing, it shall be carefully read to or by the Deponent, and shall then be signed by him, and certified by yourself and the Seal of Lodge, No.

You will take such deposition in a place separate and apart from all other persons, and *permit no person to be present during such examination, except the Deponent and yourself, and such disinterested person as you may think fit to appoint, to assist you in reducing the deposition to writing*, and you shall put the several interrogatories and cross-interrogatories to the Deponent in their order, and take the answer of the Deponent to each, fully and clearly, before proceeding to the next, and not read to the Deponent, nor permit the Deponent to read a succeeding interrogatory until the answer to the preceding one has been fully taken down.

Of this our commission, with your doings by warrant of the same, you will make return under Seal to our said Lodge with all convenient expedition.

Witness my hand as Chancellor Commander of our said Lodge, and the Seal thereof, at on this the day of, A. D., 188 , and of the Pythian Period the

[SEAL.]

K. of R. & S.

[FORM H.]

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT OF RESULT OF
TRIAL.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF LODGE, No., JURISDICTION OF
 A. D., 188 ,
and of the Pythian Period the

To

It is my duty to notify you of the result of the trial in the case in which you were the Defendant, which is as follows:

Charge I

.....

Specification I

.....

Penalty adjudged

.....

[SEAL.]

K. of R. & S.

[FORM I.]

APPEAL FROM THE DECISION.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF LODGE, No., JURISDICTION OF

To the Grand Lodge,—

I hereby most respectfully appeal from the decision of Lodge, No., in the case of (*name of accuser*) against (*name of accused*), under the charge and specifications as set forth in the papers hereto annexed, and base my appeal upon the following grounds :

(*Here state full reason for appeal.*)

(*Signature of appellant.*)

[FORM J.]

CREDENTIALS OF COMMITTEES, ETC.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, No....., JURISDICTION OF.....
 To.....

This is to certify that.....
 member in good standing ha been regularly appointed by this Lodge as
 therefor in the case of.....
 against.....
 and. legally qualified to represent this Lodge.....

Witness.....
 Chancellor Commander of our said Lodge, and the Seal thereof, at.....
, on this the.....day of,
 A. D., 188 , and of the Pythian Period the

[L. s.]

K. of R. & S.

[FORM K.]

REPORT OF DELINQUENT WITNESSES.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, No....., JURISDICTION OF.....
 To.....

Your Committee of Trial hereby respectfully report that a proper and legal
 summons was served in the usual manner on Brother.....
 of.....Lodge, No....., directing him to
 appear before us and give evidence in the case of.....
 against.....
 but the said brother has disregarded the same and has failed to appear as
 commanded.

Chairman of Committee of Trial.

Attest:

Recorder.

.....A. D., 188 ,
 and of the Pythian Period the.....

[FORM L.]

NOTICE OF SAME TO ANOTHER LODGE.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, No....., JURISDICTION OF.....

To.....Lodge, No.....

BRETHREN:—A proper and legal summons having been served upon Brother, a member of your Lodge, directing him to appear before a Committee of Trial of this Lodge, and give evidence in a case now pending before them, and the said brother having disregarded the summons, and thus far failed to appear as commanded, it becomes our duty to submit his case to you for such action as will enforce his attendance before said Committee, or that otherwise you may take proper measures for the punishment of the contempt evinced in his evasion of the summons.

Witness our hand and the Seal of.....
Lodge, No....., affixed at....., this the.....day
of....., A. D., 188 , and of the Pythian Period the.....
.....C. C.

K. of R. & S.

[L. s.]

[FORM M.]

REMOVAL OF CASE TO ANOTHER LODGE.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF.....LODGE, No....., JURISDICTION OF.....

To.....Lodge, No....., GREETING:

A certain charge, a copy of which accompanies this request, having been preferred against Brother....., a member of this Lodge, it is our wish, for the following reasons [*here state reasons in full*], that you conduct a trial in the case of the aforesaid accused Brother....., and we hereby request that in our behalf you will take charge of the case and proceed with the trial in form as prescribed by the Code of Procedure of this Jurisdiction.

Witness our hand and the Seal of.....
Lodge, No....., affixed at....., this the
[L. s.]day of.....A. D., 188 , and of
the Pythian Period the.....

Attest:C. C.
.....*K. of R. & S.*

The above request is ...approved

.....
.....*Grand Chancellor.*
.....A. D. 188 , and of the Pythian Period the.....

[FORM N.]

RETURN OF RESULT FROM THAT LODGE.

Knights of Pythias.

..... LODGE, No., JURISDICTION OF
 To LODGE, No.

GREETING:—Touching the matter of the case of, removed to our cognizance by your request, bearing date, we caused the accused to appear before our regularly appointed Committee of Trial, and after a full and impartial hearing the result reached was as follows :

Charge 1st. (*Here state result.*)
 Specification 1st. (*Here state result.*)

The papers in the case, together with the register of evidence and copy from our Records of the proceedings in the matter, duly attested, are herewith transmitted.

Witness our hand and the Seal of Lodge,
 [L. s.] No., affixed at, this the day of
, A. D., 18 , and of the Pythian Period the

Attest : C. C.
 K. of R. & S.

[FORM O.]

REQUEST TO A WITNESS NOT A MEMBER OF THE ORDER.

Knights of Pythias.

CASTLE HALL OF LODGE, No., JURISDICTION OF
 A. D., 18
and of the Pythian Period the

To
 A certain accusation having been preferred against, a member of this Lodge, and which is now being investigated, and it having been shown to the Committee of Trial that your evidence will be of importance in the case, we respectfully request that you will appear before us, the Committee of Trial, at Hall, No. Street, in on the day of, A. D., 18 , at o'clock in the noon, then and there to communicate any facts bearing upon the case that may be within your knowledge.

[L. s.]
 Chairman Committee.
 Recorder.

DEDICATION OF HALLS.

DIRECTIONS.

THE Grand Chancellor of the Jurisdiction should preside at the Dedication of Halls, if practicable, or in his absence a Grand or Past Grand Officer, or the Grand Chancellor's representative in a Deputy Grand Chancellor.

For Subordinate Lodges, only Officers as hereinafter mentioned are necessary, but in the case of the dedication of a Grand Lodge Hall, *a corps* of Supreme Officers, either actual or improvised, is necessary; and it is better that the Grand Officers act as the Supreme Officers, and improvise from other members of the Grand Lodge, Grand Officers for the occasion.

The Dedicating Officers, in either case, should be assembled in an ante or contiguous room, outside of the *outer* door of the Lodge, ready for entrance in proper order and time.

The Altar should be in the centre of the Lodge-room, *without* anything on it, and at the designated hour the Officers, or *improvised* Officers, should assume their proper stations.

It is important, in the Dedicatory Ceremony, that the reading and all else occurring, should be loud, distinct, and clear, and the singing well performed, accompanied with instrumental music, if practicable.

The Dedicating Officers should be furnished with the Lodge "Book of Law," or Bible, "a Human Skull," "Two Swords," "Two Censers" burning incense, "a Sprig of Myrtle," and "a *Written Request*," under the seal of the Lodge. The Grand Prelate should be clothed in a black gown and masked, who, upon entering the Lodge, shall assume a position back of the Altar, facing the Grand Chancellor, and remain standing.

DEDICATORY CEREMONY.

[At the designated hour an unseen bell is struck the proper number of times, to indicate the hour or time stated (prior to which the Officers' chairs are filled by Officers or improvised ones) when the following ensues:]

Chancellor Commander (standing in his station, giving one rap with the gavel, says): The bell in the tower having proclaimed the hour, this special Convention of Lodge, No....., Knights of Pythias, of this Grand Jurisdiction, will come to order.

[The Chancellor Commander seats himself and continues:]

Brother Master-at-Arms!

Master-at-Arms (rising promptly to his feet, responds): Chancellor Commander?

C. C. Are all the Officers at their proper stations?

M. at A. (looking around and satisfying himself): They are, Chancellor Commander.

C. C. Thank you, Brother Master-at-Arms.

[Addresses the Inner Guard.]

Brother Inner Guard!

Inner Guard (rising, responds): Chancellor Commander?

C. C. Brother Inner Guard, it is my order that the outer portal of this Castle Hall be now closed, and that none be admitted unless under a *challenge*. This order you will convey to the Brother Outer Guard, that he may be at his station, announce alarms, and through you report to me.

[Inner Guard retires, goes to outer door, and in a loud voice repeats to the Outer Guard:]

I. G. Brother Outer Guard, it is the order of the Chancellor Commander that you close the outer portal of this Castle Hall, and permit no one to enter, unless under a challenge duly reported to him through me.

O. G. The order of the Chancellor Commander shall be implicitly obeyed.

[Outer Guard shuts the outer door and hangs up chains, etc., etc.]

[Inner Guard returns to the Lodge Room, and from his station says:]

I. G. Chancellor Commander, your order has been communicated to the Brother Outer Guard, who will implicitly obey it.

[The Chancellor Commander gives three raps when all are seated.]

[The Herald and Master-at-Arms now go to the outer door, where the Herald sounds a challenge (or bugle call,) ONCE, when in a loud voice the Outer Guard through the inner wicket says:]

O. G. Brother Inner Guard, a challenge at the outer postern by the bridge.

I. G. (rising): Chancellor Commander, a challenge at the outer postern by the bridge.

C. C. Brother Master-at-Arms!

M. at A. (rising): Chancellor Commander?

C. C. You will repair to the outer postern by the bridge, and ascertain the cause of the challenge. If some poor wayfaring brother or wanderer is seeking shelter for the night, admit him, and see that his wants are cared for, according to rank or station. But if [*rising to his feet*] perchance it should be some messenger of fierce intent, assure the bearer that we will in person or by deputed Knight of equal estate, rank, valor, and reputation, wearing our coat-of-arms, avow our rectitude of purpose and conduct in any aggrieved claim alleged. No gauntlet can be cast at our portal, but must be met in spirit as it is sent. [*And turning to members sitting to the right or left—who will be ready to offer a sword, battle-axe, lance, shield and armor.*] Brother Knights, have ready my armor, shield, and arms. (*Which are offered but not taken.*)

[They all remain standing until the Master-at-Arms returns, stating the cause, when by a wave of the hand, the Chancellor Commander seats them.]

[The Master-at-Arms retires, goes to the outer door, and asks in a loud voice:]

M. at A. Who are you that sounds a challenge at our outer portal, and what is your message and desire?

Herald (answering from without): A Herald accompanied by the Grand Master-at-Arms of the Grand Lodge, Knights of

Pythias of....., seeks audience with the Chancellor
 Commander of.....Lodge, No....., Knights of
 Pythias of.....

M. at A. (returning, and from the Altar says): Chancellor
 Commander, I find the cause of the alarm to be a Herald, accom-
 panied by the Grand Master-at-Arms of the Grand Lodge,
 Knights of Pythias of....., who seek audience
 with you, as the Chancellor Commander of.....
 Lodge, No., Knights of Pythias of.....

C. C. Brother Master-at-Arms, you will see that the Herald
 and Grand Master-at-Arms are admitted.

[The Master-at-Arms retires, chains are dropped, door unfastened, and he
 returns, followed by the Herald and Grand Master-at-Arms, who file across
 the room in the rear of the Altar, and, when opposite it, halt and face the Chan-
 cellor Commander, where they remain standing. Chancellor Commander,
 sitting, then addresses the Grand Master-at-Arms:]

C. C. Brother Grand Master-at-Arms, where from, and your
 course of journey ?

G. M. at A. From the North, and to the South.

C. C. From the *North*, and *why* to the South ?

G. M. at A. As barbarism poured out from the North, obliter-
 ating in its current all civilization, humanity, benevolence, and
 brotherly feeling, so like it I journey from the *North* to the
South, sowing the seed of chivalry, that the fated influence of
 barbarism may be overcome by the virtues and martial merits
 of our Order.

C. C. Your presence, intent, and mission here, under a chal-
 lenge ?

G. M. at A. I come under command of the Grand Chancellor,
 who, with the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the Grand
 Jurisdiction, Knights of Pythias of, are in waiting,
 to dedicate this Castle Hall to Pythian uses. Is it your desire
 and pleasure that they be admitted and proceed ?

C. C. It is.

G. M. at A. Then I will retire and so inform them.

[Grand Master-at-Arms, Herald, and Master-at-Arms of the Lodge retire ;

the Grand Master-at-Arms and Herald go out, and the Master-at-Arms of the Lodge closes the outer door, and hangs up chains, etc., etc., and then returns to the Hall. The Dedicating Officers now approach the outer door, when the Herald challenges, or sounds on his bugle, THREE distinct times, making a clear pause between each call. The Outer Guard then reports through the wicket of the inside door, in a loud voice:]

O. G. Brother Inner Guard, a *triple* challenge at the outer portal.

I. G. Chancellor Commander, a *triple* challenge at the outer portal.

C. C. Brother Master-at-Arms, a *triple* challenge indicates the approach of high authority in the Order; hence you will retire and ascertain if our apprehensions are correct, or if used for some other and unlawful purpose.

[Master-at-Arms retires, and after ascertaining the cause of the challenge returns and says:]

M. at A. Chancellor Commander, the triple challenge is made by a Herald, accompanied by the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of the Grand Jurisdiction of, whose presence is caused by their mission to dedicate, in full and Knightly form, this Castle Hall to Pythian uses.

C. C. You will retire, and under my command see that they are admitted.

[Master-at-Arms retires, chains are unloosed and dropped, etc., etc., the Grand Officers enter, organ playing, the Chancellor Commander calls up the Lodge, and the Grand Honors are given, the following order to be observed:

Herald	With Bugle.
Grand Prelate	Carrying Bible.
Grand Chancellor	With Lodge Request.
Grand Vice Chancellor	With Skull.
Grand Master of Exchequer	With Sword.
Grand Keeper of R. and S.	With Sword.
Grand Master-at-Arms	With Myrtle.
Grand Inner Guard	With Lighted Censer.
Grand Outer Guard	With Lighted Censer.

They file across the room in rear of the Altar, and face the Chancellor Commander's station, when the Grand Chancellor says:]

G. C. Chancellor Commander, in accordance with the request of Lodge, No., Knights of Pythias of the Grand Jurisdiction of, under its seal (*holds up and displays paper*), we are here in our official capacity to dedicate this Castle Hall in Knightly Form to Pythian uses. Prior to so doing, I will ask, have all the laws of the Supreme Lodge, and the Grand Lodge of the Grand Jurisdiction of, and the usages of the Order, been strictly complied with?

C. C. They have.

G. C. Chancellor Commander, does fealty and intent to conform in all particulars to everything pertaining to the Order of Knights of Pythias, under the laws of the Supreme Lodge of the World, and the Grand Lodge of this Grand Jurisdiction, govern and control this Lodge?

C. C. It does.

G. C. Then we can safely proceed, and I will thank you, Chancellor Commander, to order your Officers to vacate their chairs, to be filled by the Grand Officers during the Ceremonies of dedication.

C. C. The Officers of Lodge, No., will vacate their chairs, to be filled by the Dedicating Officers; and to you, Grand Chancellor, I deliver the Lodge and this insignia of my authority.

[The Grand Chancellor, escorted by the Master-at-Arms of the Lodge, now approaches the Chancellor Commander's station, ascends the same, and receives the gavel, when he says :]

G. C. The Grand Prelate will now display upon the Altar of this Lodge "The Book of Law."

[The Grand Prelate opens "The Book of Law," and places it on the Altar.]

"The Swords of Defence" will now be placed thereon.

[They are crossed upon "The Book of Law," by the Grand Master of Exchequer and Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.]

The "Emblem of Mortality" will be placed thereon.

[The Grand Vice Chancellor places the Skull thereon.]

The Censers and Myrtle will be delivered at the Chancellor Commander's station.

[The Grand Master-at-Arms, Grand Inner Guard, and Grand Outer Guard perform that duty.]

The Grand Officers will now assume their proper chairs and positions.

[All the Grand Officers go to their proper stations, except the Grand Prelate, who remains standing at the Altar, facing the Grand Chancellor; all which being done, the Grand Chancellor seats the whole audience by THREE raps of the gavel; after which the Grand Chancellor, rising, says:]

G. C. KNIGHTS, ESQUIRES, PAGES, AND FRIENDS: We have assembled to perform a duty which we hope will be to you both pleasant and instructive. It is to dedicate this Castle Hall, which, through the blessings of a kind Providence, we have been enabled to secure; and around which we feel our beautiful Ritual will throw its endearing influences, and make it a Home not only in name, but in reality. Our first duty in this, as in all important undertakings, is to ask the blessings of the Creator. The Grand Prelate will lead in prayer.

[Two raps—all rise.]

PRAYER.

G. P. Our Heavenly Father, grant, we pray Thee, Thy blessing upon this household of brethren, engaged in this battle upon the side of the widow and orphan. Give unto them power to continue in the blessed work of ameliorating the condition of mankind. Put upon them Thy whole armor, that they may be able to withstand in the evil day. Let each Knight be girt with the Breastplate of Righteousness. Let the Shield of Faith be placed in his hands. And, O Lord, may each one take upon himself the Helmet of Salvation and the Sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God. Bless, we pray Thee, the wives and little ones, the widows and orphans, both present and absent, of the Brethren of this Chivalric Fraternity. And, O God, we would especially ask Thee to protect this beautiful building from the natural and artificial dangers which surround it. Permit us

to assemble here, and to transmit it to our children, and to our children's children. Bless the thousands of Knights who rally around our standard, and multiply and increase our membership. Hear us, we beseech Thee, for Thy sake. AMEN.

[The Dedication Ode, or other appropriate selection, will now be sung.]

DEDICATION ODE.

Come, Brothers, friends, in Friendship's name,
Who with one heart and hope and aim,
Respond to duty's call :

Come, let us round our altar throng !
Our hearts with holy courage strong,
To join in one united song,
To dedicate this hall.

Here Friendship shall our hearts unite,
To keep our mystic banner bright,
As on our columns go ;
No coward fear shall us divide,
Whatever fortune may betide,
But, like brave Knights, we will outride,
Our most determined foe.

And should our single courage fail,
And some brave heart begin to quail
When standing all alone,—
Here let it be our common aim,
In F——, C——, B——'s name,
To fan the faint, expiring flame,
Which once more brightly shone.

[Three raps—all seated.]

G. C. Grand Vice Chancellor, what does the Skull upon the Altar suggest ?

[The Grand Prelate takes up, and slowly carries the Skull to the station of the Grand Vice Chancellor.]

G. V. C. (receiving the Skull from the Grand Prelate, and holding it in his hands, says :) It suggests that we are passing away. That the brethren and friends assembled here to-day, and the

Castle Hall which we are engaged in dedicating to Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, will, sooner or later, rot, crumble, and decay; but that the principles we teach will live forever.

[All respond:]

May they live forever.

G. C. Grand Master-at-Arms, what do the Swords upon the Bible suggest?

G. M. at A. (approaching the Altar, takes Swords, and holding them up, says:) They remind us that, as faithful followers of Pythias, we should defend the principles of Knighthood unto death—which are to protect the weak, defend the right, alleviate the sufferings of a brother, bury the dead, care for the widow, educate the orphan—to practise those ennobling virtues, Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence.

[Grand Master-at-Arms carries Swords to his station.]

G. C. My Brethren, a chapter of the Word of God will now be read by the Grand Prelate.

[Two raps — all rise.]

[The Grand Prelate returns to the Altar, and reads an appropriate chapter from the Book of Law, or Holy Bible; after which THREE raps are given, and all are seated.]

G. C. My Brethren, I hold in my hand a Sprig of Myrtle. What is it emblematical of?

[All respond:]

Friendship!

G. P. (facing the Altar, and reading slowly and distinctly, says:) Then, in the name of God, and the sacred name of Friendship, we dedicate this Castle Hall for the practise of virtues which ennoble man, rescue him from vice and immorality, make him a kind and indulgent father, a loving husband, a faithful friend, a good companion, and an exemplary Brother.

[Two raps by the Grand Chancellor—all rise, and sing.]

OPENING ODE.

Tune.—AMERICA.

Great God, to Thee we raise
 Our hopeful song of praise:
 Grant us Thy love.
 Let us in friendship be,
 Let us harmonious see
 Our Order extended be,
 All nations o'er.

Let brothers hand in hand,
 True to each other stand
 Throughout all time;
 And when life's labor's o'er,
 And we leave time's earthly shore,
 May we meet to part no more,
 In heav'n above.

G. C. Grand Master-at-Arms, place "The Swords of Defence" upon "The Book of Law."

Place upon "The Swords of Defence" the "Emblem of Mortality."

Upon the "Emblem of Mortality" place the sacred "Emblem of Friendship."

[Which being done, the Grand Chancellor continues.]

And now, in memory of Damon and Pythias, I declare this Castle Hall dedicated to Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence.

Grand Master-at-Arms, make the proclamation.

G. M. at A. By direction of the Grand Chancellor, and in memory of Damon and Pythias, I, as Grand Master-at-Arms of the Grand Lodge of, do hereby proclaim, declare, and make known to *all*, that this Castle Hall is dedicated to Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, legally and in true Knightly and Chivalric form. Therefore, bear me witness that this duty being done, all other Knightly works are at rest.

[The Oration and other Exercises then follow.]

Organization of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

*Delegates in Attendance at the Convention who Organized the Supreme Lodge,
at Washington, D. C., August 11, 1868.*

FROM GRAND LODGE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

J. H. RATHBONE.	C. M. BARTON.
EDWARD DUNN.	DANIEL CARRIGAN.
WM. P. WESTWOOD.	J. S. MARTIN.
HARRY KRONHEIMER.	C. W. OKEY.
FRANCIS WOOD.	RICHARD LAWSON.
HUGH G. DIVINE.	J. R. N. CURTIN.

FROM GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WM. BLANCOIS.	WILBUR H. MYERS.
FREDERICK COPPES.	GEO. W. CROUCH.
J. H. RHEEM.	WM. T. ROSE.
J. L. ATKINSON.	JOSEPH L. NICHOLS.
EDWIN T. MARTIN.	WM. A. PORTER.
R. H. GRAHAM.	S. S. CHILD.

FROM GRAND LODGE OF NEW JERSEY.

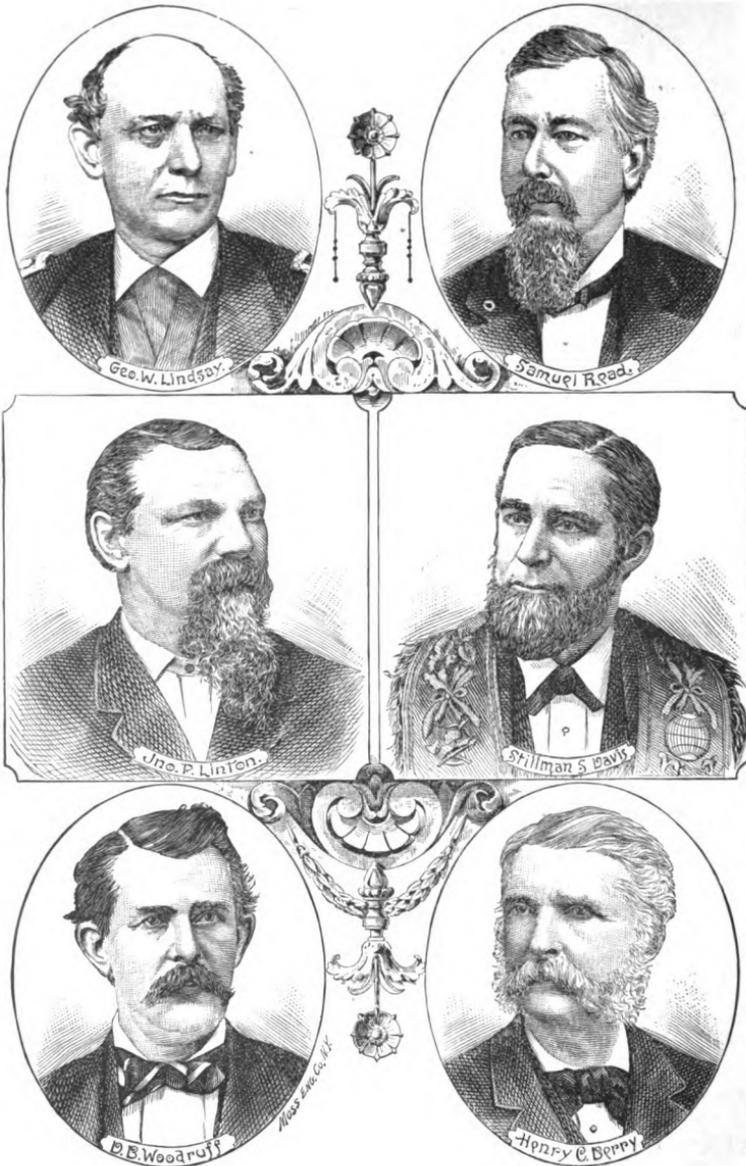
SAMUEL READ.	WM. B. FRENCH.
FREDERICK L. COBB.	D. J. PIERMAN.

FROM GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

C. F. ABBOTT.	FRANCIS TURNER.
N. M. BOWEN.	JOHN A. REID.
JOHN BURNS.	WM. BAXTER.

FROM GRAND LODGE OF DELAWARE.

JAMES P. HAYES.	JAMES L. SMITH.
H. S. TRUITT.	E. L. SEELEY.
S. SHEPHEARD.	CHAS. C. KING.



GROUP OF PAST SUPREME CHANCELLORS, K. OF P.

**Officers and Representatives of the Supreme Lodge,
Knights of Pythias, from the First Annual Session
to 1884, inclusive.**

FOUNDER AND FIRST SUPREME CHANCELLOR.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ELECTION.
JUSTUS H. RATHBONE	District of Columbia	August 11, 1868.

SUPREME CHANCELLORS.

Samuel Read	New Jersey	August 11, 1868.
Samuel Read	New Jersey	March 9, 1870.
Henry Clay Berry	Illinois	April 19, 1872.
S. S. Davis	New Hampshire	April 23, 1874.
S. S. Davis	New Hampshire	August 23, 1876.
David B. Woodruff	Georgia	August 29, 1878.
George W. Lindsay	Maryland	August 26, 1880.
John P. Linton	Pennsylvania	August 24, 1882.
Jno. Van Valkenburg	Iowa	April 23, 1884.

SUPREME VICE CHANCELLORS.

James P. Hayes	Delaware	August 11, 1868.
C. L. Russell	Ohio	March 9, 1870.
S. S. Davis	New Hampshire	April 19, 1872.
David B. Woodruff	Georgia	April 23, 1874.
David B. Woodruff	Georgia	August 23, 1876.
George W. Lindsay	Maryland	August 29, 1878.
John P. Linton	Pennsylvania	August 26, 1880.
Jno. Van Valkenburg	Iowa	August 24, 1882.
Howard Douglass	Ohio	April 23, 1884.

SUPREME VENERABLE PATRIARCHS.

Wilbur H. Myers	Pennsylvania	August 11, 1868.
Samuel Read	New Jersey	April 20, 1872.

SUPREME PRELATES.

Oliver Woodhouse	Connecticut	April 25, 1874.
Charles D. Lucas	Missouri	August 23, 1876.
Wm. Bryce Thompson	Tennessee	August 29, 1878.
Wm. Bryce Thompson	Tennessee	August 26, 1880.
L. B. Allen	Virginia	August 24, 1882.
John S. King	Ontario	April 23, 1884.

SUPREME BANKERS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ELECTION.
William A. Porter.....	Pennsylvania.....	August 11, 1868.
William A. Porter.....	Pennsylvania.....	March 9, 1870.
William A. Porter.....	Pennsylvania.....	April 19, 1872.

SUPREME MASTERS OF EXCHEQUER.

John B. Stumph.....	Indiana.....	April 23, 1874.
John B. Stumph.....	Indiana.....	August 23, 1876.
John B. Stumph.....	Indiana.....	August 29, 1878.
John B. Stumph.....	Indiana.....	August 26, 1880.
John B. Stumph.....	Indiana.....	August 24, 1882.
S. J. Willey.....	Delaware.....	April 23, 1884.

SUPREME RECORDING AND CORRESPONDING SCRIBES.

Clarence M. Barton.....	District of Columbia.....	August 11, 1868.
Clarence M. Barton.....	District of Columbia.....	March 9, 1870.
Clarence M. Barton.....	District of Columbia.....	April 19, 1872.
Charles P. Carty, <i>pro tem</i>	Indiana.....	April 15, 1873.
William J. Long, <i>pro tem</i>	Michigan.....	Feb'y 4, 1874.

SUPREME KEEPERS OF RECORDS AND SEAL.

Joseph Dowdall.....	Ohio.....	April 23, 1874.
Joseph Dowdall.....	Ohio.....	August 23, 1876.
Joseph Dowdall.....	Ohio.....	August 29, 1878.
Joseph Dowdall.....	Ohio.....	August 26, 1880.
John J. Ward.....	Maryland.....	August 24, 1882.
R. E. Cowan.....	Missouri.....	April 23, 1884.

SUPREME GUIDES.

C. F. Abbott.....	Maryland.....	August 11, 1868.
John F. Comstock.....	Connecticut.....	March 9, 1870.
William B. Kennedy.....	Ohio.....	April 19, 1872.

SUPREME MASTERS-AT-ARMS.

Hugh Latham.....	Virginia.....	April 23, 1874.
A. Ewing.....	Texas.....	August 23, 1876.
Robinson Williams.....	Maine.....	August 29, 1878.
J. Rufus Smith.....	West Virginia.....	August 26, 1880.
George B. Shaw.....	Wisconsin.....	August 24, 1882.
George B. Shaw.....	Wisconsin.....	April 23, 1884.

SUPREME INNER STEWARDS.

Harry Kronheimer.....	District of Columbia.....	August 11, 1868.
H. C. Lloyd.....	Kentucky.....	March 9, 1870.
Joseph D. Weeks.....	Iowa.....	April 19, 1872.

SUPREME INNER GUARDS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ELECTION.
Charles R. Hodgson.....	West Virginia.....	April 23, 1874.
William H. Moyston.....	Tennessee.....	August 23, 1874.
C. L. Russell, <i>pro tem</i>	Ohio.....	August 14, 1877.
A. B. Stevens, <i>pro tem</i>	Massachusetts.....	August 26, 1878.
Thomas M. Fisher.....	Colorado.....	August 29, 1878.
George B. Shaw.....	Wisconsin.....	August 26, 1880.
G. G. Manlove.....	Mississippi.....	August 24, 1882.
C. F. Bragg.....	Maine.....	April 23, 1884.

SUPREME OUTER STEWARDS.

Frederick Coppes.....	Pennsylvania.....	August 11, 1868.
George H. Crager.....	Nebraska.....	March 9, 1870.
Edward Dunn, <i>pro tem</i>	District of Columbia.....	April 18, 1871.
Charles H. Hodgson.....	West Virginia.....	April 19, 1872.

SUPREME OUTER GUARDS.

William H. Moyston.....	Tennessee.....	April 23, 1874.
John W. Thompson.....	District of Columbia.....	August 23, 1876.
John W. Thompson.....	District of Columbia.....	August 29, 1878.
John W. Thompson.....	District of Columbia.....	August 26, 1880.
John W. Thompson.....	District of Columbia.....	August 24, 1882.
John W. Thompson.....	District of Columbia.....	April 23, 1884.

Supreme Lodge Sessions.

	PLACES WHERE HELD.	TIMES OF MEETING.
Provisional Convention.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	May 15, 1868
Organization.....	Washington, D. C.....	August 11, 1868
Adjourned Session.....	Washington, D. C.....	Nov. 9, 1868
First Session.....	Richmond, Va.....	March 9, 1869
Second Session.....	New York City.....	March 8, 1870
Third Session.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	April 18, 1871
Fourth Session.....	Baltimore, Md.....	April 16, 1872
Fifth Session.....	Richmond, Va.....	April 15, 1873
Sixth Session.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	April 21, 1874
Seventh Session.....	Washington, D. C.....	May 18, 1875
Eighth Session.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	August 22, 1876
Ninth Session.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	August 14, 1877
Tenth Session.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	August 26, 1878
Eleventh Session.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	August 24, 1880
Twelfth Session.....	Detroit, Mich.....	August 22, 1882
Thirteenth Session.....	New Orleans, La.....	April 22, 1884
Fourteenth Session.....	Toronto, Ont.....	July 13, 1886

GRAND LODGE JURISDICTIONS.

The Grand Jurisdiction of the District of Columbia.

THE first record appearing upon the books of Washington Lodge, No. 1, reads as follows, to wit:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1864, }
At TEMPERANCE HALL, Friday Evening. }

Upon agreement, a number of gentlemen met, and, after some conversation upon the subject, they were called to order, and, upon the motion of Mr. J. H. Rathbone, a chairman of the meeting was proposed, and Mr. J. T. K. Plant was unanimously called to the chair, and D. L. Burnett nominated as secretary. After organizing as above, the object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Rathbone to be the organization or the foundation of a Society, its business and operations to be of a secret character, having for its ultimate object Friendship, Benevolence, and Charity. Before proceeding further, those present were requested to subscribe to an oath laid down afterwards in the initiatory. All present having signified their willingness to do so, the same was administered to them by reading the same by J. H. Rathbone. After taking of the oath, on motion, it was

Resolved, That this Order be styled the *Knights of Pythias*.

The election of officers was ordered, whereupon the following officers were duly elected and installed, to wit:

Worthy Chancellor—J. H. Rathbone.

Vice-Chancellor—Joel R. Woodruff.

Venerable Patriarch—J. T. K. Plant.

Worthy Scribe—D. L. Burnett.

Banker—A. Van Der Veer.

Assistant Banker—R. A. Champion.

Assistant Scribe—George R. Covert.

The following officers were appointed by the Worthy Chan-

cellor: Brothers M. H. Van Der Veer as Worthy Guide, A. Roderigue as Inside Steward, and Brothers Kimball, Roberts, D. L. and W. H. Burnett as choral Knights.

At the next meeting, on February 27, 1864, various applications were received for membership. It also appears that at this meeting a committee of three, consisting of V. C. Woodruff, W. C. Rathbone, and Knight D. L. Burnett, was appointed to prepare a Ritual of the second (now third) degree, which was soon after prepared by the committee, presented to the Lodge, and adopted. The Grand Lodge was organized on the 8th of April, 1864, with J. T. K. Plant as Grand Chancellor and A. Van Der Veer as Grand Scribe; the officers of the Grand Lodge set about forming Lodges elsewhere, and providentially succeeded in locating one at the Navy Yard, known as Franklin Lodge, No. 2, with the following charter members, to wit:

Venerable Patriarch—Robert Middleton.

Worthy Chancellor—Daniel Carrigan.

Vice-Chancellor—Edw. Fox.

Scribe—Clarence M. Barton.

Banker—James Gill.

Guide—Nicholas Wayson.

Inner Steward—Jos. H. Lawrence.

Outer Steward—Hudson Pettit.

Edward Dunn, James W. Kelly, Jasper Scott, George Norton, J. H. Wheeler.

The Lodge was duly instituted on the 12th of April, 1864, at the Anacostia Engine House, by the officers of the Grand Lodge. The history of this Lodge needs no comment. It is the history of the Order, which it saved from destruction after her sister Lodges around her had ceased to exist. From its very organization the members took a lively interest in its welfare, and determined that it should become the excelsior Lodge of the Order. For nearly eight months it struggled along, the only Lodge in the country, its little membership meeting with rebuffs and sarcasms, and, worse than this, the stinging sin of ingratitude from one who had solemnly sworn to maintain and defend its principles. On the 19th of May, 1864, the Grand Lodge organized Colum

bia Lodge, No. 3, located at Temperance Hall; on the 2d of June, Potomac Lodge, No. 4, was organized, at Temperance Hall, and afterwards located at Island Hall, on the Island.

On the 1st of February, 1865, Alexandria Lodge, No. 1, of Virginia, was organized, through the efforts of Knight J. H. King, of Franklin Lodge, who was then engaged in the United States naval service near Alexandria. Knight King was appointed D. G. C. of the State of Virginia. The Lodges were at this time in a bad financial condition, but doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Potomac and Columbia Lodges ceased holding meetings in the latter part of April, in consequence of being unable to secure a quorum; the minutes of Washington Lodge also show that for months at a time no meetings were held on account of not enough members being present to transact the business. Alexandria Lodge ceased holding meetings in July, and at the annual session of the Grand Lodge, in June, 1865, but two Lodges were reported, Washington and Franklin. At that session the following Grand Officers were elected and installed, viz. :

Grand Chancellor—Clarence M. Barton, No. 2.

Vice Grand Chancellor—Joseph H. Lawrence, No. 2.

Grand Marshal—Edward Dunn, No. 2.

Grand Scribe—Wm. Whitney, No. 1.

Grand Banker—Dr. J. R. Keasbey, No. 1.

Grand Herald—John W. Cross, No. 2.

Grand Prelate—A. Van Der Veer, No. 1.

Grand Inner Guardian—R. V. Henry, No. 1.

Grand Outer Guardian—J. Titcomb, No. 1.

The Grand Lodge held its last meeting on the 13th of June, 1865. Washington Lodge, No. 1, ceased holding meetings in July of the same year, and petitioned Franklin Lodge to receive the members in good standing at the dissolution of the Lodge, and a few of them were members of Potomac Lodge, who had been received in a similar manner by Washington Lodge. Franklin Lodge, No. 2, upon the 1st of August, 1865, was the only Lodge in existence, the Grand Lodge having become defunct from necessity—it not being deemed advisable to continue

its organization with only one Subordinate Lodge. Franklin Lodge, however, exercised all the functions of a Grand Lodge, its past officers installing the newly elected officers of their Lodge each quarter. The work, regalia, etc., in possession of Washington Lodge at its decease were turned over to Franklin Lodge on the 28th of September, 1865, upon the payment of eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents (\$18.75), the sum necessary to pay one quarter's rent of hall due by that Lodge. At the close of the year 1865, Franklin Lodge was in a prosperous condition, with a membership of nearly 60, and nearly two hundred dollars (\$200.00) in the treasury. They had sustained a loss by their Banker of two hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents (\$255.55).

At the beginning of the year 1866, the membership made a determined effort to either resuscitate old Lodges or establish new ones. The need of a perfect ritual in order to make the ceremonies more interesting and attractive had long been felt, and at this meeting of this Lodge the following committee was appointed to revise the Ritual, and, if possible, report at the next meeting: Past Chancellors Rathbone, Barton, Dunn, Cross, Cook, and F. S. Lawson, and Cooksey, of Franklin Lodge, and F. S. Sears and V. P. Downs, of Mount Vernon Lodge. On the 14th of May, the Committee reported that the Ritual had been placed by their sanction in the hands of Knight Rathbone for revision, and that he had performed his duty and reported to the Committee, who had unanimously approved of it. The report of the Committee was received and adopted, and the Ritual now in use was read and adopted as the Ritual of the Order by Franklin Lodge and Mount Vernon Lodge in joint meeting. On the 1st of May, 1866, pursuant to agreement, Past Chancellors Rathbone, Barton, Dunn, King, Cook, and Beech, of No. 2, John I. Downs, of No. 5, and Representative Stromberger, of No. 5, met for the purpose of reorganizing the Grand Lodge, which had held no meetings since June, 1865. The offices of Grand Marshal, Herald, Prelate, Inner and Outer Guardian, in vogue at that time, were discontinued, and the following officers were elected:

Grand Chancellor—J. H. Rathbone.

Vice Grand Chancellor—Edw. Dunn.

Grand Recording Scribe—Clarence M. Barton.

Grand Financial Scribe—John I. Downs.

Grand Banker—John H. King.

Grand Guide—Thomas W. Cook.

Grand Inner Steward—Levi Beech.

Grand Outer Steward—John W. Cross.

The number of Lodges at the close of the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1866, was four, with a membership of 324. There were five Lodges at the close of the quarter ending March 31, 1867, with a total membership of 470. On the 30th of June, 1867, there were six Lodges, to wit: Franklin, No. 2, Mount Vernon, No. 5, Liberty, No. 6, Webster, No. 7, Friendship, No. 8, and Excelsior, No. 1, of Pennsylvania, with an aggregate membership of 694.

The original meeting, when the work of the Order of Knights of Pythias was first read, took place at the house No. 369 F Street, between 8th and 9th Sts., Washington City, D. C., the following gentlemen being present (as the members of a musical association, known as the "Arion Glee Club"): Messrs. R. A. Champion, E. S. Kimball, D. L. Burnett, W. H. Burnett, Roberts, and Driver. These gentlemen were then and there duly obligated by Mr. Rathbone, and afterwards resolved themselves into individual committees to obtain the names of proper persons to form the first Lodge. This meeting took place Monday evening, February 15, 1864, and on the following Wednesday morning Mr. Rathbone informed Mr. J. T. K. Plant of the business of the meeting, and solicited him to join the Order. Mr. Rathbone had, however, read the Ritual to Mr. R. A. Champion privately, at his own room, a few evenings previous to the above meeting. The Ritual was written by Mr. J. H. Rathbone originally, in the town of Eagle Harbor, Houghton (now Keewenaw) County, Lake Superior, Mich., in the winter of 1860-61. As heretofore stated, however, the first Pythian Lodge in the world was instituted on the evening of the 19th day of February, 1864, at Temperance Hall, now "Marini Hall," Washington, D. C. The only Lodge in existence on the

8th of April, 1864, when the Grand Lodge was instituted, was Washington Lodge, No. 1.

The Grand Jurisdiction of New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY as a State and her people as citizens have always been noted for their enterprise, devotion to principles of justice, and zealous adherence to all secret associations that have for their foundation Friendship and Charity. In the wars of the Union the State was never known to shirk a responsibility, and the title of "Jersey Blues" invoked upon her brave soldiery stands upon the records of America unsullied and unrivalled. Hence it was not surprising that the Order of Knights of Pythias was so ardently received and secured so firm a foothold in this State. On November 28, 1867, Hon. Stephen D. Young, William B. French, R. F. S. Heath, Richard B. Wilmot, John Matlack, Geo. W. Conrow, Chas. Mayhew, Joseph Braddock, and Wm. Penn Repsher, all residents of Camden, were initiated into Damon Lodge, No. 8, in the city of Philadelphia. On December 12 of that year the above-named Knights assembled in Odd-Fellows' Hall, in Camden, and were instituted as Damon Lodge by several Grand Officers from Washington, D. C. Upon that occasion nearly fifty gentlemen were initiated; among the number was the Hon. Samuel Read, who subsequently became the first Supreme Chancellor. P. G. C. Young officiated that evening as Grand Inner Guard. The Grand Lodge was instituted by G. C. Westwood, of the District of Columbia. Hon. Samuel Read, P. S. C., was the first G. C., and W. B. French was the first G. K. of R. and S. C. P. Vanneman is the present G. C., and E. V. Lorton is G. K. of R. and S.

MONUMENT TO PETER WOODLAND, THE PYTHIAN MARTYR.

We present our readers with an excellent engraving of the beautiful "*Woodland*" Monument, erected by the generous and liberal contributions of the chivalric Knights of the Supreme Jurisdiction, under the supervision of Lincoln Lodge, No. 36, K. of P., of the Grand Jurisdiction of New Jersey.

On the 5th of October, 1880, a committee was raised by Lincoln Lodge, No. 36, K. of P., for the purpose of soliciting contributions for such monument.

W. R. Allen, Past Chancellor, Gustave Steup, Past Chancellor, Philip Lynch, Past Chancellor, and George W. Point, Chancellor Commander, constituted said committee, and the liberal donations well attest their zeal, efficiency, and fidelity in discharging the important trust.

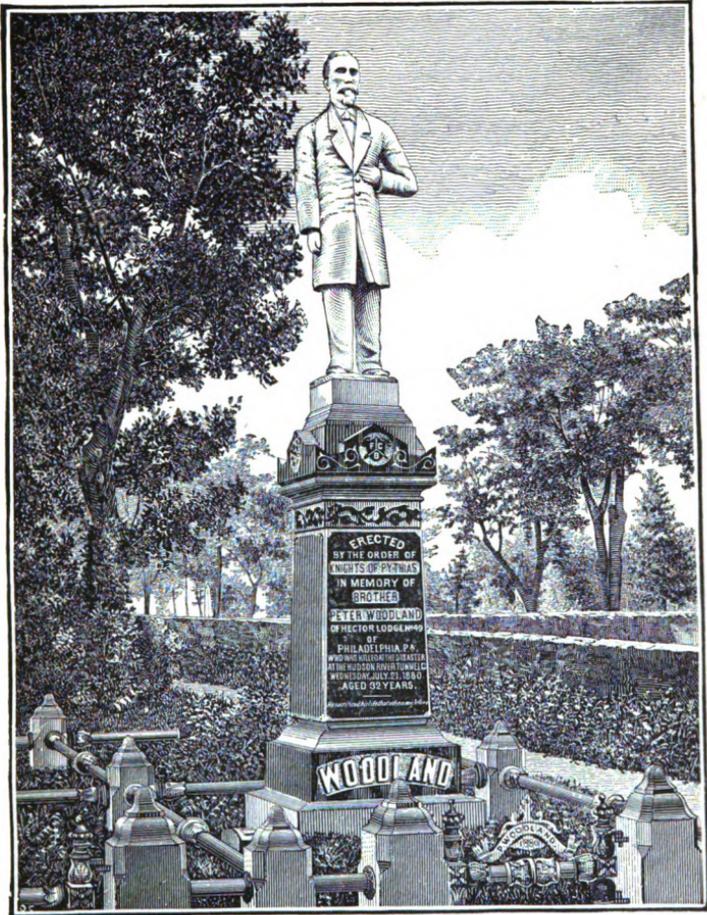
On November 13, 1880, Hon. Henry W. Long, Grand Chancellor, granted a dispensation, allowing the committee to solicit in the Grand Jurisdiction of New Jersey, which was subsequently approved by the Supreme Chancellor of the World, and permission obtained to ask aid throughout the Supreme Jurisdiction.

The committee received over eighteen hundred dollars, with which they purchased ground, enclosed the same, and completed and erected the elegant monument. Nearly every Grand Jurisdiction in the world is represented among the donors.

A few days prior to the unveiling of the monument, a list of the names of all donors, whether as Lodges or individuals, and all papers pertaining to funeral ceremonies, were deposited in Case of the monument.

The lot is located on corner of Chapel and Garfield Avenues, and is passed by every one that enters the cemetery, and is enclosed in a most substantial and permanent manner, with the number of the lot, name of the section, and date of its erection in large polished raised letters on the gate posts, heavy galvanized bars, with ornamental centres and ends, and the name of PETER WOODLAND cast thereon.

The monument is erected in the rear of the lot, on a concrete foundation, eight feet in depth.



WOODLAND MONUMENT.

The first and second Case, *i. e.*, block and cap of monument, are made of Grate Neck granite, from the quarry of Theo. F. Powers, of Waterford, Conn., being of a silver gray color.

The following are the dimensions, to wit :

1st. First or bottom base, $3 = 6 \times 3 = 6 \times 1 = 4$, with a repository $1 = 6 \times 1 = 6 \times 0 = 10$, containing a list of the names of all donors and all the funeral ceremonies, which are sealed with a plate of galvanized iron and lead.

2d. Second base, $2 = 10 \times 2 = 10 \times 1 = 2$, highly polished on four sides, with the name "WOODLAND" on the front side, in a panel, in six-inch letters, and raised three-fourths of an inch.

3d. Die block, $2 = 2 \times 2 = 2 \times 4 = 1$, polished on four sides, half-inch raised panels, with ivy vine running around the top, raised one-quarter inch, with the following inscription on front side, to wit :

ERECTED
BY THE ORDER OF
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
IN MEMORY OF
BROTHER
PETER WOODLAND,

OF HECTOR LODGE, No. 49,

OF

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

WHO WAS KILLED IN THE DISASTER AT THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21ST, 1880.

AGED 32 YEARS.

HE SACRIFICED HIS LIFE THAT OTHERS MIGHT LIVE.

The words "Knights of Pythias," "Brother," and "Peter Woodland" being two and a half inch raised letters, the balance in sunk letters.

4th. Cap, $2 = 4 \times 2 = 4 \times 1 = 9$, polished on four sides, with the emblem raised half an inch on front side, and a sprig of myrtle raised on the other three sides, the cap being dowelled to the die-block with copper dowels.

5th. On the cap stands a life-size statue of "THE PYTHIAN

MARTYR," in citizen's dress, in the position of a Knight. The statue is of the best Italian marble, and is six feet and one inch from bottom of feet to top of head, and rests on a base about eight inches in height. The weight of statue is nearly eighteen hundred pounds, and the base is mortised into the cap, and dowelled with copper dowels. The monument is fifteen feet and one inch in height.

The doctrine of vicarious suffering has an application other than that respecting the atonement by our blessed Lord Jesus Christ, in a sense different, yet quite as true. It is seen that one beast perishes in order to sustain the lives of other animals; we shed the blood of the ox and the sheep, that we may subsist upon their flesh; every mother furnishes an example in the pains of childbirth, and alas! too often, in severer and more prolonged pangs of soul through the misconduct of those whom she loves, and suffers to save. The pioneers of civilization—those who precede—and with rifle, axe, and saddle-bags, cut down the forests, upturn the entangled roots of the virgin prairies, brave the pestilential fevers of undrained marshes, and, in pain, linger through a premature old age, or lay their bones upon the surface of the wilderness to bleach, because there was none to bury them, are examples of those who suffer and perish, that others may come after them and enjoy life, and health, and prosperity, and all the culture of cities.

The explorers of unknown regions, like Franklin in the Arctic seas, or Livingstone in the heart of Africa, fulfil the same all-pervading law. And so, too, do those noble men, the missionaries of the church, who go everywhere planting the cross, in obedience to the great commission; they became the martyrs whose blood is the seed of the church.

All great enterprises make demand for sacrifice. Every upward step in the progress of civilization must be laid in mortar mixed with blood. And those which are chiefly experiments, where the powerful forces of nature, like the lightning and steam and air, are utilized, are extra hazardous. In proportion to their value is the demand for preliminary suffering; so that there are other martyrs beside those of Smithfield and the Netherlands. Science

has hers, and civilization hers, as well as religion. Suffering is a part of the price paid for all our benefits, and for the good of the many a few must perish. One remarkable instance will hereafter be noted in regard to those twenty men who died in order that a channel of travel and of traffic may be made beneath the bed of the Hudson.

It is the custom of civilized peoples to rear monuments for the great. In ancient times they were almost entirely the monopoly of monarchs. In times more modern they have been erected for others—for those who were “great in arms, in art, and in song.”

The traveller in sunny Florence will linger long within the churches, as of Santa Croce, and meditate over the career and services of Galileo, the man of science, and of Michael Angelo, the many-sided genius, and of Savonarola, the martyred reformer before the Reformation; and he will find much to restore his gravity by visiting the tombs of the mighty dead as he passes out of frivolous Paris to the *Père-la-Chaise*, and he may lengthen the hours into days and the days into weeks, if he would give the reins to his memory and imagination as he recalls the deeds, or the looks, or the incidents relating to those of the great of England, whose precious dust is encased, as in a jewel box, by Westminster Abbey. And this is well; it serves its purpose. But all the great are not thus remembered; still they have their monuments. The Mary who washed the Saviour's feet, and wiped them with the hair of her head; the widow who, in her penury, dropped her two mites into the treasury, are not remembered in marble or bronze, but the deeds of love and devotion, the principle of self-sacrifice, are remembered, and they point a lesson for all, of all time. God makes use of it, and He never forgets. And so it may be that there will be no shaft of granite pointing to the skies erected over the grave of our departed friend, yet the act he performed, and the words he spoke, will be quoted when others, higher in station, shall have perished and been forgotten. “Save yourselves and us if you can!” Let the sentence be placed upon his tombstone, if only a tombstone shall mark the spot where he lies. And let it stimulate all who hear it, or who shall read it, to a life of devotion and self-sacrifice.

A PYTHIAN HERO HONORED.

The largest and finest gathering of the Knights of Pythias since their grand assembly at Philadelphia, in the Centennial year, was that witnessed in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, May 30, 1883. Nearly three thousand Knights participated in the event, the unveiling of the monument to the hero Peter Woodland, who brought about his own death to save the lives of the eight men, who, favored by fortune, reached the airlock in the Hudson River tunnel before the iron plates and masonry crashed in and forced to, and securely held, the door of the airlock on the tunnel side. While the cries of despair went up from the twenty-eight men, as the water steadily submerged them, and all fought desperately but fruitlessly for life, there was but one man who was his own master—one man who, though staring death in the face, realized that the eight men in the airlock could be saved. The compressed air confined in the lock held the door, and the efforts of the eight to force it open had failed. They had expended their strength, and to them there seemed to be no escape from death by drowning. But Peter Woodland gave his order—an order that was heard above the wails of anguish of the men who knew that escape from death was impossible—“Break out the bull’s eye.” The order was calmly given and the bull’s eye was crushed out on the shaft side, and thus the compressed air held by the rush of the water which poured through the bulkhead and loft filling on one side, and the door of the airlock on the other, was allowed to escape. The resistance was gone, and the door was then easily opened. The eight men dashed up the steps of the shaft and were saved, but the release of the compressed air, which had resisted the flow of the water, left the water to flow in unmercifully, and Peter Woodland and his twenty subordinates quickly perished. He was a member of Hector Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Philadelphia. Lincoln Lodge, of this city, was requested by their brothers in the Quaker city Lodge to take charge of the remains, and they buried him with Pythian honors in New York Bay cemetery. A plot was purchased, and a fund for the erection of a monument to the hero

was started, to which all the members of the Order in the United States were invited to contribute.

Unveiling the Woodland Monument.

It was nearly five o'clock when the head of the procession reached the western entrance to the cemetery and entered. When half-way to Washington Avenue, they turned to the right and gathered round the platform, on which were seated a number of leading members of the Order, including a large delegation from Hector Lodge, No. 49, of Philadelphia, of which organization Peter Woodland was a member. Grand Chancellor C. P. Vanneman opened the exercises by giving a short description of the work of raising funds for the building of the monument, and said it was a free-will offering of the members of the Order. Rev. Mr. Barnes offered a short prayer, and then P. C. C. Moses F. Badgley, of Newark, who had been induced to speak, was introduced. He said that the work had been accomplished under the management of a committee, consisting of W. R. Allen, Philip Lynch, and Gustave Steup. He then referred to the accident which caused the death of Peter Woodland in the Hudson River tunnel, on July 21, 1880, and commended his heroism. At the close of Mr. Badgley's remarks the order was given to unveil the monument, and the flag which covered it was removed. Mr. George B. Jones, of Philadelphia, a member of Hector Lodge, then addressed those present, and on behalf of his Lodge he thanked the members of the Order for the interest manifested in thus contributing to honor their heroic brother.

William R. Allen, of Lincoln Lodge, was then called upon, and responded with a brief but feeling address in memory of Peter Woodland.

Mrs. Woodland and her child were in a coach near the monument at the time it was unveiled. The monument, including the figure of the dead hero, is about sixteen feet in height, the base being of granite and the figure of marble, and is the work of Mr. George H. Kidder, of this city.

About ten thousand people witnessed the ceremony.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

ON the 19th day of February, 1867, a meeting was held at the residence of Geo. Hensler, cor. 15th and Brown Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of organizing a Lodge. Mr. Hensler was chosen chairman and P. G. C. Barton explained the principles and objects of the Order.

An application was then signed for a charter, and the following officers named: Wilbur H. Myers, V. P.; Fred. Coppes, W. C.; J. J. Fisher, W. V. C.; Wm. A. Porter, W. B.; A. J. Huhzinger, W. F. S.; G. Gross, W. R. S.; J. W. Hencill, W. G.; James M. Devitt, W. I. S. There were nineteen others besides the officers who united in the movement. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia promptly acted on the application for a charter, and granted it.

On the morning of February 23, 1867, the committee appointed to institute the first Lodge in the Keystone State, was escorted to the depot from Mount Vernon Lodge room, by the different Lodges in Washington City, headed by Heald's band. The committee was received in Philadelphia by Past Grand Chancellors Barton and Dunn and the members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, and conducted to the hall of the Mechanic's Fire Engine Company, where, at eight o'clock, P. M., on the same day, the Lodge was duly organized and the officers installed.

The Grand Lodge was duly instituted at Pythian Hall, Fourth and George Streets, Philadelphia, on December 13, 1867, by G. C. Westwood, of the District of Columbia. The first Grand Officers who were duly elected and installed at the date of institution were as follows, to wit:

Wilbur H. Myers, V. G. P.; Geo. W. Crouch, G. C.; Wm. Blanchois, G. R. S.; Wm. F. Slocum, G. F. S.; Wm. T. Rose, G. B.; C. B. Prentiss, G. G.; Joseph L. Nichols, G. I. S.; E. T. Martin, G. O. S.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Connecticut.

I N November, 1868, William J. Kelley, a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias of Philadelphia, Pa., visited New Haven, in this State, for the purpose of instituting the Order. Edward W. Dawson, of New Haven, was the only Knight in that State, he having been initiated into the Order in New York. Subsequently, Knight Dawson was appointed D. D. G. C. Knight Kelley was determined to engraft the beautiful teachings of the Order in this State, and formed the acquaintance of John F. Comstock and C. B. Hine. Soon they began to agitate the subject of instituting a Lodge. The requisite number of signatures being obtained upon the petition, an informal meeting was held on the 13th of November, 1868, when it was decided to institute a Lodge. On the 17th of the same month, Grand Chancellor Abram Levy, of New York, with other Grand Officers, instituted Rathbone Lodge, No. 1, at New Haven. This Lodge had an original membership of 35. It increased so rapidly that, on December 17, Damon Lodge, No. 2, was organized, chiefly from members of No. 1. On the 23d of that month Ezel Lodge, No. 3, was formed. Thus within the short space of two months, three Lodges had been created, all doing good work.

On January 9, 1869, a meeting was held at the office of Knight Dawson for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge. At this meeting D. D. G. C. Dawson presided. An adjournment then took place until January 18, when the Grand Lodge of Connecticut was duly organized, and the officers regularly installed. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: John F. Comstock, V. G. P.; Edward W. Dawson, G. C.; John W. Lute, G. V. C.; George A. Ward, G. K. of R. and S.; George W. Douglass, G. P.; William L. Tuttle, G. G.; Charles A. Wiloughly, G. I. S.; Daniel H. Brown, G. O. S.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Maryland.

THE Order was established in this State by the institution, on the evening of November 27, 1867, of two Lodges—Golden, No. 1, and Monumental, No. 2. They received their charters from the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and the ceremonies of instituting were performed by the Grand Officers of the District of Columbia.

The Grand Lodge of Maryland was organized March 17, 1868, by the Representatives of four Subordinate Lodges, viz., Golden, No. 1, Monumental, No. 2, Baltimore City, No. 3, and De Haven, No. 4 (the latter afterwards changed to Gratitude), all of whom are still strong and vigorous Lodges. Grand Chancellor William P. Westwood, P. C. John Shultz, and others of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, officiated on the occasion. The following named gentlemen were elected and installed as the first officers of the Grand Lodge: James A. Campbell, G. C.; C. T. Abbott, G. V. C.; O. C. Weigley, V. P.; G. G. Green, G. F. S.; W. M. Bowen, G. B.; T. Turner, G. R. S.; Charles E. Lowe, G. G.; W. P. Espey, G. I. S.; John H. Osem, G. O. S.

The Grand Jurisdiction of New York.

THE Grand Lodge of New York was organized by Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read, on Wednesday, the 29th of October, 1868, in the city of New York. The dispensation for that purpose was granted on the 14th of October in the same year, under the hand of the Supreme Chancellor, and attest of Clarence M. Barton, as Supreme Recording and Corresponding Scribe. On the 24th of October a preliminary meeting was held at the house of Dr. Abram G. Levy, No. 42 Attorney Street, he being at that time the Deputy Grand Chancellor. There were 4 Lodges in existence in the State and 27 members attended the preliminary meeting. The following were elected Grand Officers, and they were subsequently, at the institution of the Grand Lodge, ratified, and duly installed as such: Dr. Henry W. Good, V. G. P.;

Dr. Abram G. Levy, G. C. ; Wm. A. Hayward, G. V. C. ; Bernard F. Dierks, G. S. ; Simon J. Weinthal, G. B. ; A. Abrams, G. G. ; Jacob Regus, G. I. S. ; C. J. Auffarth, G. O. S. The Supreme Officers present on the 29th of October were, Wilbur H. Myers, S. V. P. ; Samuel Read, S. C. ; Wm. A. Porter, S. B. The balance of the offices were filled by appointment.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Virginia.

THE Grand Lodge of Virginia was instituted on October 30, 1868, at Richmond, Virginia, with E. G. Tompkins, V. G. P. ; H. C. G. Hartman, G. C. ; J. P. O'Daniel, G. V. C. ; W. E. Binford, G. K. of R. and S.

There were seven Lodges represented at the first session of the Grand Lodge.

The Order immediately took strong hold of the people of the Old Dominion, and spread with great rapidity.

While the Order grew in power and influence in this state, industrious hands and zealous hearts elsewhere were equally zealous in promulgating the principles of the Order throughout the entire country ; and from Maine to Texas the Knights of Pythias became a recognized power among the secret beneficial orders.

THE TRUE PYTHIAN MARTYR.

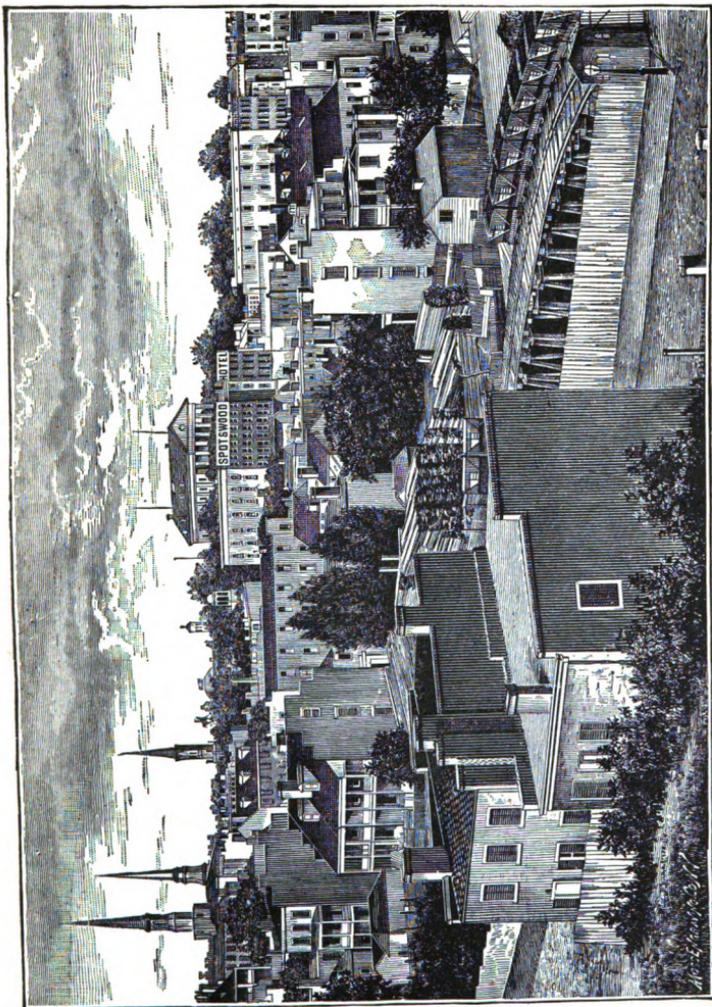
ADDRESS OF REV. DR. EDWARDS, OF VIRGINIA.

My Brother Knights :—The occasion is full of sad and mournful interest. What mean the plaintive strains of that funeral dirge still lingering in our ears? What mean these badges of mourning? What means this large assemblage of the *Knights of Pythias*, who, with tearful eyes, and swelling hearts, and sorrowful faces, crowd this sanctuary of religious worship, as the sun of the declining day bends to the horizon, and the shadows of the evening begin to fall? What means this vast concourse of citizens—ladies and gentlemen—who, in the midst of the week, have turned away from their counters, and ledgers, and workshops—from the din and bustle of business, and from the rounds of domestic duty, and the recreations of pleasure, to pause a moment, in the whirl of life, by the altar, and within the hallowed precincts of God's house? What means this solemn silence? It is the mute tribute of affection which the living pay to the chivalrous, the heroic, the honored dead. In the narrow confines of that little coffin, which rests on the corpse table in front of this chancel, is contained the charred and excoriated remains of our honored brother Knight, Samuel Holder Hines, who sacrificed his own life in the noble, manly, and determined effort to rescue a brother Knight from the devouring flames which consumed the Spotswood Hotel, in this city, on the morning of December 25th, 1870.

These obsequies are made solemn, and more than ordinarily impressive, by the marked peculiarities which distinguish the occasion. A great Brotherhood, known under the name and title of "The Knights of Pythias," has grown up in this city, as elsewhere in this broad country, with unprecedented rapidity. It embraces in the membership of the Order much of the flower and prime of the early manhood of the city of Richmond.

The Order is founded on the grand principle of *Friendship and Brotherly Love*. The obligations which unite the Order bind its members together by sacred ties, and pledge them to the offices of Friendship, one to the other. Under impressive rites and solemn ceremonies this first lesson of Friendship is taught, and the principle sought to be infix'd in the mind and imperishably written on the heart. In the higher degrees it is repeated, and strongly guarded by Caution and Bravery. We have occasion to boast and be proud of the principles of our Order.

But the question arises, are these principles carried out into practical effect by the Brotherhood, in the reciprocal duties and relations of life? The outside world will say the profession is beautiful as a *theory* and a *sentiment*, but that *Pythian* friendship is a fiction and a fable, and that we look in vain for its illustrations and exemplification in any *actual* example in life. We may



SPOTSWOOD HOTEL, RICHMOND, VA.

admit, without the surrender of the principle, that the instances are rare; but we claim for this occasion, as its marked and distinctive peculiarities, that we celebrate the funeral solemnities of a brother Knight who, in his *death* as in his *life*, fully illustrated and vindicated the exalted principles of our Order, and taught us, by his sublime example, that "it is sweet to die for those we love." All honor and praise to the brave, heroic, and courageous Samuel Holder Hines, who, having forced his way through the suffocating smoke and smothered flames that choked the passages and stairways of the fated Spotswood, to a point of personal safety, and then bethought himself of a brother Knight, who was sleeping in an upper room, exposed to danger and death, despite remonstrance and entreaty, rushed back through the lurid blaze and scorching fire and perished in the chivalrous and Pythian effort to rescue and save the life of his friend, at the peril of his own. *He actually sacrificed his life on the altar of Friendship.*

Poesy has woven the garlands of immortality around less heroic deeds than that performed by our brave and noble brother. Fiction and dramatic literature perpetuate *names*, even if they were real, less entitled to distinction, on the honored scroll of fame, than that of Samuel Holder Hines. *Eloquence*, in high-wrought eulogy, has sought, in fervid and glowing terms, to render imperishable the deeds of statesmen, and military chieftains, and philanthropists, and even of *martyrs*, not more entitled to live in the annals of literature, and eloquence and song, than the deed of calm, quiet, and courageous friendship in which the subject of this solemnity sacrificed his life.

This is no fiction; no creation of the poet or novelist; it is an *actual fact*. Nor is it something that occurred at a remote point of our earth, or in a distant and bygone age of the world; but a thing that has fallen under our own eyes, in our own city, and within the last few days. It was but the other day that our departed brother was with us in the social, every-day walks of life; with us in the Lodge room; with us in this sanctuary of religious worship. But the other day he was at his place of business. But the other day he exchanged friendly salutations with us in the streets, and spoke cheerfully and hopefully of plans and prospects for the future. It was but yesterday his remains were exhumed from the bricks, and lime, and rubbish, and smouldering ruins of the Spotswood Hotel. These brother Knights have seen the face, and clasped the hand of the man whose memory is to be linked with this imperishable, self-sacrificing deed of friendship, through the himself, this noble and estimable young man has been prematurely removed by death, from time to eternity.

Brother Knights, you will greet our departed friend no more this side the grave. His charred hand can no more reciprocate the cordial grasp of friendship. His manly form and winning face will be seen no more in our Lodge. He will come no more to his accustomed seat in that gallery to hear the word of God preached. His work is done, and he has gone to his reward in the eternal world.

the sure paths to success in business, to a place in the confidence and esteem of his friends, to a useful life, and a position of honorable distinction among his fellow-men. Nay more, they taught him that the *religion of the Bible* was the safeguard of youth, the crowning glory of manhood, and the highest and most beautiful adornment of old age. He was born in the town of Milton, Caswell County, North Carolina, January, 1836, and, had he lived a few days longer, would have numbered his thirty-fifth year. He engaged in mercantile pursuits for a livelihood. At the opening of the late war, full of life and vigor, he entered the service of the Confederate States as a soldier, and rose to the office of captain. He passed through every phase of the Confederate soldier's life; in the camp and in the battle strife; in long and tedious imprisonment; in hunger and want; through summer's heat and winter's cold, and came out without a blemish on his fair name as a soldier. After the close of the war he again returned to his mercantile pursuits. In the town of Danville, Va., his employer was burned out, and he barely escaped with his life by jumping from a window. He came to Richmond some three years ago, since which time, till the period of his lamented and untimely death, he was employed as salesman in a large wholesale mercantile house in this city; where, by the urbanity of his manners, the obliging turn of his disposition, his promptitude in business, his social qualities, and moral excellence, he won the confidence, esteem, and admiration of his employers to an extent rarely equalled and never surpassed, and so entrenched himself in the affections and friendship of those who knew him best as never to be forgotten by them.

We will not say that he was faultless; this would be fulsome praise and adulation. We will not say that he had no equals in the private virtues that adorned his life; but we will say, would to God we had more like him. He, himself, was conscious of one great defect in his own life. This was evinced by his remark to a brother Knight, on the afternoon of the day just before his death, in which he said that "he intended to retrieve his character." When inquired of what he meant by such a remark, he said he meant "that no man, in his estimation, was what he should be, who was not a *Christian gentleman*." He intended to come out publicly and be a church-member, and consecrate his life to the duties of religion, and the service of the Church of God in the world. Well for him that he had formed this purpose; better that he had sooner put it into practical effect. Suddenly, and unexpectedly to on-coming years of time; and to-day, in this house, where he so frequently worshipped, we pay this tribute to his memory, and drop the silent tear over his mutilated remains.

Who was Captain Samuel H. Hines? We answer, the son of a pious mother and a godly father—an elder in the Presbyterian Church—who instilled into his youthful mind the principles of virtue, morality, and religion, and taught him, when but a child, that truthfulness, integrity, and honor were



SAMUEL HOLDER HINES.

Thank God, it is not all a loss. The *deed*, which formed the crowning act of his life, still lives, though the hero be dead. And by it "he being dead, yet speaketh." The deed is imperishable, and is worthy of perpetuation by the chisel of the sculptor, the pencil of the artist, and the pen of the historian and dramatist. The deed, with its influences and suggestive lessons, is ours; it belongs to the world, and shall live, as an honor to our common humanity, though the name of him who performed it be effaced, by Time's busy fingers, from his tombstone, and the last perishable memorial of him fade from the earth.

Especially does this deed belong to the Pythian Knighthood. The Old Dominion Lodge, No. 4, of Richmond, Va., loses a member from its roll, but the Order everywhere sustains a loss—and while brother Knights in all places mingle in a common sorrow, they share in the honor and glory of the conspicuous and praiseworthy deed which immortalizes our own Samuel Holder Hines. Let his name and his heroic deed shine, side by side, like two bright and lustrous stars, in the firmament of our Pythian heavens forever. While we shed our tears, and bemoan our loss, we nevertheless feel cheered and comforted by the fact that, in his death, he fully vindicated his claim to the confidence we had reposed in him as a brother Knight while living.

Learn hence, my brothers, *to live right*. We dishonor our name by irregular and sinful lives. The principles by which we profess to be governed, and which are so earnestly inculcated in our lectures and ceremonies, bind us to live lives of moral rectitude, especially distinguished by the cardinal virtues of Friendship and Brotherly Love.

Learn to *prepare for death*. Something more than mere friendship and brotherly love, in the ordinary acceptation of these terms, is necessary as a preparation for death. We must personally become reconciled to God, through the merits of the world's Redeemer, or we cannot meet our God in peace, when summoned from time to eternity. Repentance, saving faith in the atoning blood of our Saviour, and obedience to God's commandments are the conditions of preparation for death.

Learn the extreme uncertainty of human life. What is it? A vapor that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. What is it? A dream when one awaketh. What is it? A flower that cometh up in the morning and in the evening is cut down and withereth. What is it? A shadow that fleeth and continueth not. What is it? A span, a handbreadth, a *nothing!* "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue. The wail of prophecy comes pealing over the lapse of the ages; all flesh is grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of the grass; the grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away; but the word of the Lord endureth forever."

Thank God there is something real, something substantial in this world of fleeting shadows. The word of the Lord shall stand forever. This is the immovable rock amid the vicissitudes and changing fortunes of time. Here

let us take our stand upon the immutable truth of God's word, as contained in the Holy Scriptures; let us form and fashion our lives by its holy precepts, and then, when God shall call us hence, whether it be by day or by night, at home or abroad, among friends or among strangers, whether it be suddenly, as our brother was called away, or after lingering illness, and slow decline, we may be ready to die in peace with God and all mankind, and have ministered to us an abundant entrance into God's everlasting kingdom.

And now, brother Knights, as the evening shadows fall, as the church grows dim and dusky, as the din and bustle of the city die on the ear, as the hush and quiet of the day's decline steal in upon us, you will take up the remains of our brother, and bear them tenderly, lightly, lovingly away from the church, preparatory to their removal to his relatives and friends, where he shall rest alongside of other members of his family, in the old family burying-ground, near the home of his youth, and hard by the playground that witnessed the sports of his innocent childhood.

Hail brother, and farewell! Peace to the ashes, and honor to the memory of SAMUEL HOLDER HINES.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Delaware.

ON the 14th of May, 1868, with J. H. Rathbone, founder of the Order, W. P. Westwood, G. C., Daniel Carrigan, G. V. C., J. Broadbury, and J. Dudley, of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, acting as officers of the Provisional Supreme Lodge of the World, was organized the Grand Lodge of Delaware, at Wilmington. The first Grand Lodge officers were as follows, to wit: Frank A. Taylor, G. C.; James L. Smith, V. G. P.; Robert White, G. V. C.; Ralph Rigby, G. R. S.; Ephraim L. Seely, G. F. S.; Andrew Carey, G. B.; Henry S. Truitt, G. I. S.; Lewis Zelby, G. O. S.

The Grand Jurisdiction of California.

THE Grand Lodge was organized on the 28th of September, 1869, by Supreme Chancellor Read. The following were the first officers of this Grand Jurisdiction, to wit: W. C. Mead, of Our Lodge, No. 5, V. G. P.; George H. Chard, of

California Lodge, No. 1, G. C. ; David Kerr, of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 3, G. V. C. ; Robert H. Barclay, California Lodge, No. 1, G. K. of R. and S. ; George P. Fisher, of Damon Lodge, No. 2, G. B. ; James S. Merrill, of California Lodge, No. 1, G. G. ; Will F. Dunbar, Golden Gate, No. 3, G. I. S. ; William C. Lemon, of Washington Lodge, No. 7, G. O. S.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Indiana.

THIS Grand Lodge was instituted on the 20th of October, 1869, at Indianapolis, by Supreme Chancellor Read. The following named Knights constituted the first board of Grand Lodge officers, to wit: John Cavin, G. C. ; Charles P. Carty, G. P. ; John L. Brown, G. V. C. ; George H. Seran, G. R. and C. S. ; G. F. Meyer, G. B.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Iowa.

THE order was introduced into Iowa on the 19th of June, 1869, through the efforts of B. F. Pinkerton, of Tremont Lodge, No. 128, of the Grand Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. The first Lodge was organized at Cedar Rapids, on the 14th of September, 1869, and called Star of the West, by Past Supreme Chancellor Read, of New Jersey, and Deputy Grand Chancellor Kester, of Illinois, for Iowa. On the 4th of July, 1870, the Grand Lodge was instituted at Cedar Rapids, by Past Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read. There were Representatives present from Lodges Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. At the first session a constitution for Subordinate Lodges, Grand Lodge, and a Code of Procedure were adopted.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

BY S. V. C. VAN VALKENBURG.

The beautiful historic incident illustrating the wonderful friendship that existed between Damon and Pythias, challenges the admiration and emulation of the good, noble, and true of the whole human race. The pen of fiction, the genius of the artist, and the brilliant imagination of the poet, have been busy for centuries in weaving about it the charms of romance, in transferring it in enchanting colors to the canvas, and decorating it with the choicest gems and garlands of poesy. Although twenty-three hundred years have come and gone, still this act of unsullied friendship shines on with a fadeless lustre, and acts like an inspiration upon myriads of human hearts, intensifying their love one for another, and daily and hourly drawing men into a closer bond of union. This thrilling story is one that "*the world will not willingly let die.*" The founder of our Order has interwoven it like a thread of gold into our ritualistic work, and thereby assured its perpetuity. He writes that "Our object as an organization is to emulate, so far as poor weak humanity can, the self-sacrificing magnanimity, the heroic friendship, and the sincere affection evinced and practically exemplified by the two great and good men we hail as prototypes." No scholar any longer doubts the authenticity or questions the fact that these wonderful men lived at the beginning of the fourth century, B. C., and that one of them was condemned to death by the Syracusan tyrant, and that one of them became hostage for the other. It seems to be generally conceded that one of them was a soldier by profession and the other a distinguished scholar and civilian—one prominent in the army, and the other renowned as a senator. There can be no doubt that one of them, after the sentence of death had been decreed by Dionysius, became hostage for the other, and we are well satisfied that the weight of historical evidence is in favor of the version as promulgated in the Ritual. "Damon and Pythias had both been educated in the principles of the Pythagorean philosophy, and were united to each other in the strictest ties of friendship, which they had mutually sworn to observe with the most inviolable fidelity. Their faith was put to a severe trial. One of them being condemned to die by the tyrant, petitioned for permission to make a journey into his own country, to settle his affairs, promising to return at a fixed time; the other generously offering to be his security. The courtiers, and Dionysius in particular, expected with impatience the event of so delicate and extraordinary an adventure. The day fixed for his return drawing nigh, and he not appearing, everybody began to blame the rash, importunate zeal of his friend, who had bound himself in such a manner. But he, far from expressing any fear or concern, replied, with a tranquil air and confident tone, that he was sure his friend would return; as he did, upon the day and hour agreed. The tyrant, struck with admiration at so uncommon an instance of fidelity, and softened with the

view of so amiable a union, granted him his life, and desired to be admitted as a third person into their friendship." *Rollin's Ancient History*, Vol. I., p. 451. *Cic. de Offic.*, l. III., n. 43. *Val. Max.*, l. IV., c. 7.

One of the most reliable writers on Grecian history, says that "The story of the devoted attachment of the two Pythagoreans, Damon and Phintias, appears to be very well attested: Aristoxenus heard it from the lips of the younger Dionysius, the despot, whose sentence had elicited such manifestation of friendship." *Grote's History of Greece*, 4th Vol., p. 404. *Porphyry, Vit. Pyth.*, 1, 59-62. *Cicero de Offic.*, III. 10; and *Davies ad Cicero Tusc.*, Disp. V., 22.

They were disciples of Pythagoras. "Nor are we to believe that Pythagoras came originally to Croton with the express design of creating for himself an ascendant political position; still less that he came for the purpose of realizing a great preconceived political idea, and transforming Croton into a model city of pure Dorism, as has been supposed by some eminent modern authors. Such schemes might indeed be ascribed to him by Pythagoreans of the Platonic age, when large ideas of political amelioration were rife in the minds of speculative men, by men disposed to forego the authorship of their own opinions, and preferring to accredit them as traditions handed down from a founder who had left no memorials; but it requires better evidence than theirs to make us believe that any real Greek born in 580 B. C. actually conceived such plans. We cannot construe the scheme of Pythagoras as going farther than the formation of a private select order of brethren embracing his religious fancies, ethical in tone, and germs of scientific ideas, and manifesting adhesion by those observances which Herodotus and Plato call the Pythagorean orgies and mode of life. And his private order became politically powerful because he was skilful or fortunate enough to enlist a sufficient number of wealthy Crotoniates, possessing individual influence, which they strengthened immensely by thus regimenting themselves in intimate union. The Pythagorean orgies or religious ceremonies were not inconsistent with public activity, bodily as well as mental; probably the rich men of the Order may have been rewarded even more actively by being fortified against the temptations of a life of indulgence. The character of the Order as it first stood, different from that to which it was afterwards reduced, was indeed religious and exclusive, but also active and domineering; not despising any of those bodily accomplishments which increased the efficiency of the Grecian citizen, and which so particularly harmonized with the pre-existing tendencies of Croton." *Grote's History of Greece*, Vol. 4th, p. 405.

Ritter observes that "We must not believe that the mysteries of the Pythagorean Order were of a simply political character; the most probable accounts warrant us in considering that its central point was a mystic religious teaching." See *Ibid.*, p. 406 (*Geschicht der Philosophie*, B. IV., ch. i., Vol. I., pp. 365-368): compare *Hoeck, Kreta*, Vol. III., p. 223.

We quote from Lempriere's *Standard Classical Dictionary*, p. 188, as follows, to wit: "DAMON, a Pythagorean philosopher, very intimate with Pythias. When he had been condemned to death by Dionysius, he obtained from the tyrant leave to go and settle his domestic affairs, on promise of returning at a stated time to the place of execution. Pythias pledged himself to undergo the punishment which was to be inflicted on Damon, should he not return in time, and he consequently delivered himself into the hands of the tyrant. Damon returned at the appointed moment, and Dionysius was so struck with the fidelity of those two friends, that he remitted the punishment, and entreated them to permit him to share their friendship and enjoy their confidence." *Val. Max.*, 4th, c. 7. See *Ibid.*, p. 525.

"PYTHIAS, a Pythagorean philosopher, intimate with Damon." See *Ibid.*, p. 469. "Phintias, called also Pithias, Pinthias, and Phytias, a man famous for his unparalleled friendship for Damon." *Cic. de Off.*, 3 C. 10, Tusc. 5, c. 22, *Diod.* 6.

The famous German poet Schiller, who lived and flourished a century ago, adopted and adhered to the same view. In one of his poems, translated by Sir Bulwer Lytton, he says that:

"And Damon sought his friend: 'The King
Ordnains my life the cross upon
Shall pay the deed I would have done,
Yet grants three days' delay to me,
My sister's marriage rites to see,
If thou, my Pythias, will remain
Hostage till I return again.'

"One clasp of hands, and Pythias said
No word, but to the Tyrant strode
While Damon went upon his road.
Ere the third sun in Heaven was red,
The rite was o'er, the sister wed,
And back, with anxious heart unquailing,
He hastes to keep the pledge unailing."

Our views are in harmony with the account given by Valerius Maximus, with a shade of difference in the spelling of the name Pythias. He states that "Damon and Phintias, who were initiated into the secrets of Pythagorean wisdom, were bound together in such a degree of genuine friendship that when Dionysius of Syracuse proposed to put one of them to death, and that he (Damon) might obtain time enough to visit his home and arrange his own business, the other (Phintias) did not hesitate to give himself as surety for his return to the tyrant. He was released from the peril of death, who but a moment before had his neck exposed to the sword, for this same thing he had exposed his own head, by the security of which he was permitted to live. Accordingly, everybody in general, and Dionysius in particular, awaited the outcome of the strange and rather doubtful experiment. By-and-

by, the day fixed upon (for Damon's return) drew near, nor as that day came did any one even charge (speak ill of) the indiscreet sponsor of folly; but, on the contrary, it was published abroad that he *had nothing to fear by fidelity to his friend.*"

Cicero, the greatest of Roman orators, was born 107 B. C., and hence lived and flourished about three centuries after our prototypes. He gives the following testimony upon the issue now under discussion, that "Damon and Pythias, two of Pythagoras' followers, were so closely united to one another in their affections, that when Dionysius, the Sicilian tyrant, had appointed a time wherein one of them should die, and the party condemned had begged a few days' respite, wherein he might provide for his children and family, and recommend them to somebody who would take care of them after his death, the other delivered himself up in his stead, voluntarily to die in the room of his friend, if he did not accordingly make his appearance. The prisoner came back at the day appointed, in order to his execution; which the tyrant perceiving, was so greatly amazed at their extraordinary faithfulness as to desire he might be admitted a third man in their friendship."

John Banim, an eminent Irish novelist, who flourished at the beginning of the present century, was the author of the celebrated tragedy of "Damon and Pythias." In the plot of that wonderful tragedy, the writer discloses the same theory that was adopted by the learned founder of the Pythian Order in drafting its beautiful and impressive Ritualistic work. The Founder states that, "In my opinion, it is of very little importance, so far as it can possibly affect our Order. I wrote the original Ritual when but nineteen years of age, and based it upon the story so poetically rendered in the very beautiful tragedy of 'Damon and Pythias.' I did not at the time delve into recesses of Grecian history to ascertain the precise and exact facts, being well satisfied then, and now, that the gentleman who gave to the lyric world such a play had thoroughly exhausted, by careful researches, all the pages of ancient chronicles attainable before commencing his work. It would seem to me that the purposes of our Order could be better subserved if public exponents would dwell more particularly upon the subject of our *principles and tenets*, and not endeavor to create divisions of opinion on matters of as little importance in reality, as they are of doubt, in the minds of many who have made ancient history a life-long study."

It is in the range of human endeavor, however, to settle this vexed question and vindicate the title of our noble Order. In addition to the evidence already adduced, it is conceded by the author of the drama of "Damon and Pythias," that it was thoroughly revised by Shields, the celebrated orator, and that he adhered to the original plot. John Banim says that "This tragedy underwent a most considerable change in Mr. Shields' hands after having been originally written. That gentleman's alterations and arrangements generally pervaded it; some scenes are exclusively his, and the author owes it to his own feelings to add, that Mr. Shields' connection with the play was extremely generous."

Other dramas exist based on this historic incident. In one by Edwards, who wrote before the days of Shakspeare, Damon does not arrive, in the last scene, until a short minute after the appointed hour, but still in good time to save Pythias from the axe. It is sufficient to state that this has been the accepted version of this drama, ever since it was first produced, on May 28, 1821, at the Covent Garden Theatre, and it seems to us to be rather late for this view to be easily overthrown.

Presentation of a Handsome Jewel to Jno. Van Valkenburg, S. V. C., Providence, Rhode Island, Castle Hall, St. George Lodge, No. 14, K. of P., September 19, 1883.

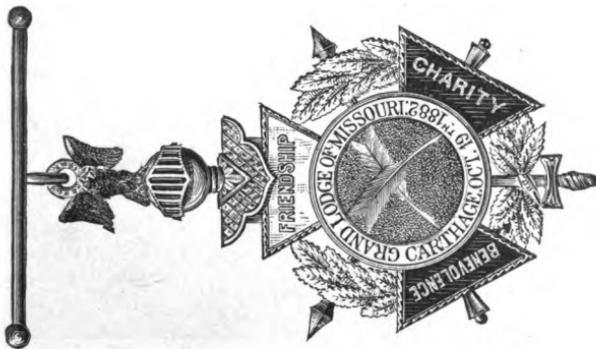
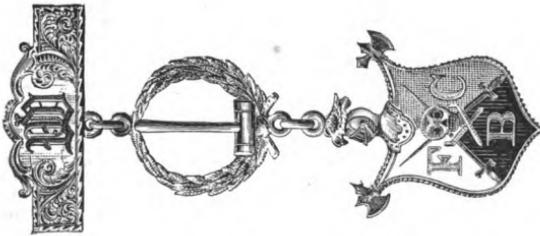
At a regular convocation, the following among other proceedings were had :

The C. C. then called upon P. G. C. Whitman for some remarks, who responded substantially as follows, to wit :

As the S. V. C. has well said: "It is not to be supposed, as a matter of course, that because a man has held or holds an office, he is of necessity a fluent or eloquent speaker. It does not always, and perhaps as a rule, happen that the individual who has been elected to an office, particularly in an Order like ours, has been elected for his readiness or his elegance of speech." I need not say to you that I am rather painfully conscious that I am in my own person an exemplar of that fact; and our distinguished guest has "infused balm into my soul," and saved me the mortification of making any apology.

It was all the more kind of him because, after the very interesting and eloquent address we listened to from him, there is in the mind and heart of each of us a feeling that the Order is to be congratulated in its selection for the high office which he now holds. We knew by report of his executive ability, and now we have heard with our own ears and seen with our own eyes enough to satisfy us of the wisdom of the Supreme Lodge in electing him, and of his own peculiar fitness for the exalted station which he now occupies and adorns.

While we would not arrogate to ourselves to advise him in that whereof he has better and more extensive knowledge than ours, yet we cannot help feeling that with great opportunities come great responsibilities—that "to whom much is given, from him shall much be required!" I do not suppose we can, to any considerable degree, appreciate all the cares and all the careful, anxious thought and study that the position of the chief officers of the Supreme



Lodge requires. Their views must be as broad as the Order is widely extended, and they must see, with eyes of Faith, the Promised Land beyond, which the Knights of Pythias may hereafter enter into and occupy, if the Order is wisely governed and properly directed. Like the Romish Church, which lays its plans for centuries to come, our Supreme Lodge should, and, as we believe, will (under such an administration as the present), lay wise and far-reaching plans to secure a healthy and vigorous growth of the Order; and, we doubt not, will bear in mind that natural law of healthy growth embodied in the old maxim, "*Festina lente*"—"make haste slowly."

We are a small jurisdiction compared with others of our Order, and in the nature of things cannot expect to rival in numbers or wealth the other jurisdictions in these United States. Our influence in the counsels of the Supreme Lodge is therefore a matter of great importance to us. To make our influence felt there, we must take care to be good and true and loyal Knights at home—to see to it that our selection of members is such that the community in which we live approves of us; and then to use great care in selecting those who are to represent us in the Supreme Lodge—choosing them not only for their Knightly qualities, but for their peculiar qualifications for the important duties that will devolve upon them. This matter is so important to us that we were especially pleased to hear what the Supreme Vice Chancellor has said about our Representatives. It sometimes happens that a man may be one thing at home and quite another when at a distance, and free from the restraints of customary associations and influences. But our Representatives seem to be a "constant quantity;" and they must be gratified, as we are pleased, to hear this testimonial to their conduct, labors, and influence abroad.

You, sir, have come from your distant home in the great West to this capital city of our little State. We trust the visit may be a pleasant one to you. Probably you do not find things with us on as magnificent a scale as in your own part of the country. But one thing we believe you *will* find here, and that is, that the hearts of your Brother Knights of this jurisdiction are as warm and as large, though their ability may not be so great, as in your own or other jurisdictions.

During these days spent in our city you have been making, as we hope, pleasant memories to carry with you. You have been greeted warmly and fraternally by many a one hitherto personally a stranger—you have heard many pleasant things in way of compliment and of welcome. We, of St. George's Lodge, wish to place another leaf in your book of recollections of this week. We know you have heard a great deal of talking these last few days, and we know that mere words are sometimes but a washed metal, which passes as a sort of conventional small currency in society. That

Speech at best is silver,
While silence it is gold."

And so, to remind you by-and-by, when you are beyond reach of our voices, in your distant home, that on this day you did us the honor to visit St. George Lodge, No. 14, at Providence, the brethren of St. George desire you to accept this little golden jewel—in fashion the emblem of your high station—which I now send you by the Master-at-Arms. It is inscribed with your name and bears this date. If you experience in receiving it even a small part of the pleasure we feel in offering it, we shall be more than satisfied. And we trust that for many days and years to come, amid the familiar scenes of your own immediate neighborhood, or elsewhere, it may once in a while speak to you in its silent language, assuring you of the confidence and fraternal regard of your Brother Knights of this jurisdiction, and be ever a pleasant reminder of our meeting here to-night. We add to it, and beg you to accept our earnest and heartfelt good wishes for your happiness and prosperity.

S. V. C. Van Valkenburg's Reply.

DEAR BROTHER KNIGHTS:

No one can depict the peculiar feelings of a recipient of a magnificent gift—without a moment's warning vouchsafed to him by some one of the kind donors.

I have been so liberally and generously treated since my feet first pressed the soil of New England, by the noble and chivalric Knights of the Atlantic coast, that my heart was already all aglow with gratitude and love, inspired by your numerous kindly offices. No true Pythian Knight can be insensible to such expressions of friendship and fraternal affection, and never, while life lasts, will I cease to cherish a fond recollection of the scenes and incidents of my sojourn in the land of Roger Williams. You have finally reached the climax of these courtesies by the presentation of this splendid jewel of solid gold, through your able and eloquent Representative, P. G. C. Whitman of the Grand Jurisdiction of Rhode Island—in "*Thoughts that breathe and words that burn.*"

The rhetoric, grace, and elocution of the chosen orator accord well with the brilliancy of the jewel. How true it is, that "*A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.*"

The words just spoken honor him who gave them utterance.

Words are faint symbols with which to describe my utter surprise, and at the same time my *sincere* gratification at this new evidence of your love and confidence. It is more a compliment to the position I hold, than to the individual, and strongly attests your deep and abiding faith in the principles of our great and rapidly growing Order.

It is right and proper that the soil that was crimsoned with the blood of the fathers of the Republic, where were first planted the germs of political

and religious liberty, this new factor in the Republic of humanity should have such stalwart and enthusiastic adherents—and such able, faithful, and efficient representatives on the floor of the Supreme Lodge of the World. May we build up in ourselves, and so also in others, true nobility of character, being kind to the poor, gentle to the sick, merciful to the fallen, charitable to the rich, and thus help to dispel the clouds which conceal the dawn of humanity's ideal day.

Let each one of us strive to illustrate in our daily lives, that

“ Amid all life's quests
There seems but worthy one—to do men good.”

That golden day is yet in the distant future, though earnest hearts are praying for it, and our great Pythian Fraternity, with myriads of co-workers, are toiling for it. Every true and earnest Knight that kneels at the altar, consecrated to genuine friendship, hastens its dawning.

When this festal day comes then will our children's children be no more. We stand now in the evening and see, at the close of our dark day, the sun go down with a red-hot glare, and promise, behind the last cloud, the still, serene Sabbath day of humanity; but our posterity have yet to travel through a night full of wind, and through a cloud full of poison, till at last, over a happier earth, an eternal morning wind, full of blossom-spirits, moving on before the sun, expelling all clouds, shall breathe on men without a sigh.

“ Happy eyes, that shall see this morning!
Happy hearts, that shall feel its rapture!
The sight and rapture are not for us,
We are born to the toil and struggle.”

ADDRESS BY HON. CHARLES COWLEY.

The following is from the facile and able pen of the Hon. Chas. Cowley, P. G. C., of Lowell, Mass. Sir Knight Cowley is a gentleman of rare ability as an author, a lawyer of established reputation, and one of the most untiring workers in the Order.

Brothers in Pythian Knighthood, Ladies and Gentlemen :

It is expected that the speeches of this afternoon will be like the famous battles of Napoleon, which were characterized in the imperial bulletin as “short, sharp, and decisive.”

I congratulate you cordially on the remarkable success of to-day's parade, which has far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. In behalf of the Order in general, I return thanks to the committee of arrangements, and to the several sub-committees, whose thoughtful care and well-planned labors have contributed so much to this success.

Hitherto, our ensign has been "a banner with a strange device" in Boston; but such will never be the case again. The feeling uppermost in the minds of most of those who have reviewed our ranks to-day, has probably been that of pleasurable surprise; and how could those who are strangers to our Order contemplate, *without surprise*, the spectacle which they have witnessed to-day?—the spectacle of a large body of men in knightly array, in an age so distant from that of the worthy Greek whose name we bear, and in a region so remote from that far-famed Sicilian city where Damon and Pythias gave to the world their immortal example of friendship?

It was in the fourth century preceding the Christian era that they lived, and here are we in the nineteenth century following that era. Damon and Pythias passed their lives in the Greek city of Syracuse, in an island washed by the blue Mediterranean; while our lives are cast three thousand miles west of those "Pillars of Hercules," which stood, in their geography, at the end of the world, and in a hemisphere whose shores were first kissed by Columbus eighteen centuries after Damon and Pythias had returned to the dust from which they came.

But, perhaps, there are some here who are sceptical concerning this episode in Syracusan history, who are Free Thinkers touching the Pythian legend. To all such I would say that the evidence which proves that Damon and Pythias lived in Syracuse, in the Greek colony of Sicily, in the reign of the elder Dionysius—which proves that they were both lovers and students of the philosophical system of Pythagoras, and members of the same Pythagorean society—which proves that one of them was unjustly condemned to death by Dionysius, and that, upon his being permitted to make a last visit to his family, the other pledged himself as a hostage for his return—which proves, finally, that this extraordinary confidence was not misplaced, that the condemned one faithfully kept his word, and returned in time to undergo that extreme penalty, but that the tyrant's heart was touched by this sublime example of heroic loyalty between man and man, and that he revoked that cruel sentence, and sought to be admitted as a third partner in their friendship;—the evidence which proves all this, I say, is as clear and as positive as the evidence that proves that Dionysius ever reigned in Syracuse at all. There is, therefore, no more doubt that one of these immortal friends became a hostage for the other than that Horace Greeley in our own times became a surety for Jefferson Davis.

Our legend has the sanction of the great name of Cicero and Valerius Maximus, among the ancients, and of the learned George Grote among the

moderns. After naming Mr. Grote, I can cite no higher authority upon any question in the history of ancient Greece and her colonies. Mr. Grote was the most radical, the most sceptical, the most remorselessly iconoclastic of all writers of eminence on Greek history and literature; yet his conclusion touching the history of Damon and Pythias is in perfect accord with ours.

A single word in behalf of Dionysius. In view of the increased attention which is now paid to the various forms of mental disease, I suggest that some of our alienists give the case of Dionysius a more thorough examination than medical men have yet bestowed upon it. It will be found, I think, to be a clear case of melancholia, attended with fixed delusions, a case of the same class with that of the Roman Emperor Titus, the English King Henry II., the poet Cowper, and the lamented New York journalist whom I have already referred to.

Many other potentates besides Dionysius have lived and reigned, and caused untold suffering, who, in the light of modern medical science, must be pronounced insane, and who as much deserved to be divested of their official functions as did George III., whose madness cost Great Britain thirteen of her finest colonies.

Happily for history, for poetry, and for humanity, the insanity of Dionysius of Syracuse furnished the occasion for an example of friendship, which, passing triumphantly through the supreme ordeal, illustrated the godlike capabilities of our race.

He who spake as never man spake has told us, "Greater love than this can no man have, than that a man lay down his life for his friend." Unquestionably the Saviour was familiar with the history of David and Jonathan—was he not equally familiar with that of Damon and Pythias?

The story of these devoted friends is one which the world will not willingly let die. It has been transmitted from sire to son by tradition; it has been translated into many languages; it has blossomed in many literatures; it has been a fruitful text for the moralist; it has furnished to the tragic muse the theme of a noble drama; it has found expression in poetry; it has illumined the historian's pictured page; and to-day, twenty-three centuries after the event which it commemorates, this legend, still green and undying, has been incorporated into the Ritual of an Order which already numbers one hundred and twenty-five thousand members.

PYTHAGORAS.

BY CHARLES COWLEY, LL.D., P. G. C. OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Of the few facts which history has transmitted to us touching Damon and Pythias, there is none better attested than this—that they were earnest members of the Pythagorean Society, and devoted disciples of "the Samian Sage." While the life of this great philosopher has a general interest for

all intelligent men, it has a special and peculiar interest for the Knights of Pythias.

Pythagoras was born nearly six hundred years before Christ, probably in the island of Samos, in the *Ægean* Sea; but both the time and the place of his birth are in dispute. About twenty-five years of his life were spent in Egypt, where he enjoyed the favor of the king, Amasis; and having secured admission to the sacred colleges of the priests, he became "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." According to Dean Stanley, he visited Mount Carmel, and other places in Palestine. He also visited Chaldean Babylon and perhaps Phenicia. There is no evidence to warrant the belief that he extended his travels to India, though there is a tradition to that effect. We find much better reason for believing, with Walter Savage Landor, that Pythagoras visited Gaul. Upon his return to Greece, he acquired a great reputation for learning, and finally settled in Crotona, the capital of Italian Greece. There he founded the celebrated society which assumed his name. It was composed of three hundred young men, selected from the best families, and possessing the highest character. Bishop Thirlwall says: "It was at once a philosophical school, a religious brotherhood, and a political association; and all these characters appear to have been inseparably united in the founder's mind." Pythagoras made discoveries and advances in various departments of knowledge, in music and medicine, in geometry and astronomy, as well as in philosophy. His theory of the solar system anticipated that of Copernicus by two thousand years. He thought that the earth is a sphere, and that, like other planets, it revolves about a central globe of fire. He imagined that the planets sweeping rapidly through the ether which fills all space, set that ether in vibrations, that united in a celestial melody, which he called "the music of the spheres." The harmonies of music held a high place in his system of philosophy. So also did the Symbolism of Numbers—geometry being penetrated and informed with a body of thought, which found expression in numbers, in a manner bearing some analogy to the Swedenborgian system of "Correspondences." But the most famous of the doctrines taught by Pythagoras was that of the transmigration of souls, which he doubtless learned in Egypt, whence the ancient Jews and the Persians also probably derived it. Coupled with this doctrine, if not identical with it, was that of the preëxistence of souls, which has never been better expressed than by Wordsworth in his Ode on Immortality:

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
 The soul that rises in us, our life's star,
 Hath had elsewhere its setting,
 And cometh from afar,
 Not in entire forgetfulness,
 Nor yet in utter nakedness,
 But trailing clouds of glory do we come
 From God, who is our home."

This doctrine found acceptance in Justin Martyr, Origin, St. Augustine, and others of the Christian fathers, who held Pythagoras in the highest esteem. It was the opinion of Justin Martyr that every honest, well-disposed, moral man should be accounted a Christian, even though he had never heard of Christ. According to this definition, Pythagoras might be called a Christian, born before his time. But in the year 540, the Council of Constantinople condemned the doctrine of the pre-existence of souls. It has, however, been revived in modern times by Hegel, Julius Muller, and the younger Fichte, in Germany, and by Dr. Edward Beecher and Bronson Alcott in the United States. With Alcott it is a matter of wonder that we can possibly "believe that our souls are no older than our bodies, and date our nativity from our family registers; as if time and space could chronicle the period of the immortal mind by its advent into the flesh, and deacease out of it."

The chief object of the Pythagorean mysteries was to inculcate the dogma of the immortality and the migration of the soul. Women were admitted to these mysteries, which created and cultivated a generous enthusiasm. "The ambition of Pythagoras was assuredly," as Bishop Thirlwall says, "truly lofty and noble; he aimed at establishing a dominion which he believed to be that of wisdom and virtue, a national supremacy of mind enlightened by philosophy, and purified by religion, and characters fitted to maintain an ascendant over others by habits of self-command." Pythagoras lived to a great age, and, in spite of bitter enemies, he retained to the last all that should accompany old age—"honor, love, obedience, troops of friends." He died at Metapontum, in Lucania, where his tomb was shown in Cicero's time. The following lines, written of another by one who knew nothing of the elaborate and beautiful Pythagorean symbolism, might well have been addressed to Pythagoras:

"O good grey head, which all men knew,
Which stood *four-square* to all the winds that blew."

The name of Pythagoras deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance. Certainly the Knights of Pythias cannot forget that it was by faithfully following his great precept, "Love one another," which a Greater than Pythagoras afterwards repeated with a divine emphasis, that the two pattern friends were enabled to bequeath to the world their immortal example of friendship.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Kentucky.

THE Grand Lodge was instituted at Louisville, on the 17th of July, 1869, by Supreme Chancellor Read, of New Jersey, assisted by C. H. Edgewart, of West Virginia, and Dr. H. C. Lloyd, D. S. C., of Kentucky. The first Grand Officers

elected and installed were as follows, to wit: H. C. Lloyd, G. C.; Wm. M. Nichols, V. G. P.; H. T. Morton, G. V. C.; A. Rummors, G. B.; Wm. A. Borden, G. R. and C. S.; A. A. Renttinger, G. G.; C. R. Aulsbrooke, G. I. G.; John T. Smith, G. O. G.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

THE Grand Lodge was instituted September 17, 1869, at Boston, by Supreme Chancellor Read, of New Jersey, with Wilbur H. Myers, of Pennsylvania, S. V. P.; Abraham G. Levy, of New York, P. G. C., as S. V. C.; Clarence M. Barton, of Washington, D. C., S. R. and C. S.; Wm. A. Porter, of Pennsylvania, S. B.; C. F. Abbott, of Maryland, S. G. The first board of Grand Officers installed was as follows, to wit: Wm. B. Haines, of Boston, G. C.; Henry D. Miller, of Springfield, G. V. C.; Geo. W. W. Gray, of Springfield, G. V. P.; A. S. Jenness, of Boston, G. R. and C. S.; William Ritchie, of Springfield, G. B.; Jas. S. Farrington, of Charlestown, G. G.; George Pollard, of Fall River, G. I. G.; D. B. De Wolf, of Pittsfield, G. O. G.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska.

THE Grand Lodge of Nebraska was instituted at Omaha on the 13th of October, 1869, by Supreme Chancellor Read. Its first officers were as follows, to wit: George H. Crager, V. G. P.; David Carter, of Omaha, G. C.; John Q. Goss, of Bellevue, G. V. C.; Thomas C. Brunner, of Omaha, G. B.; E. E. French, of Omaha, G. R. and C. S.; William L. Wells, of Plattsmouth, G. G.; John F. Kuhn, of Omaha, G. I. S.; John Taylor, of Omaha, G. O. S.; George H. Crager, David Carter, and John Q. Goss, Supreme Representatives.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Ohio.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal of this Grand Jurisdiction, we learn that the Grand Lodge of Ohio was instituted at Columbus, Ohio, by S. C. Read, on July 9, 1869. The following were the first officers, to wit: Henry Lindenberg, V. G. P.; C. H. Russell, G. C.; William B. Kennedy, G. V. C.; Joseph Dowdall, G. R. and C. S.; George B. Means, G. B.; Charles H. Babcock, G. G.; E. T. Haines, G. I. S.; C. B. Ridgway, G. O. S.

The Grand Jurisdiction of West Virginia.

THE Grand Lodge of this State was instituted at the Hall of Morgan Lodge, No. 4, Berkeley Springs, on the 5th of July, 1869, by Supreme Chancellor Read, assisted by Deputy Grand Chancellor Chas. H. Edgecourt, and P. C. Rev. Wm. Gerhart, of Washington Lodge, No. 1. The Grand Lodge officers for the first term were as follows, to wit: Wm. Gerhart, of Washington Lodge, No. 1, G. V. P.; Chas. H. Edgecourt, of same Lodge, G. C.; J. Hope Sutor, of Damon Lodge, No. 5, V. G. C.; J. Rufus Smith, of Morgan Lodge, No. 4, G. R. and C. S.; John F. Smith, of Jefferson Lodge, No. 2, G. B.; J. M. Miller, of Baltimore Lodge, No. 6, G. G.; J. H. McAttee, of Lafayette Lodge, No. 3, G. I. S.; Henry Willard, of Morgan Lodge, No. 4, G. O. S.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Illinois.

THIS Grand Lodge was instituted on February 4, 1870, at Chicago, by Supreme Chancellor Read. The first officers installed were as follows, to wit: John W. Kester, of No. 4, V. G. P.; Henry C. Berry, of No. 4, G. C.; F. Buchman, of No. 2, G. V. C.; A. C. Greenbaum, of No. 2, G. R. and C. S.; W. H. Poyson, of No. 3, G. B.; J. G. Sprague, of No. 1, G. G.; M. Moorman, of No. 7, G. I. S.; W. H. Bennett, of No. 3, G. O. S.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Minnesota.

THE Order was introduced, in the spring of 1870, into the North Star State by Brother Knight Jacob H. Heisser, who had been initiated in Marion Lodge, No. 1, Indianapolis, Ind. Removing shortly afterwards to Minneapolis, Minn., he became acquainted with Knight David Royal, of Lafayette Lodge, Wilmington, Del., and Knight J. N. Nidwood, of Trenton, New Jersey. The combined efforts of these enthusiastic members soon procured the necessary applicants and paraphernalia requisite for the new organization. The Supreme Chancellor, Samuel Read, then travelling in the interest of the Order in Iowa, was called upon to institute Minneapolis, No. 1, at Minneapolis, the first Lodge in the State. The event came off on the evening of the 11th of July, 1870. Brother Heisser was elected P. C., Brother Royal C. C., and H. A. Smith K. of R. and S. The Supreme Chancellor appointed Brother Heisser Deputy Grand Chancellor of the State.

On the 22d of November, 1871, in the city of Minneapolis, the Grand Lodge was organized by Samuel Read, S. C., and the following officers elected :

Grand Venerable Patriarch—Dr. A. A. Ames.

Grand Chancellor—R. B. Squires.

Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe—G. Plumley.

Grand Banker—J. H. Rippe.

Grand Guide—D. S. Sayler.

Grand Inner Steward—H. M. Martin.

Grand Outer Steward—P. J. E. Clementson.

Supreme Representatives—John S. Walker and T. L. Curtis.

The successive Grand Chancellors of the State have been : 1871-72, Theodore Welsh, Minneapolis ; 1873, E. W. Durant, Stillwater ; 1874, B. G. Merry, Stillwater ; 1875, B. G. Merry, Stillwater ; 1876, Dr. A. J. Stone, St. Paul.

Grand Chancellor—Ozias Whitman, Red Wing.

Grand Vice Chancellor—William P. Murray, St. Paul.

Grand Prelate—F. S. McDonald, Minneapolis.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal—Ed. H. Stevens, Minneapolis.

- Grand Master of Exchequer*—Ezra B. Ames, Minneapolis.
Grand Master-at-Arms—J. K. Miller, Wadena.
Grand Inner Guard—H. C. Whitney, Fergus Falls.
Grand Outer Guard—E. P. Thompson, Minneapolis.
Grand Trustees—Charles Weber, St. Paul; H. M. Martin, Minneapolis, and Henry H. Hopper, Minneapolis.
Past Grand Chancellor—D. C. Dunham, Anoka.
Supreme Representatives—Ozias Whitman, E. W. B. Harvey.
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The Grand Jurisdiction of New Hampshire.

THE Grand Lodge was instituted at the city of Manchester, on the 20th of October, 1870. Past Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read and District Deputy Grand Chancellor O. W. Young, of Massachusetts, were present. The charter members were V. G. P. Moses A. Perkins; G. C. Stillman S. Davis; V. G. C. Joseph T. S. Libby; G. R. and C. S. Joseph L. Dow; G. B. Samuel F. Murray. Six Lodges were represented. G. G. Charles H. Nickey, G. I. S. Frank E. Hart, and G. O. S. John O. Davis completed the list of Grand Officers. The first regular session of the Grand Lodge was held at Exeter, February 9, 1871, when 8 Lodges were represented. We glean the following sentiments from the report of the Grand Chancellor to the Grand Lodge at its second annual session :

BRETHREN:—I have endeavored to give you a report of my official acts, also a statement of the present condition of the Order in New Hampshire. When I assumed the duties and responsibilities of this office, the Grand Lodge had but the frame-work of an organization. Everything was to be put in working order before labor in the broad field could be begun. The full equipment of the Grand Lodge was to be supplied, and this without funds or credit. Some of you know the difficulties to be overcome and the embarrassments of my position. But only those who assumed the task can fully appreciate it. I have endeavored to lay the foundation deep, that we might safely build a solid superstructure. When I assumed the position of Grand Chancellor there were but 6 working Lodges, and some of them were weak. Now we have 13 Lodges, many of them strong in numbers, in financial standing, and in intellectual ability. During the past year our membership has

nearly doubled. We are no longer looked upon as a frail and fleeting body, for the tree seems to have sent its roots deep into the earth, giving life, strength, and beauty to the massive trunk which shoots forth its spreading branches, proffering shade and shelter to the weary traveller. We want the world to feel that our aims are noble, and worthy of the united support of all good men; that we seek to bless mankind, soothe their sorrows, make bright desolate homes, watch by the bedside of the sick, educate the orphan, and do unto all as we would have them do to us. We seek to bind in bonds of unity and love all nations and kindreds of the earth, and teach and practise true friendship to all. Past Chancellors and Brothers, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, by placing me in this position of trust and authority. You know it was unsolicited on my part, and this thought makes the recollection of the past pleasant. And now, in the words of another, "I bring back to you the gauntlet and truncheon of authority to its proper custodians," trusting you will find it neither broken nor tarnished, but bright and unsullied, to adorn him whom you shall this day elect as my successor.

Respectfully submitted,

S. S. DAVIS, Grand Chancellor.

PYTHIAN HALL, Concord, Feb. 8, 1872.

The following extract, taken from the very able report of Hon. Frank E. Rollins, G. C. for 1876, will prove of general interest to the fraternity. This entire report is full of excellent doctrine and accurate historical statements, and clearly reveals to the reader the fact that the brother is an active, zealous, and intelligent Knight, and would be an ornament to any Grand Jurisdiction:

Another year, with its silent changes and startling events, its gilded hopes and gloomy fears, its mercies and chastisements, expectations and disappointments for weal and for woe, has passed away, and we are once more permitted to meet in annual convention. It is the pleasure of the Supreme Ruler of the universe that we should again assemble, that we might extend to each other once more the warm hand of fellowship, and work together for the good of the Order in this our Grand Jurisdiction. After a year's separation we are again united to meet in peace and harmony; and while we review the labors of the past, and deliberate and consider for the future, let our acts be characterized by wisdom and prudence.

It is well, my brothers, thus occasionally to withdraw from the busy cares of life, and divert the train of thought into more pleasurable channels. From these reunions we gather fresh strength with which to go forth to our knightly work of friendship, charity, and benevolence, our shields brightened, and our courage renewed and strengthened.

During the past year death has entered our council and stricken from our roll of existence one worthy brother, Past Chancellor Oliver H. Copeland, of Pioneer Lodge, No. 1. We miss him from our circle to-day. Called by a summons which none can evade, he has gone to rest.

"And while the widow's tears we dry,
Or raise a brother from despair,
Or hush the homeless orphan's cry,
May love's expanding care
Embrace humanity."

I would here recommend that a committee be appointed at this session to draft a series of resolutions expressive of our feelings, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of our departed brother.

It affords me great satisfaction to report to you the very prosperous condition of the Order throughout our Grand Jurisdiction. There is not that epidemic enthusiasm which characterized it in some of the earlier years of its existence, but its growth generally is natural and steady. The additions to our membership during the past year have not been very much in excess of the losses from all causes; but these losses, which have been principally from withdrawals and suspensions, are not to be regretted, for as a general thing they are only the drones, who have grown tired of our noble work and have been driven out, and our institution has been rendered more substantial by striking their names from the rolls.

I should do injustice to the feelings of a grateful heart, should I close this report without an expression of my warmest thanks for the uniform kindness and respect which I have received from every officer and member of this Grand Lodge, as well as from every brother Knight throughout the jurisdiction, with whom the duties of my office have brought me into communication. I shall cherish the remembrance of your courtesy and friendship through life, and shall strive to cement the friendship which it has been my happiness to form with you by a firm adherence to the great principles of our Order and their knightly virtues. Four years ago, by your suffrages, I was elected to a subordinate office in this Grand body, and each year you have seen fit to advance me to positions of more responsibility, until I now retire from the highest office of this Grand Lodge. I have endeavored to discharge the duties of these offices to the best of my ability, hoping and trusting I have given no offence to any one. I may have committed many errors; it is human to err, to forgive is divine. If such is the case, they have been errors of the head and not of the heart. And without any hesitation whatever, I am free to confess that my affection for the Order has been strengthened by a more thorough knowledge of its principles and a better appreciation of its spirit than I had heretofore attained.

With earnest prayers for its prosperity, and the happiness here and hereafter of all of its members, I commend you to the care of a loving Father.

May we all meet in that Castle Hall above, where there is no more parting, but all is joy and peace. May God bless you, Brothers.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK E. ROLLINS, Grand Chancellor.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Rhode Island.

THE Order in this State owes its introduction to P. G. C. Daniel N. Paine, of Woonsocket, who, on his return from a journey to California, where he had been instructed in the mysteries of the three Ranks, took active steps for the organization of a Lodge in Woonsocket, in which he was successful, Myrtle Lodge, No. 1, being instituted by Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read, on the evening of April 28, 1870.

A Grand Lodge was instituted at Providence on the 17th day of February, 1871, and of Pythian Period the 7th, by Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read and Grand Venerable Patriarch Wilbur H. Myers, the following named officers being elected and formally installed:

Grand Venerable Patriarch—Lysander Flagg.

Grand Chancellor—Clarence T. Gardner.

Grand Vice Chancellor—John F. Driscoll.

Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe—N. R. Tilton.

Grand Banker—Daniel N. Paine.

Grand Guide—William F. Easton.

Grand Inner Steward—C. T. Peterson.

Grand Outer Steward—A. B. Gardiner.

The Grand Jurisdiction of South Carolina.

THE first Lodge of the Order in this State was organized at Charleston, in the year 1870, and was known as Palmetto Lodge, No. 1. From this time the Order began to increase, and on March 12, 1872, a Grand Lodge was instituted at Charleston.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Georgia.

THE Grand Lodge was instituted in Georgia on March 20, 1871, at Savannah, by Supreme Chancellor Read. The following named Knights composed the first board of Grand Lodge officers, to wit: W. H. Bourne, of No. 1, V. G. P.; D. B. Woodruff, of No. 3, G. C.; W. J. Goodrich, of No. 2, V. G. C.; C. J. Stroberg, of No. 3, G. R. and C. S.; W. C. Remshart, of No. 5, G. B.; Geo. C. Lewis, of No. 4, G. G.; W. V. Sarvis, No. 1, G. O. S.; F. P. Brown, No. 6, G. I. S.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Michigan.

OLYMPIC Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, was instituted by P. G. C. Riley, of Chicago, Ill., acting as D. S. C., with W. S. Wood as P. C., and Ben. Vonor as C. C., in the city of Detroit, on March 14, 1871. On the 19th of February, 1873, Supreme Chancellor Berry, aided by P. G. C. John J. Healy and P. C. John H. Hanie, were summoned to institute the Grand Lodge of this State, at Detroit, with the following Grand Officers, to wit:

Venerable Grand Patriarch—Alexander Gardner, Jr., No. 3.

Grand Chancellor—Wm. J. Long, No. 2.

Vice Grand Chancellor—J. J. Mulheron, No. 5.

Grand R. and C. Scribe—Charles Bradley Benedict, No. 2.

Grand Banker—E. J. Pierce, No. 4.

Grand Guide—James Esdale, No. 1.

Grand Inner Steward—George J. McCurley, No. 1.

Grand Outer Steward—John M. Buzzo, No. 5.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Missouri.

THIS Grand Lodge was organized at Saint Louis, July 7, 1871, by Gen. Samuel Read, Supreme Chancellor of the World. The first Grand Lodge Officers were as follows, to wit: Dr. Geo. B. Birch, (V. P.) P. G. C., physician; W. H. H.

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Russell, G. C., attorney-at-law ; Chas. D. Lucas, G. V. C., attorney-at-law ; P. H. Bierman, (G. S.) G. K. of R. and S., insurance agent ; Thomas Phelan, (G. B.) G. M. of E., merchant ; Chas. M. Kendall, (G. Guide) G. M. at A. ; Edward Nolan, (G. I. Steward) G. I. G. ; Jacob Rawack, (G. O. Steward) G. O. G.

Presentation of a Beautiful Jewel to Thos. R. Gelwicks, G. K. of R. and S. of the Grand Jurisdiction of Missouri.

At the session of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, in 1882, P. G. C. Wiley rose to a question of personal privilege, and proceeded in a few well-chosen remarks to present G. K. of R. and S. Thos. R. Gelwicks with a solid gold emblematic badge, of beautiful design and rare workmanship, as a token of the love and esteem in which that Brother is held by the Order in general, and by the members of this Grand Lodge of Missouri in particular. The remarks of P. G. C. Wiley were highly eulogistic, and made a pleasant impression on the Representatives present. This movement was a complete surprise to the recipient of the elegant gift, who was visibly affected by the token of good-will on the part of the donors.

He thanked the Knights for this expression of their approbation, and begged them to excuse him from making any further remarks at that time. Knight Gelwicks, or "Our Tom," as he is familiarly known and styled in Missouri, is recognized as one of the most earnest and faithful workers in that Grand Jurisdiction. He often neglects his private affairs, and travels long distances to institute and set in motion Pythian Lodges. He is universally beloved by the Knights of the entire Jurisdiction, and has been repeatedly selected his own successor. It may truly be said of him that he is the "right man in the right place." The obverse of the badge bears two crossed pens, the reverse, the legend, "Presented to Thomas R. Gelwicks, G. K. of R. and S., by the officers and members of the Grand Lodge K. of P. of Missouri, at Carthage, October 18, 1882."

Presentation of an Elegant Gold Badge to Nath. W. Hunt, P. C. of Red Cross Lodge, No. 54, K. of P., of Saint Louis, Missouri.

The engraving which is here given of this beautiful jewel is a correct picture of the badge presented by the Executive Committee on Entertainment of the Supreme Lodge of the World at Saint Louis, in 1880, to that gallant Knight, Nath. W. Hunt. It is a fitting recognition of his great labors in soliciting funds and directing the monster representation at Pope's Theatre, and Trojan work upon various committees in connection with the reception and entertainment of the officers, members, and visitors to the Supreme Lodge at Saint Louis in 1880.

The presentation was made through the Hon. Wm. H. Rudolph, P. G. C., the active and efficient chairman of the Executive Committee. The Past Chancellor responded in eloquent and fitting terms. Few Knights have more efficiently combined valiant deeds and noble works than our Brother, in his long service in the Pythian cause.

The obverse of this medal has the monogram "F. C. B., Supreme Lodge, Saint Louis, 1880." The reverse is inscribed, "Presented to Nath. W. Hunt, by the Executive Committee, August 24, 1880."

The Grand Jurisdiction of Florida.

THE statistics of the Order in the land of flowers are very meagre. There are two working Lodges in this State.

There were two other Lodges instituted about the year 1871—one at Jacksonville and the other at Tallahassee. The two working Lodges are Pensacola Lodge, No. 3, located at Pensacola, and Suwanee Lodge, No. 4, located at Cedar Keys. Suwanee Lodge was instituted October 24, 1883, and Pensacola Lodge, No. 3, was instituted November 14, 1881. There

is an effort now being put forth to organize a Lodge at Tampa, and everything indicates that the effort will be crowned with success. The membership is small, but the Knights of Florida are earnestly striving to build up the Order. The membership of Pensacola Lodge, No. 3, is 30, and that of Suwanee Lodge, No. 4, is, at present writing, 25. There is now a well-directed effort to secure the organization of a Grand Lodge, and this State may be represented at the session of the Supreme Lodge of the World at Toronto. There has not been a single death in the ranks of the Knights of this State since the Order was introduced into Florida.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Wisconsin.

THIS Grand Lodge was instituted on April 6, 1871, at Milwaukee, by Supreme Chancellor Read. The following list of officers was elected and installed for the first term, to wit: J. A. Henshall, V. G. P., of Oconomowoc; H. L. Palmer, G. C., of Milwaukee; F. W. Cutter, G. V. C., of Milwaukee; H. C. Runkel, G. G., of Milwaukee; C. H. Sweetland, G. B., of Milwaukee; H. D. Greenman, G. I. S., of Milwaukee; Geo. Snyder, G. O. S., of Milwaukee; G. R. Milmine, G. R. and C. S., of Milwaukee.

The Grand Jurisdiction of North Carolina.

AGREEABLY to appointment, Supreme Chancellor Read, of New Jersey, assisted by P. C. Isaac Hutzler, of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and D. G. C. Wm. A. Johnson, met the Past Chancellors of Stonewall Lodge, No. 1; Clarendon Lodge, No. 2; Centre Lodge, No. 3; Germania Lodge, No. 4; and Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, at Pythian Hall, in the city

of Wilmington, on the 21st of December, 1871, and instituted the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. The first Grand Officers elected and duly installed were as follows: Alex. T. Loudon, of No. 2, V. G. P. ; Wm. A. Jobson, of No. 1, G. C. ; Octavius H. Blocker, of No. 5, G. V. C. ; Wm. H. Gerken, of No. 4, G. R. and C. S. ; Samuel Menell, of No. 3, G. B. ; Geo. A. A. Pappé, of No. 4, G. G. ; John H. Phillips, of No. 5, G. I. S. ; L. C. Stranglin, of No. 5, G. O. S.

Hawaiian Islands.

OAHU Lodge, No. 1, was instituted on August 29, 1871, by Geo. Howard, D. S. C. The charter members were Jno. A. Hassinger, Geo. Williams, Jno. Neill, Thomas Tannatt, Henry L. Sheldon, David Dayton, M. T. Donnell, Edwin Kistler, and John H. Black. The Lodge had a membership of 79 on December 31, 1883. There have been two blank applications issued for dispensations for Lodges, one for Hilo Hawaii and one for Wailuku Mai, and in due time the same will be forwarded to the Supreme Chancellor for his approval.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Alabama.

THE Grand Lodge was instituted at Montgomery, Alabama, in June, 1872.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Kansas.

THE Grand Lodge of Kansas was instituted on the 4th of September, 1872, in the city of Lawrence, by Past Supreme Chancellor Berry.

The following were the first Grand Lodge Officers elected and installed, to wit: J. C. Welch, No. 2, V. G. P. ; H. C. Caniff, No. 1, G. C. ; W. A. Offenbacher, No. 4, V. G. C. ; G. G. Lowe, No. 5, G. P. ; J. A. Bliss, No. 1, G. C. and R. S. ; M. C. Dunn, No. 2, G. G. ; W. C. Elder, No. 4, G. I. S. ; J. Weiss, No. 1, G. O. S.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Maine.

THE Grand Jurisdiction of Maine was organized at Portland, on the 9th of July, 1872, by Hon. S. S. Davis, S. V. C. ; F. A. Chase, G. K. of R. and S. of Massachusetts ; and R. H. Ingersoll, D. S. C., of Biddeford, Maine. The first Grand Lodge officers who were elected and duly installed were as follows, to wit : E. H. Hanson, V. G. P., Portland ; R. H. Ingersoll, G. C., Biddeford ; F. M. Laughton, G. V. C., Bangor ; John Loring, G. K. of R. and S., Portland ; N. R. Lonjee, G. B., Lewiston ; G. D. Brown, G. G., Westbrook ; W. R. T. Bullock, G. I. G., Biddeford ; J. F. Tarr, G. O. G., Biddeford.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Ontario.

THE Grand Lodge was instituted at Toronto, July 8, 1872, by Supreme Chancellor Read, assisted by Park McFarland, of Philadelphia, who was a P. C. The first Grand Lodge officers were as follows : Geo. W. Cooley, V. G. P. ; W. C. Morrison, G. C. ; James B. How, G. V. C. ; John Way, G. M. of E. ; Jno. Richmond, G. R. and S. C. ; J. A. Robinson, G. M. at A. ; R. Mathews, G. I. G. ; T. J. Brown, G. O. G. ; Geo. W. Cooley, S. R. ; W. D. Kennedy, S. R.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Tennessee.

THE Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias was instituted on April 2, 1872, by Supreme Chancellor Read, at Nashville. The officers for the first term were as follows, to wit : W. H. Moyston, V. G. P. ; Calvin McCorkle, G. C. ; T. S. Jukes, G. V. C. ; Chas. Hanback, G. R. and C. S. ; H. L. Claibourn, G. B. ; A. S. Mariner, G. G. ; T. O. Morris, G. I. S. ; Gervas Sieferle, G. O. S. ; W. Bryce Thompson, S. R. ; W. R. Butler, S. R.

Holston Lodge, No. 1, was the initial Lodge of the Grand Jurisdiction of Tennessee

The Grand Jurisdiction of Nevada.

THE Order of the Knights of Pythias was introduced into Nevada in March, 1873, by the formation of Nevada Lodge, No. 1, at Virginia City. On March 31, 1874, there were 6 Subordinate Lodges, and on that day the Grand Lodge was formed. The Grand Lodge was instituted by C. H. Starkweather, D. S. C. The first officers of the Grand Lodge were as follows, to wit: E. L. Stern, P. G. C., of Mystic, No. 3; S. H. Goddard, G. C., of Nevada, No. 1; Geo. Gilson, G. V. C., of Carson, No. 4; Chas. E. Laughton, G. K. of R. S., of Carson, No. 4; Geo. Tuffey, G. M. of E., of Damon, No. 2, A. Livingston, G. M. at A., of Humboldt, No. 5; Cæsar Corris, G. I. G., of Nevada, No. 1; Lyman A. Frisbie, G. O. G., of Carson, No. 4.

Utah Territory.

THE first Knights of Pythias Lodge (Myrtle, No. 1) was organized in Salt Lake City, on November 15, 1873; Ogdon Lodge, No. 2, was instituted May 23, 1881; Rocky Mountain Lodge, No. 3, September 22, 1881; Park Lodge, No. 4, October 16, 1882; and Calanthe Lodge, No. 5, July 2, 1883.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Mississippi.

THE Grand Lodge of Mississippi was instituted at Vicksburg, July 23, 1874, by Wm. Bryce Thompson, D. S. C. The session was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, and continued for two days. The first Grand Lodge Officers who were elected and installed were as follows, to wit: Geo. St. C. Hussey, P. G. C.; Wm. French, G. C.; J. S. Cain, G. V. C.; F. Parsons, G. P.; M. C. Elliott, G. K. of R. and S.; A. G. Strauss, G. M. of E.; Geo. G. Manlove, G. M. at A.; H. H. Cook, G. I. G.; Chas. Roesch, G. O. G.; J. B. Browne, S. R.; Jno. S. Cain, S. R.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Texas.

THE Grand Lodge K. of P. in this State was organized first at Houston, on the 6th of April, 1874, by W. A. Shields, G. C. of Alabama, there being representatives from 8 Subordinate Lodges present. The following named gentlemen were elected and installed first board of Grand Lodge Officers, to wit: A. Ewing, G. C.; F. S. Burk, V. G. C.; S. R. Wright, V. G. P.; A. S. Dwyer, G. R. and C. S.; J. M. Tryon, G. B.; C. B. Grey, G. G.; J. J. Barton, G. I. S.; Jno. Walker, G. O. S.; S. P. Wright and A. Ewing, S. R.'s. S. C. Henry Clay Berry, being ill at that time, commissioned W. A. Shields, who was then G. C. of Alabama, to institute the Lodge.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Colorado.

THE Grand Lodge of Colorado was instituted May 2, 1876, by P. S. C. Davis. On said day the Past Chancellors of the Lodges in Colorado and Wyoming Territories met in the city of Denver, for the purpose of instituting a Grand Lodge for the Jurisdictions of Colorado and Wyoming Territories, P. S. C. Davis in the Chair. The Committee then reported the names of the following Grand Lodge Officers, to wit: Lyman W. Chase, P. G. C.; W. S. Marshall, G. C.; John Hallan, G. V. C.; Louis Seyler, G. P.; R. F. Dunton, G. K. of R. and S.; J. F. Graham, G. M. of E.; Chas. Whitcomb, G. M. at A.; Frank A. Pope, Supreme Representative for one year; Thos. M. Fisher, Supreme Representative for two years.

Arizona Territory.

THE first Lodge was organized in this Territory on the 5th of April, 1877, and is known as Prescott Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., and located at Prescott.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Louisiana.

PURSUANT to the call of the Supreme Chancellor of the World, delegates from all the Subordinate Lodges of the State of Louisiana assembled in the city of Monroe, May 5, 1880, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge in that State.

Supreme Chancellor Woodruff called the meeting to order, and conferred the Grand Lodge Rank on all present. The first officers were then elected and duly installed, to wit: W. R. Wadsworth, P. G. C., of Delta Lodge, No. 7, of Delta; Jno. J. Scott, G. C., of Calanthe Lodge, No. 10, of Shreveport; Francis Downey, G. V. C., of Orleans Lodge, No. 1, of New Orleans; David Lemley, G. P., of Royal Arch Lodge, No. 6, of New Orleans; Jno. G. Allen, G. M. of E., of Bossier Lodge, No. 5, of Red Land; Herman Jacobs, G. K. of R. and S., of Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, of New Orleans; Jno. Bradfield, G. M. at A., of Delta Lodge, No. 7, of Delta; Horace Vallas, G. I. G., of Royal Arch Lodge, No. 6, of New Orleans; N. Kahn, G. O. G., of Ezelda Lodge, No. 11, of Milliken's Bend; S. R., Dr. J. C. Beard, of Orleans Lodge, No. 1, of New Orleans, for the term ending December 31, 1883; and Dr. A. R. Booth, of Calanthe Lodge, No. 10, of Shreveport, for term ending December 31, 1881.

The first annual session of the Grand Lodge was held in the city of New Orleans, May 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1881; and the second annual session was held at Shreveport, in May, 1882. The third annual convocation of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was held in August, 1883, at Baton Rouge. This last session was of great interest, and the returns from the Subordinate Lodges indicate a grand advancement during the past year. The following named Knights were elected for the ensuing term, to wit: G. C., Gen. Leon Jastremski, of Baton Rouge; G. V. C., Col. J. S. Lanier, of Clinton; G. P., Hon. R. E. Wyche, of Bellevue; G. M. of E., Hon. Wm. Graynor, of New Orleans; G. K. of R. and S., Francis Downey, of New Orleans; G. M. at A., R. A. Stone, of Madison Parish; G. I. G., J. S. Summerlin, of Rayville; S. R., Col. Thos. O. Benton, of Minden, and Dr. A. R. Booth, of Shreveport.

We take the following extract from the able and eloquent address of Grand Chancellor Leon Jastremski :

MY BRETHREN: I can find no words to express the gratitude I feel for this crowning evidence of confidence, which you, acting in your representative capacity, have been prompted to repose in me. It is indeed a great honor to be invested with the supreme command of 2,500 worthy Knights of Pythias, of the Grand Jurisdiction of Louisiana, especially when that honor is conferred, as in this instance, upon one who cannot claim veteran services in the cause of Pythianism. I was elected Chancellor Commander of Capital Lodge, No. 29, at its organization in 1882. I was last year sent as a member of the Grand Lodge in company with that *chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*, the lamented Andrew S. Herron, whose noble life and character can now serve as a shining example to all posterity. Then, by your generosity, I was elected to fill the Grand Vice Chancellor's station, to assist that gifted and zealous Pythian, Col. Thos. O. Benton, my distinguished predecessor, and upon whose sound advice I shall rely when surrounded by difficulties which my inexperience might prevent me from surmounting.

The Knight of our day is seldom a scion of noble ancestry. He is the builder of his fortunes in the struggling world, where distinctions are won by commendable traits of character. The Knight of our day, unlike his compeer of old, who, with sturdy arm, dealt blows to his adversary, seeks it in diving deep into the confines of knowledge, that he may assist the inventive genius of the age in benefiting his fellow-men, by facilitating the labors of the husbandman, and by bringing into close relations, by means of the tireless iron steed, the population of distant regions. The Knight of our day lends a helping hand to his suffering brother, shields the widow and orphan from want and distress. With all he is no less brave than the rude and untutored Knight of old. At his country's call he flies to meet his foe, but he does so no longer at the bid of a master. On his banner is emblazoned the declaration of his fatherland and country—Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

Montana Territory.

THE first Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in Montana Territory, was instituted at Butte City, in November, 1880, with 28 charter members, by Fred. Miles, a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 1, of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. The name of this Lodge was and is Damon.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Oregon.*

THIS new Grand Lodge was instituted on November 8, 1881, at Portland, Oregon, by Ward S. Stevens, Deputy Supreme Chancellor for Oregon, under special commission from Supreme Chancellor Lindsey. We append a list of the first Grand Officers, to wit: C. B. Golden, P. G. C.; D. E. Buchanan, G. C.; John O. Bozorth, G. V. C.; Rev. A. S. Nicholson, G. P.; Ward S. Stevens, G. K. of R. and S.; John Holmes, G. M. of E.; William Mays, G. M. at A.; S. L. Baer, G. I. G.; H. J. Clark and Ed. D. Curtis, S. R.'s.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Arkansas.

THE Grand Lodge of Arkansas was instituted on the 22d of June, 1882, by W. Bryce Thompson, S. P. The first Grand Lodge Officers were as follows, to wit: D. W. Pollock, P. G. C.; Thomas Essex, G. C.; H. G. Allis, G. V. C. W. P. Fletcher, G. P.; W. S. Jeter, G. M. of E.; Jno. M. Taylor, G. K. of R. and S.; A. Davis, G. M. at A.; Chas. Matthew, G. I. G.; and T. L. Montgomery, G. O. G.

Washington Territory.

THE Order was first introduced into this far north-western Territory through the efforts of the California brethren. Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 1, was instituted at Walla Walla, by Knight J. B. Lewis, who was specially deputized for that purpose, and was afterwards appointed D. S. C. for this Territory. This Lodge was instituted June 20, 1882, with 27 charter members.

Manitoba.

AS far as can be ascertained, the first members of the Order of Knights of Pythias who settled in the Province of Manitoba were R. P. Dinsmore, P. G. C., of Minerva Lodge, Orillia, Ontario, J. W. Johnson, of the same Lodge, N. S. Shaw, P. C. of Crusader Lodge, Port Arthur, and F. La Belle, of Gauntlet Lodge, of Chicago, Ill. These Knights had been residents of Winnipeg City for the past eight or ten years, but it was not until October, 1882, that any active measures were taken towards forming a Lodge.

Jurisdiction of the Republic of Mexico.

AS yet, but one Lodge, has been organized in the Republic, which is located at Chihuahua, in Chichuahua, and is entitled Montezuma Lodge, No. 1.

It is reported in a sound and prosperous condition.

Grand Jurisdiction of the Maritime Provinces.

THIS Grand Lodge was instituted on June 30, 1886, at St. John, New Brunswick, by Deputy Supreme Chancellor James Moulson, who was duly elected Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative for the long term. He has richly earned these valued honors by his energy, zeal and persistent efforts in the upbuilding of our Order in the Maritime Provinces. His Cõlleague in the Supreme Lodge, at Toronto (1886), was Past Grand Chancellor Craig.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JUSTUS H. RATHBONE.

Past Supreme Chancellor and Founder of the Order of Knights of Pythias.

IN the history of the Order of K. of P. the town of Deerfield, in Oneida county, N. Y., will be noted as a spot of great interest, for there, on the 29th of October, 1839, the founder of the Order first opened his eyes upon the world, to the alleviation of whose sorrows he was destined to contribute so large a share. His father, Justus Hull Rathbone, Esq., was a prominent lawyer in the city of Utica, and his mother, Sarah Elizabeth Dwight, who died March 20, 1852, was a lineal descendant of Jonathan Edwards, and a member of the famous Dwight family of New England.

The name first given to him was Henry Edwin Dwight, but in 1849, by striking out Edwin Dwight, and prefixing the father's name, Justus, he received his present name, Justus Henry Rathbone, a name which, to those who have the pleasure of knowing him, is synonymous with everything that is true and devoted in human nature.

Arriving at the proper age, the subject of our sketch passed through the courses of instruction of Mount Vernon Boarding School, Courtland Academy, Carlisle Seminary, and Madison University, prominent institutions of learning in his native State. Then the East growing too narrow for his expanding, restless mind, he went, in 1857, to Lake Superior, where he was engaged in teaching school at Eagle Harbor, Eagle River, the North-west and Central Mines, and also for an assistant clerk of the latter mining company.

At the breaking out of the war, he with others formed a com-

pany of volunteers to join the then forming First Michigan Regiment. On account of some informality, however, the company was not accepted by the governor, but its members subsequently enlisted in other portions of the State.

While in charge of the Eagle Harbor school, he became so impressed with the story of Damon and Pythias, and the noble self-sacrifice of Pythias, that he determined to do all in his power to induce men to follow an example so pure, generous, and true. The result of his study of the character was the ritual of the Order of the K. of P.—a ritual which has so taken hold of the hearts of men that, to-day, the growth of the Order is without parallel in the history of secret organizations.

The death of his father, May, 1861, caused him to leave the Lake Superior country, and while on a visit to his only sister, Mrs. J. O. Pease, of Germantown, Pa., he received the offer and accepted the position of chief clerk of the U. S. hospital at that place. That position he filled until he entered the army, and was ordered to Washington, D. C., for duty in the Medical Department in 1863, where he remained until 1865, when he accepted a civil clerkship in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence. In 1866 he resigned this position, however, accepting a clerkship in the Second Auditor's office, Treasury Department, and in 1869 he resigned this also, and went to Boston to fill a position in Stetson's publishing house. There he remained until the Independent News Company of New York city was purchased by Mr. Stetson, when he was sent to that city as treasurer of the company and was subsequently made its superintendent, filling the position until the company closed business. Soon thereafter he returned to Washington, and entered the War Department as clerk, where he now is in the Adjutant-General's office.

Mr. Rathbone married, August 11, 1862, Miss Emma Louise Sanger, of Utica, N. Y.; her father, Gerry Sanger, Esq., being an old resident of that place. Five children, three of whom, two boys and a girl, sank into an early grave, blessed their union; the two remaining ones are lovely girls of thirteen and sixteen years respectively.

Mr. Rathbone is five feet ten and a half inches in height, weighs 220 pounds, has dark-brown hair and blue eyes. Possessing fine natural abilities, joined to a thorough education, he is eminently valuable in any clerical position he may assume, being, aside from all else, a rapid as well as excellent penman.

Besides the Ritual of the K. of P., he has written the Ritual of the S. P. K., the Monks of Arcadia, the Mystic Order of Seven, and the musical burlesque of "Pocahontas in Black," in the title role of which latter he has appeared on several occasions at amateur entertainments, and gained unbounded applause. Besides his literary talent, Mr. Rathbone possesses a genius for music—composition as well as execution. He plays several instruments remarkably well, has composed some very meritorious pieces, and is, in rendition of ballads especially, one of the best and most admired singers; his voice, although of tenor quality, being of such compass as to allow him to take any part whatever successfully.

Being naturally unsuspecting and possessed of warm, strong feelings, Mr. Rathbone was peculiarly liable to receive the hard blows an unsparing world deals to its unarmed citizens, and has consequently suffered intensely through ingratitude and deception during his checkered career. Still, his firm faith in the innate worth of mankind, and the final triumph of truth, has kept his heart warm and true, and his disposition unsoiled; and there is no man living to-day who is a more sincere, devoted friend, a more unselfish, self-sacrificing champion of the betrayed and maligned, or a more perfect embodiment of the noble principles of the Order he called into life, than Justus H. Rathbone, at present a member of Sicilian Lodge, No. 97, K. of P., Bowie, Maryland.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, }
WASHINGTON COUNTY, } *to wit:*

The undersigned, who were present at the first reading of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Degrees of the Order of Knights of Pythias, which took place in the house No. 369, F Street, near the corner of 9th Street, in the City of Washington, D. C., on Monday evening, the 15th of February, 1864, do make this their voluntary statement, to wit: That Justus Henry Rathbone, of the city of

Washington and District of Columbia, is the sole and only originator and founder of the Order of Knights of Pythias, and that the work was complete when read to us as above; that at the committee meetings, of which we were members, nothing was done except to re-read the work as originally prepared by said J. H. Rathbone, and endorse it, no change was made. Mr. Joel R. Woodruff suggested an addition to the Third, or Knight Degree, which was accepted; said addition being now in use in another Order. The impression which prevails that Joseph T. K. Plant is the founder, or *assistant* founder, of the Order, is false in every particular. The only connection he had therewith was voluntarily offering the use of his parlor for the committee to hold their meetings therein. We further certify that the Ritual was prepared *complete* before J. T. K. Plant or Joel R. Woodruff had any connection with the Order, or were even spoken to in reference to joining Washington Lodge, No. 1, K. of P.

[Signed,] D. L. BURNETT.

[Signed,] W. H. BURNETT.

[Signed,] E. S. KIMBALL, M.D.

[Signed,] ROBT. A. CHAMPION.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of March, A. D. 1869.

[Signed,] T. DRURY, J. P.

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *to wit*:

I, R. J. Meigs, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, hereby certify that Terence Drury, whose genuine signature is subscribed to the foregoing certificate of oath, was at the time of signing and attesting the same, a Justice of the Peace for said District, duly commissioned and qualified, authorized to take acknowledgments, and to administer oaths; and that his attestation thereto is according to law.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 6th day of March, 1869.

[5 ct. Rev. Stamp.] (SEAL)

[Signed,] R. J. MEIGS, *Clerk*.

He is also, by resolution of the Supreme Lodge of the World (session 1877), Supreme Lecturer, and has, during the past five years, visited several of the Grand Jurisdictions in the latter capacity, in response to invitations received to hear his grand lectures entitled "True Pythianism," and "The Mission of our Order."

These lectures are elegant in diction, sublime in sentiment, beautiful in rhetoric, and in every respect worthy of their eminent and distinguished author.

WM. HENRY BURNETT,

One of the Original Four Members,

THE son of a well-known and influential Baptist clergyman, was born in Adams county, Ohio, October 10, 1840. About the year 1842 the family removed to Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, and there, at the High-School of Prof. S. L. Howe, the subject of our sketch received an excellent education, having completed which, he engaged in clerical labor until he, in 1863, came to Washington, D. C. In 1864 he received an appointment as clerk in the War Department under Secretary Stanton; and from that time he has remained in the employment of the government, occupying at present a position of importance and trust in the Quartermaster-General's office. In person Mr. Burnett is rather below the medium height, though firmly and compactly built; his face, a pleasing oval, is framed by dark hair, and lighted up with a pair of fine dark eyes, which make his singing, gifted as he is with one of the sweetest tenor voices in Washington, the more effective. Reserved in his demeanor towards strangers and casual acquaintances, he is among his associates noted not only for his cheerful, pleasant ways, but also for his sterling qualities and devotion to his friends. Although the petted and admired tenor of choirs and concerts, he has, so far, escaped Hymen's yoke, and seems to prefer the badge of Pythias to that of Cupid.

DAVID L. BURNETT,

One of the Original Four Members,

WAS born in Adams county, Ohio, January 4, 1837. Like his brother, Wm. H. Burnett, he went, in the year 1842, with his parents to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and there, at the High-School of Prof. S. L. Howe, received an excellent education. In January, 1863, he came to Washington, D. C., and received an appointment as clerk in the War Department (Paymaster-General's office). In June, 1868, he was transferred

to the Treasury, being assigned to the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, and in that position he has remained, being so trusted and valued a clerk that he was one of the few selected to go to Europe in connection with the syndicate. In person Mr. D. L. Burnett is of medium height, and rather slight built; has a florid complexion, and very prepossessing exterior generally. His disposition is genial, and his manners of that affable kind which impress associates with the sense of thorough friendliness. He also possesses a fine tenor voice, and is sought after in society; but, unlike his brother, he married early, and rejoices in the possession of a lovely daughter.

ROBERT ALLEN CHAMPION,

One of the Original Four Members,

THE second member of the Order of Knights of Pythias, was born in New York city, November 10, 1843. He received an academic education, and in early life entered the employ of A. T. Stewart, the celebrated dry-goods merchant of that city, where he remained until the war broke out. He then enlisted and was ordered directly to the front; but his naturally frail physique was not equal to the hardships of a soldier's life, and in 1862 he was sent for treatment to a Philadelphia hospital. The disease contracted in the line of duty had become chronic, however, and incapacitated him for service in the field; he was, therefore, transferred, as a convalescent, to the U. S. Hospital at Germantown, Pa., of which institution he was soon after made chief steward. In 1863 he was ordered for duty to the Surgeon-General's office at Washington, D. C., and at the expiration of his term of enlistment, still suffering from the effects of his malady, he received an appointment as clerk in the Second Auditor's office, U. S. Treasury, which position he occupied until he died. His disease causing him continued suffering, it was thought that a complete change of air might possibly benefit him, and in the latter part of August, 1873, he sailed for Europe.

The hopes entertained for his recovery were futile, however, for on September 25, 1873, soon after his arrival at Edinburgh, Scotland, he died. His remains were duly honored by his Masonic brethren of that city, and were by them forwarded to Washington, where, November 23, 1873, his funeral, one of the most imposing and largely attended Masonic interments ever known, took place. These outlines of his life would not be complete, though, without a description of the moral part of Robert A. Champion; and here, indeed, words fail to do him justice, for never was purer, truer, nobler soul encased in mortal flesh than was the case in his frail, suffering body. High-souled, generous, conscientious to the highest degree, his name was synonymous with everything pure and good, and high principle was the guiding star of his life. Of him can be truly said, "None knew him but to love him," for none knew him to swerve one iota from the line of rectitude and duty, and truth, justice, and humanity had in him a never failing, devoted follower.

EDWARD S. KIMBALL, M. D.,

One of the Original Four Members.

EDWARD SULLIVAN KIMBALL was born in Trenton, N. J., February 21, 1844; received his education in the State of Maine, from whence he came to the city of Washington, September 5, 1863. Soon after his arrival at Washington, he received an appointment as hospital steward in the regular army, and was detailed for duty in the office of the Surgeon-General, where he remained until he was offered a clerical position of much responsibility in the Secretary's office of the Treasury Department, which he has held ever since. Mr. Kimball commenced the study of medicine in the fall of 1864, and received his degree of M. D. from Georgetown (D. C.) College, in the spring of 1866. He is considered one of the bright lights in the medical firmament of Washington, and is the youngest practitioner of the homœopathic school of medicine in the city.

Dr. Kimball is an accomplished musician, and as an organist ranks among the best. His services as conductor of musical organizations are in constant demand, but, owing to his many other duties, he seldom appears in public. The "Madrigal Society" of Washington, composed of some of the best vocal talent in the city, owes its inception to him, and its success is in a great measure ascribable to his indefatigable exertions, indomitable energy, and superior ability.

To paint a pen portrait of Dr. Kimball's character is not a difficult task. Generous-hearted and sincere, his good right hand is ever ready to aid a friend; he never speaks ill of his fellow-man, or gives countenance to evil report, but on every occasion stands ready and willing to become the champion and defender of the oppressed. Many, very many of his brethren owe lasting debts of gratitude to him for repeated acts of disinterested kindness and unselfish efforts in their behalf. If ever a human being clearly and thoroughly understood the full intent and meaning of the word friendship, and was ever ready to practically exemplify its signification, it is the subject of our sketch. With him friendship is something more than a mere name.

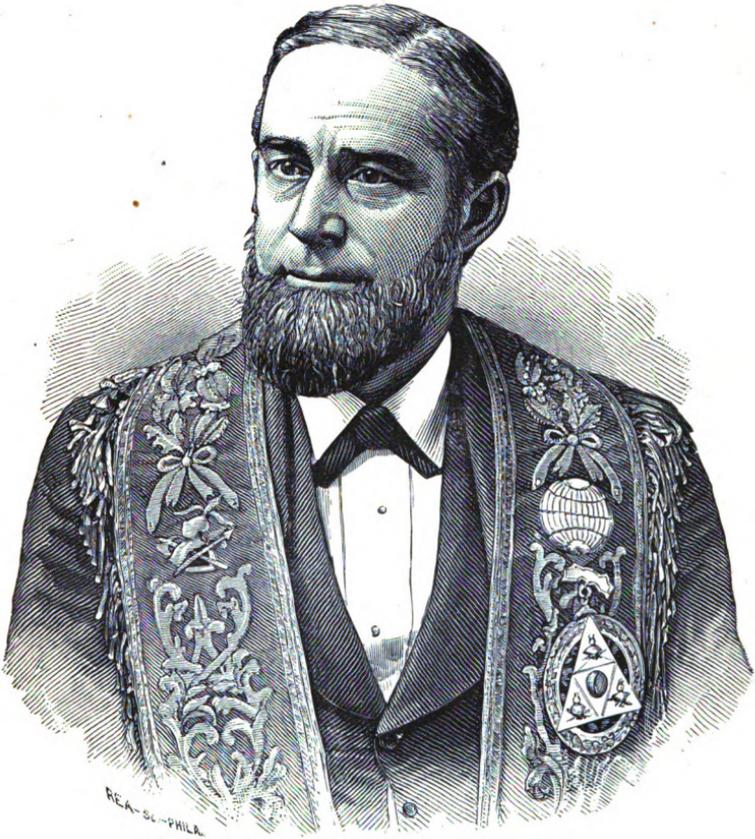
Dr. Kimball is married and the father of two lovely children.

HON. S. S. DAVIS,

Past Supreme Chancellor.

THE former executive head of our Order was born on the 14th day of October, 1826, at Dunstable, Massachusetts. He remained at home with his parents on a farm until he was seventeen years old.

In 1844 his father died, leaving a large family, and the subject hereof being the oldest but one, left home and went to Nashua, N. H., and has continued to reside there ever since. He has a thorough academic education, and was fitted for the mercantile business in a commercial college in Boston, Mass. A part of his early life was spent in teaching in the city of Nashua; afterwards



Stillman S. Davis.



learning a trade, when he entered the counting-room of his employer as bookkeeper, where two hundred men were employed. After serving in that capacity for seven years, failing health admonished him that a change of business was necessary, requiring less confinement.

He was elected superintendent of a heavy manufacturing corporation, and served for several years in that position. Upon resigning the last-named place, he was employed as bookkeeper for a corporation in Boston, Mass., but still kept his residence at Nashua. During the time he was thus employed, he travelled extensively in the Middle, Western, and Southern States, adjusting the accounts of the corporation.

In 1858 he returned to Nashua and engaged in manufacturing until the commencement of the rebellion, when he entered the naval service as paymaster, and remained therein until December 12, 1865, when, upon a satisfactory settlement of his accounts with the Government, he applied for and received an honorable discharge. In 1866 Supreme Chancellor Davis travelled extensively over the country for another firm, and in 1867 purchased a manufacturing business, which he is still engaged in.

His life has been an *unusually* active one, and his great influence has always been on the side of truth, justice, and humanity. His worth and talents have been recognized by his compeers in calling him to fill responsible positions in the city government, and his appointment by the Governor of New Hampshire as one of his staff, with the rank of colonel. For over twenty years he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity.

In 1848 he was initiated into Granite Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., and soon became identified with all its interests, being elected three times their presiding officer, and entering the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire in 1853, was elected Grand Master in 1857. His promotion was rapid in that Order, as the same year he was elected a Grand Representative from the Grand Encampment of New Hampshire to the Grand Lodge of the United States. He has indelibly impressed his genius and learning on the legislation of these Grand bodies, having drafted the present constitutions of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Grand

and Subordinate Encampments of his State. Our brother was elected a Representative by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire in 1867 to the Grand Lodge of the United States, making in all four years, service as Grand Representative.

He was made a Knight in June, 1870, and was present at the organization of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of New Hampshire, on the 20th day of October of the same year. He was elected the first Grand Chancellor of that Grand Jurisdiction, serving until the first annual session in February, 1871, when he was re-elected, and served another full year. At the close of his official term, the Grand Lodge was entirely free from debt, with an ample supply of everything necessary in the prosecution of its business, and the number of Subordinate Lodges was *doubled*.

He took his seat as a Representative in the Supreme Lodge of the World at its third annual session at Philadelphia, on the 18th day of April, 1871, and has been present at every session of that honorable body since.

In 1872, the subject of this sketch was elected Supreme Vice Chancellor, serving two years, and at the sixth annual session, held at Pittsburg, in 1874, was elected and duly installed Supreme Chancellor. The two years' service as Supreme Chancellor was a fearful struggle with debt, loss of confidence in the Supreme Lodge and its officers by the members generally, and dissensions everywhere, menaced the very existence of the Order. Our chief magistrate stood firm amidst these terrible ordeals, and to-day the Supreme Lodge is free from all pecuniary embarrassments, confidence is fully restored, and the future is spanned by the rainbow of hope.

During his official term he devoted almost his *entire* time to the upbuilding of our illustrious Order, having visited twenty-seven Grand Jurisdictions. As an evidence of the confidence and trust reposed in him by the representative men of the Order, he was re-elected Supreme Chancellor at the eighth annual session of the Supreme Lodge of the World, held at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, in August, 1876. By his unswerving fidelity to the great principles that underlie the **Pythian temple**,



D. B. Woodruff

his unwearied vigilance and untiring industry, he has brought order out of chaos, and earned the lasting gratitude of true Knights of every nation, age, and clime. In his daily intercourse with men he illustrates and exemplifies the beautiful and impressive lessons of the Ritual—measuring men not by their wealth, but by their *moral* worth. From the high behests of duty and conscience he has shown no variableness or shadow of turning.

“Rugged strength and radiant beauty—
 These were one in nature’s plan;
 Humble toil and heavenward duty—
 These will form the perfect man.”

His life is characterized by temperance, simplicity, and earnest devotion to duty.

“His life was gentle; and the elements
 So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
 And say to all the world,—This is a man!”

DAVID BENJAMIN WOODRUFF,

Past Supreme Chancellor.

DAVID BENJAMIN WOODRUFF, the Past Supreme Chancellor, was born on the 23d day of April, 1829, at Orange, New Haven county, Connecticut. His early life was spent amid the quiet of a New England farmer’s home, where David worked upon the farm during the summer months, and attended the village school in winter, receiving only a common-school education. Losing his father at an early age, he was left with but one natural protector, upon whom devolved the care of rearing and educating a large family, and David was placed with a neighboring farmer, through whose kindness he enjoyed a good home, continuing his winter studies, and being enabled to take two terms in an Eastern academy.

At the age of sixteen he was entered as an apprentice with a carpenter and builder in the city of New Haven, Ct. Prior to

this date his opportunities to learn or know much of the world had been very limited, but his keen observation soon pointed him to the *world* as a "stage," and the men and women upon it the "players," and under this conviction he determined to fit himself for any cast in the play that might be assigned him. He connected himself at once with a night-school, where all the English branches were taught, and had the benefit of the library of a mechanical Lyceum Association, which he laid under heavy contribution, and all the hours spared from plodding labor were spent in study, and it was during his apprenticeship that a character was formed that stamps him as a self-made man.

In the fall of 1849 he purchased from his employer the unexpired term of his apprenticeship, and embarked for California, but returned in 1851, making the tour of the South American States.

In 1854 he moved to Georgia, and commenced a successful business as a contractor and builder, erecting a large planing-mill and manufactory, for the purpose of facilitating his business. Upon the breaking out of the late war between the States, Mr. Woodruff at once took sides with his adopted State, and entered the service in April, 1861, and was ordered to Virginia, which soon became the great theatre of hostilities. At the close of the war he was financially ruined, but again took to his trade and contracting, but soon abandoned it, however, for the practice of architecture, which profession he has since followed.

For many years he has been associated with Odd-Fellowship, and from the time of his initiation into the Order to the present he has been a faithful worker, and with untiring zeal has endeavored to practise and co-operate with every member of the Order, in illustrating the genius of Odd-Fellowship, and extending its domain.

In April, 1870, he was initiated into the Order Knights of Pythias, as a charter member of "Central City" Lodge, No. 3, at Macon, Ga., and was elected its first C. C.

Sept. 1, 1870, he was commissioned by Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read as Deputy Grand Chancellor for the States of Georgia and Florida, and his official report will be found on page 326 of the Supreme Lodge Journal.

At the organization of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, the following March, 1871, he was chosen as Grand Chancellor, to preside over its destinies, and elected Representative to the Supreme Lodge, where he appeared at the session of that body in April of the same year. He was appointed by the Supreme Chancellor one of the committee to whom the annual reports of the S. C. and S. R. and C. S. were referred for subdivision and distribution to appropriate committees, also chairman of the special committee of seven on the subject of conclaves, and the troubles growing out of it in the jurisdiction of Maryland and elsewhere.

At the fourth annual session of that body, held in Baltimore, 1872, he was again returned by his State as Representative for two years, and received a very flattering vote in the election for Supreme Banker, and was appointed chairman of the committee of "Finance and Mileage" for 1873 by Sup. Chan. Berry, and re-appointed for 1874 by the same officer. At the election of officers of the Supreme Lodge in sixth annual session, he was elected Supreme Vice Chancellor, and re-elected at the eighth annual session, in which position he is held in high esteem by his many friends, and his hearty co-operation with Supreme Chancellor Davis, in his field of labor, has been gratefully acknowledged by that officer.

In his own Jurisdiction he was twice re-elected Grand Chancellor, and at the present time is G. K. of R. & S., while in his subordinate Lodge he is always in harness, and submits cheerfully to the duties imposed.

Social in his instincts, warm in his attachments, firm in his friendships, and humane in his disposition, he is never so happy as when surrounded by kindred spirits, seeking the advancement of his Orders, and testing practically the strength and power of those heaven-born principles which underlie all the humane institutions of the present day. Bro. Woodruff is a bold, independent thinker, a ready writer, and gifted speaker, and has often appeared in the rôle of orator upon the anniversary days of Odd-Fellowship, and demonstrations of our Order, Knights of Pythias.

MATT. H. VAN DERVEER, ESQ

One of the Original Four.

M H: VAN DERVEER, Esq., was born at Royceford, Somerset County, N. J., October 19, 1840. He was a son of Dr. Henry H. Van Derveer. He was a clerk in the drug store of C. Barcalow until 1861, when he went to Washington, D. C., and was employed in the Surgeon-General's Office, in the War Department.

Brother Van Derveer was a member of the Arion Glee Club, and was one of the thirteen members of the Club to organize the first Lodge of the Order of Knights of Pythias. He was appointed and installed as first Worthy Guide, which is the office now designated as Master-at-Arms. On March 24, 1864, steps were taken toward organizing a Grand Lodge, and three Representatives were elected from Washington Lodge, No. 1, for that purpose, one of whom was Brother Van Derveer.

He was one of the charter members of Lodge of the Castle, No. 82, K. of P., and was Chancellor Commander of the Lodge in 1873. He has since filled many posts of honor in the Lodge, and has always taken great interest in all matters pertaining to the good of the Order.

Outside the Order, he is also very popular. In 1875 he was elected County Clerk for the County of Somerset, by the largest majority ever given to any candidate, and in 1880 he was reelected to the office, which he filled until July, 1885, when he was appointed, by President Cleveland, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New Jersey.

Mr. Van Derveer is good natured and socially inclined. He has hosts of warm, personal friends, and is a general favorite wherever he is known. He is very modest and unassuming, and has thus let those who know not what modesty means rob him of the honor due him as one of the founders of our Order. The Supreme Lodge of the World and the Grand Lodge of New Jersey should unite in making him a Past Grand Chancellor.



MATT. H. VAN DER VEER.

WILLIAM A. MESTEMAKER.

The Heroic Pythian Martyr.

WILLIAM A. MESTEMAKER, the subject of this sketch, was born in the city of New Orleans on the 24th of January, 1856. He was educated as a machinist, and after his maturity was employed as a river engineer. He was married on the 27th of February, 1878, and at his death, September 30, 1882, left a widow and two children, the oldest, a boy of three years, and the other a little girl one year old. He also left three sisters, all married, and one brother, the latter being at this time (1885) the sitting Past Chancellor of Royal Arch Lodge, No. 6, K. of P.

William A. Mestemaker was made a knight, and became a member of Orleans Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., in the city of New Orleans, on the 22d of March, 1882. Our deceased brother was intelligent, brave, temperate, honest, and industrious. Popular with his friends and acquaintances and devoted to his family, his profession, and his lodge. He was, at the time of his death, second engineer on the Steamer R. E. Lee, one of the most magnificent boats ever built, for the western waters, and which plied as a weekly packet between New Orleans, La., and Vicksburg, Miss.

The following short description of the burnt steamer is taken from the *Times Democrat*, published in New Orleans on Sunday, October 1, 1882.

“The Robert E. Lee, the second boat of that name, was built by the Howards of Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1876, and was on her two hundred and twenty-second trip in the Vicksburg trade, her first trip since the death of her builder and owner, the lamented Captain John W. Cannon, and was just out from a five weeks' rest, during which time she had been extensively repaired and painted, and left here last Tuesday, with the largest trip of freight carried by a Vicksburg boat in a long while. By the men along the river the Lee was regarded as a masterpiece of

river architecture, and the most beautiful steamer, in her outside appearance, which ever came to this city. Aside from the loss of life, the destruction of such a boat as the Lee, is a most serious one to the river interest, for she was the pride of thousands, and the like of which may never be seen again."

From a report, written in Vicksburg and published in the issue of the paper referred to, we take the following account of the burning of this boat, by which accident about twenty persons lost their lives, and a vast quantity of valuable property was destroyed.

"The J. M. White steamed into Klienston Port this morning at 9.30 o'clock with the surviving officers, passengers, and crew of the Robert E. Lee on board, and with the startling intelligence that the latter had been completely destroyed by fire, thirty miles south of Vicksburg, at 3 o'clock this morning. The news spread like wildfire from Klienston to Vicksburg, and the excitement that prevailed generally beggars description. The Lee left here at 5 P. M. Friday, bound for New Orleans, with something over four hundred bales of cotton and about thirty passengers in all. She added a number of bales below, making in all 515 bales of cotton which she had on board at the time of her destruction. After leaving Ashwood she steamed into mid-stream and continued her course, until while passing Crook's Landing, Miss., the alarm of fire was given from below. John Stout (pilot) the surviving hero of the hour, and one of the bravest and best men that ever turned a wheel, with the coolness of Jim Bledsoe, rounded to, and headed his boat for the bank at Yucatan Plantation. It is estimated that *in less than five minutes* from the time the fire was discovered, the Lee was wrapped in a perfect sheet of flames."

It is impossible in this short sketch to give an account of the heroic conduct of the various officers of this magnificent but ill-fated steamer, in their dauntless efforts to save the lives of the passengers and crew. The names of John Stout, William Perkins, Ovid Bell, and others, will long be remembered in connection with their coolness and courage on this occasion. We have specially to do with the actions and fate of our own Pythian



WM. A. MESTEMAKER.

friend and brother, William A. Mestemaker, the second engineer on duty at the time of the accident.

To understand the position of an engineer on a Mississippi steamer, loaded with cotton, one must imagine himself surrounded on all sides by an inflammable wall, with but few and difficult places of egress and scarcely a chance of escape in case of fire, should he remain true to his duty and stand at his post. Thus it was with Brother Mestemaker, whilst the unrelenting flames were hedging him in on all sides he stood true to his duty and the teachings of his noble profession, evidently with the full consciousness that his life was required to be given, rather than his post deserted, and himself made a sacrifice that others might be saved. This becomes absolutely certain from the fact, that in the midst of flames and frenzy, with a hideous death staring him in the face, he called through the tube to the pilot, "Tell them at home—good-by."

Can we imagine this knight, this brother, standing at his post, hopelessly imprisoned, with the flames creeping, and then rushing in on all sides, the last chance of escape destroyed, and he, in a living furnace, surrounded by livid and appalling flames, suffocating with heat and smoke, burning by inches, and yet true to his manly sense of duty, sending as his last act on earth a loving message to the dear ones at home? Whilst our souls thrill with pride in our humanity at such an instance of God-like courage, we can but shudder at the necessity, and drop the tear of admiring sympathy at such a death.

On the 3d of October, 1882, four days after the burning of the "Lee," Orleans Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., was officially notified of the death of Brother William A. Mestemaker, through the Chairman of the Relief Committee, Brother A. Rosenberg, who stated that he had joined with the family in sending a metallic casket up the river for the remains, when found. At the same meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted, that, "if the officers of the steamer 'Ed. Richardson' fail to find the body of Brother Mestemaker, the Lodge offer a reward of twenty-five dollars for the recovery of the same."

At the next meeting, October 10, the Chancellor Commander

stated and reported "that Brother Mestemaker's body had been found and buried, as an 'unknown,' at Hard-times Landing, La.; and further, that the Board of Health of this city would not permit the same to be disinterred and brought here until December or January next." A committee was also appointed "to solicit subscriptions from the members of this Lodge, for the widow and orphans of our deceased Brother."

On the 17th of October the Committee on Subscriptions was given further time, and the K. of R. & S. was instructed to apply for a dispensation to solicit aid from the other lodges in this jurisdiction.

On the 1st of November, Grand Chancellor Benton issued his dispensation, in which he used the following language:

. . . "and I do, in my official capacity, most cordially recommend to the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction to aid in this good work, so far as it can be done without prejudice to the widows and orphans dependent upon the several lodges. The deceased brother, in this instance, displayed the gallantry of Damon, the fearlessness of Pythias, and the loyalty of Lucullus, when he gave his life rather than desert his post. It should be a matter of pride and pleasure to this Grand Jurisdiction to guard and protect his widow and orphans."

On the 19th of February, 1883, the body of Brother Mestemaker was received by Orleans Lodge, No. 1, on board the steamer "Ed. Richardson," in the city of New Orleans, and "was buried on the same day, with Pythian honors; about one hundred and twenty-five members of Orleans Lodge, and a great number of visiting knights forming in line and joining in the ceremonies."

It is scarcely necessary to say that a considerable amount of money was collected and devoted to the support and welfare of the widow and orphans

On the 27th of February, 1883, the following letter was received and ordered spread on the minutes of Orleans Lodge:

"NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25, 1883.

"To the Officers and Members of Orleans Lodge, K. of P.

"GENTLEMEN: I recognize the poverty of the language at my command, when I undertake to testify my recognition of the many and delicate acts of

kindness of which you have made me the recipient. When the steamer "Robert E. Lee" was destroyed on September 30, 1882, and my husband was named among the lost, your noble and generous sympathies exhibited themselves, and took the shape of grief for the loss of one of your own brethren, and warmest interest for the welfare of his wife and children. Whilst you made ample provision for their future comfort and support, you tenderly provided that his remains should sleep within the precincts of hallowed ground, and supplemented your many acts of unequalled generosity by making his last resting place the property of his wife! To express to you my deep felt appreciation, is beyond my ability. Most earnestly and sincerely do I pray that from calamities you all may be spared, and that a benign Providence will bless Orleans Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and give to each of its members the happiness and welfare they truly deserve. For myself and the orphan children of William Mestemaker, I give unto you grateful appreciation of your deeds. Sincerely and respectfully,

"MRS. E. MESTEMAKER."

And again on the 2d October, 1883, the following letter was received by the lodge.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1, 1883.

To the Members of Orleans Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

"GENTLEMEN: Words cannot express the gratitude for your many acts of kindness to me. You provided my husband, William A Mestemaker, with a last resting place, and, adding to your noble generosity, you erect a beautiful marble tablet over his remains. I was indeed overwhelmed with thankfulness, when on yesterday, the anniversary of my husband's untimely end, I stood before his grave and saw another proof of your devotion to your members and of your goodness to me. May none of the members of Orleans Lodge ever occupy an unmarked grave. Please accept, one and all, my sincerest thanks.

Very respectfully,

"ELIZABETH MESTEMAKER."

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, on the 6th of August, 1883, Grand Chancellor Thomas O. Benton in his report, referred to the death of Bro. Mestemaker as follows:

But few events, since the establishment of Pythianism, have more beautifully, thrillingly, and powerfully, illustrated the self-sacrificing bravery of the true and loyal Knight, than the heroic death of Brother William A. Mestemaker, engineer of the Steamer R. E. Lee, destroyed by fire on the 30th of September, 1882.

The man who stands to his post, and dies amid the roar and excitement of battle, is mourned for, and honored as a patriot soldier. But how nobler far is that man, who is true to his sense of duty in the dread hour of danger, never swerving whilst a painful, horrid, and unnatural death stares him in the face, and all but manhood bids him fly. Truly was it said of our brother in this instance, "The deceased brother displayed the gallantry of Damon, the fearlessness of Pythias, and the loyalty of Lucullus, when he gave his life rather than desert his post," and although not a P. C., yet may we well say, he was the noblest Pythian of them all. I, therefore, recommend that this subject be referred to the Committee on the good of the Order, for such action as may be deemed necessary.

By unanimous action of the Grand Lodge, a page of the printed report was dedicated to our deceased brother, and the Committee on eulogy thus spoke of him in their report :

"Mestemaker—hero, demigod ! Can empty words add to the lustre of thy grand and noble act ? One that has gained for thee the applause of all true men. Why name thee ! Thy heroism, the thought of duty to save thy fellow beings, renders thee above the requirements of praise. Sleep, brother, sleep. Thy acts and deeds and noble qualities shall be eternal in our hearts, and guide us onward to thy heavenly home."

It was found impossible to deposit the body of Bro. Mestemaker in the mausoleum or tomb of Orleans Lodge, which is probably the most elegant structure of this character belonging to our order. A special lot was therefore purchased in Metaril Cemetery near the Lodge tomb for the reception of his remains, and the right of property therein was subsequently donated to the family of our deceased brother. Below we give a drawing of the tablet placed by his lodge above the vault, where rests all that remains of this brave young Knight, save the imperishable record of his gallantry and devotion.

Here, surrounded by the monuments of many heroes, dead, like himself to time, but deathless in a glorious memory, with brilliant flowers blooming about his tomb, making the soft southern breeze redolent with their fragrance—with the drooping moss,

the weeping willow, the spotless magnolia, the funeral cypress, and the hardy live oak, all casting their commingled shadows of gloom and brightness on his grave, this knightly martyr peacefully awaits that grand reunion, when all true knights, in the last great day, shall be assembled around the eternal throne of God.

Adopting Collin's Ode, well may we, as Pythians, say and sing—

“How sleep the *Knights* who sink to rest,
By all their *Order's* wishes blest?
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

“By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes—a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And *Friendship* shall awhile repair
To dwell, a weeping hermit there.”

W. A. MESTEMAKER,

A MEMBER OF ORLEANS LODGE, No. 1, K. OF P.,

BORN JANUARY 24, 1856,

LOST HIS LIFE BY THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER

R. E. LEE,

September 30, 1882.

E. W. ROSS.

WE present our readers with a brief sketch of the life of Knight E. W. Ross, whose tragic fate and name are indissolubly linked with those of the Pythian martyr, Samuel Holder Hines. He is the brother that Samuel Holder Hines fruitlessly endeavored to rescue from a most terrible fate, at the burning of the Spotswood Hotel, in Richmond, Va., on the morning of December 25, 1870. He filed his application for membership in Old Dominion Lodge, No. 4, K. of P., of the city of Richmond, on the 9th day of February, 1869, and was created a Knight on the 30th day of March, 1869. Our brother never attained any prominence in his Lodge, and but little can be learned of his early history.

The thrilling story of that fearful morning is a beautiful incident, upon which poets will delight to dwell, from which authors will draw inspiration, and over which historians will linger as they paint in glowing colors this one martyr representative of every age and peoples. Hines and Ross, Damon and Pythias, David and Jonathan, are names that the world will not willingly let die. They illustrated the cardinal doctrines of our grand Order, and showed how

“ That lesson with unflinching faith was kept,
 When keeping earned a martyr's crown and glory;
 Triumphant now, the coldest hearts are swept
 With noble ardor at the sacred story.”

HENRY SHELBY REYNOLDS.

Past Grand Chancellor of the Grand Jurisdiction of Tennessee.

THE subject of this sketch was one of the noblest specimens of manhood and knighthood that has appeared on the stage of action during the present century.

He was a charter member of Memphis Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., and was a member of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, February, 1877, where he was elected Grand Vice Chancellor.



E. W BOSS.

At the session of 1878, he was elected Grand Chancellor, and served the Order with ability and fidelity until his untimely death, September 18, 1878.

As an active member of the Pythian Committee of Relief, during the terrible scourge of yellow fever, he was constant, faithful, fearless, and untiring in ministering to the wants of his afflicted brothers, from the beginning of the pestilence which ravaged the Bluff City; and thus enfeebled by long weeks of physical fatigue and mental unrest, he fell an easy victim when stricken by the dread disease.

The cessation of commercial transactions, at the outbreak of the epidemic, relieved him of all business ties and left him free to remove his family and himself to a place of safety; but he felt that the high office to which the suffrages of his brother Knights had elevated him, imposed an obligation while it conferred an honor, and he formed without hesitation the resolution which actuated him throughout—a resolution eloquently epitomized in this sentence from one of the last letters that he ever wrote:

“So long as one member of the Order remains in Memphis, I deem it my duty to stay; and, should I fall, I will fall at my post of duty.”

His life was a thorough exemplification of the tenets of our Order; his tragic death gloriously illustrates its symbolic virtues.

In the long list of Pythian martyrs, from our honored Patron to the lamented Hines, not one has given a more heroic example of pure friendship, that the whole world might follow, than Henry S. Reynolds; not one has displayed more sublimely that “courage which, arising from a sense of duty and coupled with pure friendship, encounters difficulties and dangers with firmness and without fear or depression of spirits.” His heroic soul felt how truly

“’Tis sweet to die for those we love.”

So feeling, he went to his death. Let us write upon his tomb: “Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.”

The special committee appointed by the Supreme Lodge of the World to perfect the roster of Past Grand Chancellors, presented a report at the Detroit (1882) session, from which the following is an extract :

“The name of H. S. Reynolds, of Tennessee, is placed on the list, though he died during his term ; but he died bravely at his post of duty, and immortalized his name in the annals of Pythian Knighthood.”

When this report came up for consideration, “the Supreme Lodge *unanimously* ordered that the name of H. S. Reynolds, of Tennessee, should appear on the roster as a Past Grand Chancellor.”

Like our renowned prototype, in his crucial test, he neither faltered nor murmured, but, with an unostentatious intrepidity, which carries us away with the heroism of the man, he took his life in his hand and went, by day and night, through the plague-infected city, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, nursing the sick, and burying the dead.

His memory to us is precious, and his virtues shall forever remain a rich legacy to his surviving co-laborers in the noble cause to which he so freely gave his life.

Let us ever cherish the memory of this gallant Knight, whose voice is hushed forever, whose loyal heart is stilled and pulseless :

“Whose bones now are dust,
And his good sword rust ;
And his soul is with the saints, we trust.”

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee, at its session in the City of Nashville, in February, 1879, paid the following beautiful tribute to the other members of the Relief Committee.

The Special Committee on Memorial submitted the following report in relation to Knights Jonathan Wood and Thomas E. Wilson, which was unanimously adopted, to wit :

“P. C. JONATHAN WOOD.

“Though Brother Reynolds had fallen from his side, this

heroic Brother shrank not from the work of mercy he had undertaken.

“Apparently forgetful of his own danger, he cared only for the lives of those about him, and spent his own life to save others. He relieved many, refusing his help to none.

“*Resolved*, That in the self-sacrifice of this brother, the Order has sustained a great loss, and won a great honor.

“*Resolved*, That his name also appear on the memorial page set apart for the name of Brother Reynolds.

“THOMAS E. WILSON.

“This Brother was the last of the gallant trio, and not the least brave. While he met death face to face, and went with undaunted courage to the bedside of his Brothers; while he feared not labor and turned not his back upon the foe, he was spared, and still lives; and loves and honors the brotherhood from which his Brothers have been called.

“*Resolved*, That in recognition of his valiant services and noble character, this body confer on him the rank of Past Chancellor.”

FRIENDSHIP.

“The pledge of Friendship: It is still divine,
 Though watery floods have quenched its burning wine.
 Whatever vase the sacred drops may hold—
 The gourd, the shell, the cup of beaten gold—
 Around its brim the hand of Nature throws
 A garland sweeter than the banquet's rose.
 Bright are the blushes of the vine-wreathed bowl,
 Warm with the sunshine of Anacreon's soul;
 But dearer memories gild the tasteless wave
 That fainting Sidney perished as he gave.
 'Tis the heart's current lends the cup its glow,
 Whate'er the fountain whence the draught may flow.”

HON. ERIE J. LEECH,

**Past Grand Chancellor and Past Supreme Representative
of Iowa.**

OUR brother was born in July, 1826, in Erie county, New York, and was named after the county of his nativity.

His father, Col. Isaac Leech, was of Scotch descent, and his mother came through the famous Anneka Jans Bogardus of Trinity Church notoriety. Your readers will remember Bogardus as an Episcopalian minister who attained a wide celebrity in his chosen field of labor. Col. Leech left New York in 1828, and removed to the "Western Reserve," and settled in Cuyahoga county, near Cleveland, in Northern Ohio. That portion of Ohio was then a wild and almost unbroken wilderness. The grand and beautiful city of Cleveland then had no harbor, and all freight had to be landed by small boats from steamers and vessels which plied up and down the lake.

With these surroundings, our brother grew to a young and vigorous manhood. His first lessons were learned in the old-fashioned log school-house, so common in all frontier settlements, and so well remembered by all pioneers the world over. He was an apt student, and soon acquired a knowledge of the branches taught in those "people's colleges," and was prepared to take a step in advance.

The tide of emigration and civilization moving on their westward course, brought a higher type of schools, and soon the academy was erected in the midst of flourishing communities, affording excellent facilities for a thorough scientific and classical education. One of the best seminaries was established at Twinsburg, Summit county, in Northern Ohio, and there, under the tutorship of Rev. Samuel Bissell, a graduate of "old Yale," Mr. Leech received a thorough mental training, fitting him for success in almost any walk of life.

During his academical career he taught several terms of district school in winter, thus earning the means to aid him to pursue his studies in the summer. He was a very successful teacher

and seriously contemplated the idea at one time of making teaching his life business. But at an early age he lost both of his parents, his father having failed in mercantile business just prior to his death. Unaided and alone in life, he commenced fighting its battles, and with a fair classical education and a strong purpose to win honorable distinction among his fellow men, he has attained his present proud position.

In 1850 he removed from Ohio to Iowa, and located at Fort Madison. In September of 1851 he received the appointment of deputy treasurer and recorder of Lee county, from Robert McFarland, Esq., the then treasurer and recorder of that county.

In August of 1852, Mr. Leech was appointed deputy clerk of the District Court, by S. A. James, the clerk, and upon the suggestion of Mr. James he removed to Keokuk, in May, 1854, to act as his deputy there, upon the recommendation of the Keokuk bar, where he has since resided.

Hon. Edward Johnstone appointed Mr. Leech clerk in August of 1855, as S. A. James resigned on account of ill health.

The subject of this sketch soon endeared himself to the people of his chosen home, and he was afterwards elected four successive terms as clerk, and served four years more as deputy under his successor, Charles Doerr, Esq.

He was a member and secretary of the Board of Education of Fort Madison (Dr. J. C. Walker being president) at the time of the erection of the brick school building on the corner of Pine and Fifth streets, and has been four years a member of the Board of Education of Keokuk, as well as secretary of the Keokuk Loan and Building Association for six years.

In September, 1871, he was appointed, without solicitation, deputy clerk of the U. S. Courts at Keokuk, which position he still holds.

He was admitted to the bar in December, 1862, and practised law with marked success for about four years. But he prefers clerical work, and has turned his attention that way. He is also United States Commissioner for the District of Iowa, at Keokuk, and has performed a large amount of work in that office.

In October, 1854, he was initiated into the mysteries of Odd-Fellowship by Puckechetuck Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F., at Keokuk, and became a Past Grand in 1857, and was elected a Representative to the Grand Lodge of Iowa the same year, taking his seat as a member of the Grand Lodge at its October session (1857), at Mt. Pleasant. He was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1859, Grand Master in 1860, and Grand Representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1861, taking his seat in that august body in September, 1862, and was in continuous service in that body up to 1882, when he was unanimously elected Grand Sire.

During his official career as Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, he was chairman of several most important committees, to wit: On Petitions, on Credentials, on Finance, State of the Order, and Legislation; in all of which he reflected credit on his constituents.

He is the author of the Digest of the Laws of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Iowa, and has contributed many valuable essays to the literature of the Order.

In September, 1869, he was made a Knight at San Francisco, California, by Past Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read. On his arrival at home he organized a Pythian Lodge in the city of Keokuk, and was elected Venerable Patriarch.

He was present at the formation of the Grand Lodge K. of P. of Iowa, on July 4, 1870, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was there elected and installed as the first Venerable Grand Patriarch and became a Past Grand Chancellor.

Our Knightly brother was also elected one of the three Supreme Representatives to the Supreme Lodge of the World; but owing to the financial embarrassments of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, he did not attend the ensuing session of the Supreme Lodge.

Was again, in 1874, elected a Supreme Representative and attended the session of the Supreme Lodge of the World at the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

He was appointed chairman of a committee to prepare rules for the body under the new Constitution adopted at that inter-

esting session, and in the formation of which he took an active part.

The Supreme Chancellor appointed him as chairman of the Committee on the State of the Order, but, owing to a pressure of business matters, he could not attend the session of the Supreme Lodge in 1875, at Washington, D. C.

His present membership is with Morning Star Lodge, No. 5, K. of P., in the city of Keokuk, Iowa.

Our eminent brother, although a lawyer by profession, the greater part of his life has been passed in the State and Federal courts as clerk.

He has led a very active and busy life, and though burdened with official cares and duties he has prepared and delivered a large number of most able and excellent addresses upon fraternal topics.

In his daily walk before men he exemplifies the cardinal doctrines of both Orders, and has always maintained an unsullied character in his personal and official relations.

When it is understood that in the Sovereign Grand Lodge, over which he presides, the legislation is done which controls the entire membership, which now exceeds five hundred thousand, some idea may be formed of the duties and responsibilities of its chief executive. To him must be referred, during the recess of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, all the questions that arise in the various Lodges throughout the world which are under its immediate jurisdiction, and by him must be done any and all business that would naturally come before that body.

Every Odd-Fellow and every Pythian Knight in the Supreme Jurisdiction may well be proud of the fact that one of their number has been found worthy of being crowned chief executive of this grand charitable Order.

His record as a father, husband, officer, and Odd-Fellow is free from spot or blemish, and will bear the electric light of public criticism and public scrutiny.

His pathway is strewn with good deeds, pure thoughts, and myriads of public and private charities, and his life has shed a fadeless lustre on this Grand Jurisdiction.

It is the judgment of his compeers that he has filled the places of trust, honor, and responsibility faithfully, impartially, and with marked ability, commanding their confidence and esteem, irrespective of sect or party.

Of him it may truthfully be said, now, while he is with us :

“None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise.”

HON. CHARLES COWLEY,

Past Grand Chancellor of Massachusetts.

THE first gentleman who was initiated into the Order of Knights of Pythias in Lowell, was the Hon. Charles Cowley, charter member of Lowell Lodge, who took the degrees of Page, Esquire, and Knight, and was elected and installed as Chancellor Commander of Lowell Lodge, all on January 21, 1870. That was the commencement of Pythian Knighthood in “The City of Spindles,” where there are now four flourishing Lodges, with 700 members. In the same year Judge Cowley entered the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts as a Representative, and was elected a Past Grand Chancellor, and in April, 1871, he took his seat in the Supreme Lodge, at Philadelphia. He had been made a Master Mason six years before.

Judge Cowley was born at Eastington, Gloucestershire, in the Valley of Severn, England, January 9, 1832. He was taken to Massachusetts by his parents in early boyhood, and was educated at the public schools of Woburn and Lowell, but chiefly under private tutors. In 1853-1854 he edited the Lowell *Daily Courier*, now edited by the Hon. George A. Marden, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1856 he commenced the practice of law in Lowell.

During the Confederate war he served under Admiral Dahlgren as Judge-Advocate of the fleet blockading the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and was also Provost-Judge.

He bore his full share of peril on battle-field and gun-deck, notably in the attack on Fort Johnson in Charleston harbor, July 3, 1864, where he was wounded by a mortar-shell, in the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the Confederate batteries on Sullivan's Island, and also in the battles of the Tulifinny River, Honey Hill, and Deveaux's Neck. His book, entitled "Leaves from a Lawyer's Life Afloat and Ashore," is largely devoted to the military and naval operations in that quarter, and being written with great candor and judicial fairness, it has had a steady sale in the South, as well as in the North and West.

Upon quitting the navy, at the close of the war, he resumed the practice of his profession in Boston and Lowell. In 1868 he made the tour of Europe. Having observed the beneficent results of the ten-hour law on the factory operatives of Great Britain, upon his return to Lowell he organized a movement, which had already begun, to secure a similar statute in Massachusetts, which in 1874 was successful. He was also successful in securing an act of incorporation for the Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin, for which he was counsel. The operatives in the cotton, woollen, boot and shoe manufactories of Massachusetts owe a debt of gratitude to "the sage of Lowell" for his effective advocacy of these and other practical measures of labor reform.

In addition to an honorable distinction in the legal profession, Judge Cowley has won an enviable reputation as an author, by his "Leaves from a Lawyer's Life Afloat and Ashore," "History of Lowell," "Famous Divorces of All Ages," "Reminiscences of James C. Ayer," "Historical Sketch of the County of Middlesex," "Our Divorce Courts," etc. He edited Admiral Dahlgren's "Maritime International Law," and he translated and paraphrased Archbishop Fenelon's beautiful "Dialogue between Dionysius, Damon and Pythias," which is republished with his own revision in Van Valkenburg's "Jewels of Pythian Knighthood." Various pamphlets have been published by him, and he has given many public orations, lectures, and addresses of permanent value. Some of his topics have been, Daniel Webster, William Tyndale, William of Orange, Admiral Dahl-

gren, and Howell the Great, King of Wales, from whom, on his mother's side, he is supposed to have descended. Other topics of his have been "Damon and Pythias in Life and Literature," "Vestiges of Pythagoreanism in Christianity," "The Siege of Charleston," "The Development of the National Sentiment in America," "The Romance of History in the Black County," which is the county of Beaufort, S. C., where, in the Soldiers' Cemetery, over the graves of ten thousand of his former comrades, he delivered an oration, which ranks among the best efforts of his life, on Decoration Day, 1881.

Physically, he is a strongly built man, standing five feet ten inches high, and weighing 225 pounds, with steel-gray hair and hazel eyes.

Judge Cowley presided at the grand banquet given by the Massachusetts Knights of Pythias in the mammoth tent on Boston Common after the great Pythian parade, August 15, 1873, and there delivered a remarkably fresh, racy, and original speech, echoes of which have often been heard on later occasions in various parts of the Pythian world.

He delivered the Memorial Day oration in the city of Brockton, Mass., in 1883.

GEN. WILLIAM WARD,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative,
of Newark, New Jersey.

THE subject of this brief sketch was born in the city of Newark, State of New Jersey, on the 30th day of January, 1824, and is to-day an honored citizen of his native city.

His facilities for education were limited to the common schools, and in the earlier years of his life he learned the business of a hatter. Still, being endowed by nature with talents of a high order, and wonderful energy and force of character, he has achieved an enviable reputation amongst the people, in the various industrial pursuits of life, for business tact and sagacity, and for the strictest integrity.

After attaining his majority he was elected manager of several large, powerful, and wealthy manufacturing corporations, and



GEN. WILLIAM WARD.

had the pleasure of seeing them prosper—whilst under his control. At one time he was interested in the wholesale and retail grocery trade, but when the war broke out, he entered the service, with the rank of captain, to the utter ruin of his business.

He soon attained the rank of brevet colonel, and was afterwards commissioned brevet brigadier-general, in compliance with a special act of the Legislature of New Jersey, bearing date 1873, "*for long and meritorious service in the National Guards.*"

Gen. Ward has been a member of the "National Guards" since 1841, and in continuous service, except whilst engaged in the war for the Union or suffering from wounds received in the service.

He was severely wounded at the second Bull Run engagement, on August 29, 1862, having received three musket-balls in his body—one in the left arm, one in the right leg, and one in the face. His left shoulder was so badly shattered that he was compelled to pass the terrible ordeal of the amputation of his left arm.

The wound in the leg is still painful, and remains unhealed. In the year 1866, having partially recovered from his wounds, he was elected assistant city clerk, and in 1867 was promoted to the principal clerkship of Newark, and at the close of his official term was appointed postmaster of the city by Gen. Grant, the then President of the United States, which important and lucrative office he still holds.

As indubitable evidence of his high standing in private and official circles, and that he fully enjoys the esteem and confidence of his compeers in all the walks of life, we may mention that he has been elected President of the board of managers of Fairmount Cemetery, Treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Quartermaster-General of the Grand Army of the Republic.

His reputation is not confined to the arena of business and war; but in the domain of fraternal societies he is an acknowledged leader, zealous and efficient.

He was a true, brave, and patriotic soldier and officer on the tented field—in peace he is a loving, trusted, and exemplary

member of several of the leading charitable organizations of earth.

Our noble and beloved brother is familiar with the Mystic rites of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, having attained the highest rank in his subordinate Lodge. He is also a member of the Patriarchal branch of the Order. Gen. Ward is a recognized leader of the Pythian movement in his native State.

He was Grand Chancellor of the Grand Jurisdiction of New Jersey during the centennial year, and represented his State in the Supreme Lodge of the World in the years 1878, 1880, 1882, and in 1884, displaying excellent qualities as a legislator on the floor and in committees. His manly bearing, sound, practical judgment, and literary attainments, render him an important factor in a legislative body.

He is a gentleman of fine personal appearance, elegant social powers, always genial and courteous towards his colleagues, attractive in manner, and grows in esteem and favor upon extended acquaintance.

Such is the brief outline of the life-history of one who, struggling through trials, has worked his way from obscurity to a place of high esteem, and performed a work the influence of which shall live in the hearts of those who have known him, and increase and intensify with the passing years.

A devoted Christian during his life, he never faltered in the belief that

“ All true glory rests,
All praise, all safety, and all happiness,
Upon the moral law.”



MAJOR GEN. JAS. R. CARNAHAN.

HON. JAMES R. CARNAHAN.

Major-General, Uniform Rank, K. of P.

THIS illustrious Knight is a native of the State of Indiana, and first saw the light of day on November 18, 1841, at Dayton, in the county of Tippecanoe, in said Commonwealth. He is descended from Scotch-Irish parentage—his father being a native of Kentucky, but who became a resident of Lafayette, Indiana, in the year 1827, where he acceptably served as pastor of one Presbyterian church for fifty years. His father was a thorough scholar, with fine native endowments, an exemplary Christian, and a popular and ready speaker. He completed his theological studies, and was a graduate of the theological seminary at Auburn, New York.

The subject of this sketch is a born military man, with all that the term implies—his great grandfather and two brothers having been soldiers throughout the Revolutionary war. He commenced at the early age of fifteen to husband his earnings with a view of entering some college and securing a thorough collegiate education.

The financial crisis of 1857 swept away all his accumulated means, and with the paltry sum of five dollars he entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he remained, sawing wood, sweeping halls, working in gardens, acting as steward of the club, keeping a set of books for a business house, and thus "paying his way," until the breaking out of the rebellion, in April, 1861, when, upon the first call for troops, he promptly enlisted as a private in the Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers—"Wallace's Zouaves."

He demonstrated his love for military display in early life, having joined a military company in 1859, under command of Captain, afterward Major-General Lew Wallace, and had profited by the splendid drill and discipline of his commander.

He went from the Eleventh Indiana to the Eighty-sixth Indiana, in which regiment he remained until the close of the

war—filling various responsible stations, from captain of his company to colonel of his regiment.

During the closing year of the war he occupied a very enviable position as a leading staff officer, first seeing active service in Maryland and Virginia, and then with the Army of the Cumberland, taking part with the latter in every battle from its organization through the entire struggle.

When peace was restored he was tendered a commission in the regular army, which, through the persuasion of friends and relatives, he very reluctantly declined, reëntering college in the autumn of 1865, and graduating from Wabash College in June, 1866. Our eminent brother adopted the profession of the law, and acquired a mastery of its abstruse and intricate doctrines in the law-office of Ray, Gordon & March, of Indianapolis, which he entered in the fall of 1866, and in the Indianapolis Law School, from which he graduated.

He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1867, located at Lafayette, and in October, 1867, was elected Prosecutor of Tippecanoe Circuit Court, and held such position until 1873. In October, 1874, he was elected and commissioned Judge of the Tippecanoe Criminal Circuit Court.

He united with Lafayette Lodge, No. 51, K. of P., in the winter of 1874, and is yet a member of said Lodge. His progress was rapid from one chair to the next higher, having been elected Grand Vice-Chancellor in 1879, and Grand Chancellor of Indiana in 1880.

He made a most excellent record as the chief executive officer of his Grand Jurisdiction, there having been a net increase of membership of 583 under his able and efficient administration.

As a fitting recognition of this unselfish devotion to the Pythian cause, he was elected Supreme Representative on January 25, 1881, and took his seat in the Supreme Lodge at Detroit in 1882.

He saw, in 1876 and 1877, the necessity of a distinctive military rank of the Order, and was instrumental in organizing the Lafayette K. of P. Drill Corps, and induced his organization to attend the session of the Supreme Lodge at Cleveland, Ohio, in

1877. The display then and there made created great enthusiasm, and secured a first prize for the Drill Corps and a splendid badge for their gallant Commander.

At the session of the Supreme Lodge, at Indianapolis, August, 1878, he again commanded the same body and carried off the first prize for his men and an elegant K. of P. sword for himself as the best Commander.

Lafayette Drill Corps was one of the first to reorganize under the legislation of the Supreme Lodge of the World, providing for Divisions of the Uniform Rank, as Lafayette Division, No. 1, with James R. Carnahan as Sir Knight Commander.

In January, 1881, he was appointed Adjutant-General of Indiana, which position he held until January 22, 1885. His administration of that important office was characterized with a general revival of the military spirit amongst the people, and a more thorough and effective organization of the State militia.

At the session of the Supreme Lodge, 1882, he was made a member of the Committee on Uniform Rank, and drafted an addition to the General Laws providing for regimental organizations in Grand Jurisdictions having a certain number of Subordinate Divisions.

He and Sir Knight Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, of the U. S. Army, prepared the Drill Manual of Tactics for the Uniform Rank—the *lion's* share of the great labor having been performed by Gen. Carnahan. The work was revised by him after the Supreme Lodge (1884) session, to conform to the new laws passed by that session, for the government of the Uniform Rank.

He was selected and commissioned as the first Major General of the Uniform Rank, in (1884) at New Orleans, and has demonstrated the wisdom of the appointment by his active, zealous and faithful discharge of the onerous duties of this high and honorable office.

His life and conduct are so interwoven with the history of our Order as to make his name thoroughly familiar to all well-informed Knights. He needs no encomium, as he has erected a monument of good deeds, which will make his name immortal.

HON. JNO. P. LINTON.

Past Supreme Chancellor.

THIS most eminent Pythian Knight is a citizen of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He is a lawyer by profession, and has earned an enviable reputation as an accomplished and successful advocate and a learned jurist, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice in his chosen field of labor.

Judge Linton was in command of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers during the recent war, and made a record for courage, judgment, and proficiency in military tactics, which compared favorably with any of his brother officers.

He became a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias in the earliest days of its existence; was rapidly promoted to the high and honorable rank of Past-Grand Chancellor in his native State, and was admitted as a member of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World at its session in New York City in 1870.

He was continuously reëlected Supreme Representative from the Grand Jurisdiction of the "Keystone" State—from that date until the session of the Supreme Lodge, in 1880, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, was in attendance at every session of that illustrious conclave during the intervening ten years, serving at the head of the Committee on Law and Supervision.

In recognition of his zeal, ability, and fidelity to the Pythian cause, he was elected Supreme Vice-Chancellor in 1880, and at the session of the Supreme Lodge, held in the city of Detroit, Michigan, in August, 1882, was *unanimously* elected Supreme Chancellor. His administration of the high office was characterized by prudence, wisdom, and firmness, mingled with a spirit of broad equity. The growth of the Order from 1882 to April, 1884, under his discreet guidance, was rapid and of a substantial character.

The conclusion of his Report to the Supreme Lodge, in 1884, reveals the nobility of his character and his genuine love for the Order.

He states that "While we thus, at every succeeding session, chronicle the death of the active members of the Order, and learn from the eulogies pronounced upon them with what intelligent appreciation they espoused our tenets; with what devoted zeal they worked in the interest of the Order, and how large a measure of labor they performed, the mind is staggered at the consciousness of the great loss sustained, and the shadow of a fear for the ultimate success of the Order may, for a moment close around us.

"It is, however, only for a moment. The shadow flies away and we emerge from its influence to realize the truth that the progress and prosperity of the Order depend on no one brother, however devoted, however able, however exalted may be his station, and however abundant and blessed may be his labors.

"The valiant may lose courage, the trusty may prove recreant, the active may become lukewarm, and even he who unites all these qualities in himself—the valiant, true, and zealous—may pass away, and the Order will still survive and flourish.

"The mantle of Elijah falls upon Elisha; the work laid down by one is taken up by another, or if no one alone is sufficient to fill the vacated place, then *many* will assume the unfinished task, divide the labor and unite their efforts and carry forward the work.

"The amelioration of the condition of humanity is our mission; we believe it to be a work approved by the Supreme Chancellor above, and He will always find in our ranks the men and means to meet every emergency.

"With profound gratitude to Divine Providence, which has vouchsafed to us a term of such unusual prosperity, and enabled this exalted body to meet amid such auspicious surroundings; with the earnest hope that Divine wisdom may guide our deliberations so as to promote the true interest of our fraternity, and with the renewal of the expression of the high appreciation of the honor done me, I shall, at the close of the session, surrender to my chosen successor the high office bestowed upon me, invoking my brethren to believe that, notwithstanding many shortcomings, I have striven to redeem the promise made at my installation, and at least 'endeavored to do my duty.'"

JUDGE G. W. LINDSAY,

Past Supreme Chancellor.

THE Judge was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 10th day of May, 1826. He served an apprenticeship at printing in his youth, and continued in the business until about the month of November, 1857, when he was compelled, on account of declining health, to relinquish it, and engage in a more active field of labor. His avocation is now that of a real estate broker and general collecting agent, which he prosecutes in partnership with his son.

In November, 1871, he was elected Judge of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore, leading his ticket over two thousand votes. After serving his term of four years he was *unanimously* renominated by the Democratic Convention in 1875, and having received a flattering indorsement from the Merchants' Reformed Party, was re-elected, leading his ticket some four thousand votes.

Ever since the year 1848, he has been a zealous, efficient, and honored worker in the various secret organizations of the country. He has attained high rank in our Order, is the Grand Master of the Improved Order of Red Men, and commands the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens in a very high degree. His every-day life is an exemplification of the grand and ennobling principles that underlie all the great charitable Orders of earth.

HON. FRANCIS GRAYDON MAXWELL,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative of Maryland.

IN writing a history of the life, character, and deeds of this eminent Pythian, we will be compelled to go somewhat into details as to his early career.

His birthplace was the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, within seven miles of Erniskillen—and the important event occurred in 1833, about one-half century ago, making our worthy brother a semi-centenarian.

Like unto a great many men who have risen to distinction from humble parentage, and seemingly against the decrees of fate, our brother furnishes another bright and shining example.

The lives of such men act as inspiration upon the hearts of the youth of the land, and demonstrate that goodness is in order to greatness, and that there is no royal road to learning.

Judge Maxwell's literary advantages were very meagre and confined to the common schools of his native county.

At the immature age of sixteen years he entered a mercantile establishment at Erniskillen, where he remained but a short time.

In 1850, when but seventeen years old, he resolved to try his fortune in the New World, and bid adieu to his native land, the green emerald isle, selecting the grand old city of Baltimore, Maryland, for his future home. He has been residing in Baltimore since the summer of 1850.

On his arrival he sought and found Andrew Armstrong, a merchant of acknowledged wealth and influence in the city, and his father's cousin.

Having acquainted Mr. Armstrong with his personal identity, and handing him a letter of introduction written by his mother, the party, looking the subject of this sketch in the face, said: "What right has your mother to expect me to do anything for you?"

This kind of reception was quite unexpected, but the answer foreshadows the future man.

Our brother responded to the heartless relative that, "Sir, my mother makes no claim to any right whereby she expects you to do anything for me. Your profession of friendship for my father naturally caused her to suppose that you would aid his son in securing a situation; beyond this, neither she nor I have any claim on you!"

This spirited rejoinder ended the interview, and a feeling of loneliness took possession of the exile from home, realizing as he did that the stormy waters of the Atlantic separated him from all his earthly friends.

Like a true man he at once began to learn a useful trade with a

fellow-countryman, and who proved to be a true and devoted friend.

Having mastered the business of harness-making after a year's apprenticeship, he established a collar factory on his own account in his adopted city, continuing to conduct an active and prosperous business until the breaking out of the war in 1861. Early in that year he re-crossed the sea to visit the scenes of his childhood and his widowed mother, for whom he has always cherished the purest affection and tenderest solicitude.

Whilst upon his native heath he heard of President Lincoln's proclamation calling out seventy-five thousand men to suppress the Southern uprising, and against the entreaties and earnest protests of a loving mother and kind relatives to remain in Ireland, until peace would be restored, he returned to the country of his adoption and entered the service of the Southern Confederacy, by organizing a collar department under Major W. S. Donner, superintendent of the Ordnance Department, and continued to manufacture collars for artillery service of the Southern army of Virginia until the restoration of peace between the sections. After the war was over he re-established his old business in the city of Baltimore, where he has continued to prosecute it ever since.

Judge Maxwell is a member of the fraternities of A. F. and A. M., I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, and other Orders.

He is an active, zealous, and valuable member of the Pythian Order, having commenced at the lower round and reached the topmost one in 1877, having been elected Grand Chancellor for the Grand Jurisdiction of Maryland in that year, as the successor of the Hon. James B. Groome, present United States Senator from old Maryland. In 1878 our excellent brother was elected Supreme Representative for four years, and has just been elected again for another term of four years.

He is in political faith a decided Democrat, but one of those fair, candid, and conscientious party men who concede honesty to, and have a profound respect for, those who differ with them in a partisan sense.



PETER WOODLAND

Governor Carroll appointed him a member of the Board of Control and Review of the Fourth District of Baltimore in 1876, and all parties concede that he ably, impartially, and faithfully discharged the onerous duties of the Christian.

He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and maintains an enviable reputation as an efficient and untiring worker in the Sabbath-schools of Baltimore, and was one of the founders of the Sabbath-school whence Calvary Church originated.

His father was David Maxwell, merchant and farmer, of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland.

He was also an eloquent local preacher and a man of exalted worth and character. He was a descendant of the Scotch family of that name.

Judge Maxwell's mother is a daughter of William Henderson, farmer, of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, an ancient and honorable family. She is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-five.

The subject of this sketch is a highly cultured gentleman, an earnest Christian, a firm and indulgent husband and father, and an honored citizen.

His life, pure and spotless as it is, affords inspiration to the youth of the land, and by its magnetic influence will do much to win them to the right.

“So man's true fame must strike from his own deeds.

How true it is that

He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.”

A TRUE KNIGHT.

KNIGHT Peter Woodland was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, on December 11, 1848, and was educated in his native city for the business of a sea captain. After attaining his majority he removed from Denmark to America, and in changing his location also made a change in his avocation.

At the time of his tragic death he was assistant superintendent

ent of the Hudson River tunnel, and was celebrated for his skill, energy, and fidelity in the discharge of the varied duties imposed by the responsible position.

He was a member of Hector Lodge, No. 49, K. of P., of Philadelphia, of the Grand Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. Temperate, unambitious, courteous, charitable, and modest, our martyr never failed, when at home, to attend the sessions of his Lodge, and to faithfully discharge every duty assigned to him by his compeers.

The sacrifice of his life to save the lives of eight others was but the golden fruitage of those lessons that were indelibly photographed on his heart and mind in the Castle hall, through the charges, odes, and ritualistic work of our noble organization.

In chivalry, manhood, and true nobility of character, Peter Woodland outranks many who have inspired the eulogies of the most brilliant historians, and the songs of the sweetest poets in all ages.

That terrible morning of July 21, 1880, when the subject of our sketch faced certain death, with all its attendant horrors, to save his fellow-men, marks a new era in the history of Pythianism. And when in future days the traveller from the far West, and from across the Pacific, where the far West becomes the far East, shall course the continent and plunge into the darkness of the tunnel, before he shall finally stop across the river, the story of its building will be told and rehearsed by strangers to each other, and by parents to their children, how precious lives were lost in its erection, and they will be relieved while the lesson is being impressed with the special narrative of Peter Woodland, who nobly died that others might live, and stood at his post while he cried out, "*Save yourselves, and then do for us what you can!*"

Life was as sweet and attractive to him as to any of us. He was a strong, robust man, only *thirty-five* years of age. He might have saved himself. He could hear the call of his youthful wife and his two-year-old child. He had a very pleasant and happy home, and was surrounded by troops of friends; and had he, in compliance with that first law of nature—self-

preservation—sought his personal safety, who, of all our readers, would have censured him? But he chose to die that others might live. And so we revere him as among earth's choicest heroes.

The laureate of England has sung, in military measure, of "The charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava," where—

"Tho' the soldier knew
Some one had blundered,
Their's not to make reply,
Their's not to reason why,
Their's but to do and die;
Into the Valley of Death
Rode the six hundred."

But you observe behind this the stern rigor of martial law, and death was in the retreat as well as in obedience. But the hero of our story, inspired solely and purely by a love for his fellow-men, made a voluntary offering of his own life to save them. The heroism displayed by him created such a profound reverence for his name that when, after sixty-five days, the body was exhumed, the funeral ceremonies were witnessed by multitudes of people of all classes, and everywhere was paid the most silent respect to the honored dead. Not only all the Lodges of the Knights of Pythias in this county united in paying this last tribute of respect in response to the request of Hector Lodge, No. 49, of Philadelphia, of which the deceased was a member, but their sister Lodges of New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Paterson, Passaic, and other places joined in the imposing pageant. The Lodges that took part were Lincoln, which had the immediate management of the funeral, at the request of Hector Lodge, Jersey City, Cincinnatus, Pythagoras, Lafayette, Hudson, Centenary, and Palestine Division, U. R., of this city; Fabiola, Zeno, Myrtle Division of Paterson; Benevolent, of Passaic; Henry Clay, St. Paul, St. Chrysostom, Washington, and Calanthe, of Newark; Ashland and Excelsior Divisions of New York; Black Prince of Hunter's Point; King's County Division of Brooklyn, and a delegation from Hector Lodge, Philadelphia, altogether forming a body nearly one thousand in number. The

Lodges formed in Erie Street, the right resting on Newark Avenue, at half-past one o'clock, under the direction of Charles P. Vanneman, District Deputy of this District, Grand Marshal, assisted by Robert Montgomery and John Patrick.

The procession, headed by a squad of police, under command of Sergeant Jelly of the 2d Precinct, a drum corps, and a body of Knights of the Uniformed Rank, with their red plumed helmet hats and carrying swords, started at two o'clock and proceeded through Newark Avenue, Grove, Seventh, and Henderson streets to Pavonia Avenue, where they passed in front of No. 187, the late residence of the deceased, and then formed in open ranks, extending from the house to the Park Reformed Church, on East Hamilton Place, where the funeral services were to take place. The casket containing the remains was then brought from the house and placed in the plumed hearse, and the bereaved widow with her little child, and other relatives and officers of the Tunnel Company, occupied the carriages that followed. On each side of the hearse walked the pall-bearers, wearing white scarfs and consisting of Wm. Wilson, Joseph Grainer, John L. Smith, of Hector Lodge, and George W. Decker, Charles Tracy, and Robert Eakins, of Lincoln Lodge. The hearse and carriages were driven through the open ranks to the church, where the casket was placed on a catafalque in the altar, on a level with the platform of the pulpit, where it could be plainly seen from all parts of the edifice. The casket was of rosewood, silver mounted, and with silver bar handles and plates and emblems of the Order. The body was laid on a white satin pedestal, and the inside of the casket entirely sealed. The plate bore the name of the deceased and the date of his death. Upon the lid of the casket lay a floral offering in the shape of a triangle, the emblem of and a gift of the Order. The body was met at the south door of the church by Rev. J. Howard Suydam, the pastor, and the Rev. Hiram Eddy, pastor of the Free Union Church, who preceded it up the aisle reciting the funeral services. The galleries of the church were already crowded when the procession arrived, the lower part having been reserved for the relatives and members of the Order, by whom it

was quickly filled. The services were commenced by the reading of the 90th Psalm and the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, by Rev. Dr. Suydam, who then delivered a very able and impressive discourse, in which he cited instances of great heroism as displayed by Jim Bludso, Herndon, Pilot Smith, and others, and compared that of the noble Woodland. He also alluded to the monuments erected to great men, and claimed that one more elegant than any yet sculptured was already erected to the memory of Woodland in the hearts of the people. The reverend gentleman drew from the death of this man and this solemn occasion, conclusions of reflection and consolation, and concluded by reciting the following poem, by Mrs. Stowe, on "The peace of faith:"

When winds are raging o'er the upper ocean,
 And billows wild contend with angry roar,
 'T is said, far down beneath the wild commotion,
 That peaceful stillness reigneth evermore.

For far beneath, the noise of tempests dieth,
 And silver waves shine ever peacefully:
 And no rude storm, how fierce soe'er it fieth,
 Disturbs the Sabbath of that deeper sea.

So to the heart that knows thy love, O Purest,
 There is a temple, sacred evermore,
 And all the babble of life's angry voices,
 Dies in hushed stillness at its peaceful door.

Far, far away, the roar of passion dieth,
 And loving thoughts rise calm and peacefully,
 And no rude storm, how fierce soe'er it fieth,
 Disturbs the soul that dwells, O Lord, in Thee!

O rest of rests! O peace serene, eternal!
 Thou ever livest, and Thou changest never;
 And in the secret of Thy presence dwelleth
 Fullness of joy, forever and forever.

Rev. Dr. Eddy then made a deeply impressive address, on the necessity of always being right within to meet death, and the grandness of the spirit of humanity so broadly displayed in the

efforts made for the recovery of the bodies of the men who perished in the tunnel, and in the sympathy shown by the Order present and the community at large. Dr. Eddy then offered up a prayer and pronounced the benediction. The procession was then reformed, in reverse order, the remains returned to the hearse, and the cortege proceeded up Eighth Street to Jersey Avenue, Grand Street, Pacific Avenue, Communipaw Avenue, Ocean Avenue, to New York Bay cemetery, where the remains were interred with Pythian honors. Among those employed at the tunnel who attended the funeral were Superintendent Andersen, Secretary Fowler, and Foreman Hurley, and among the Knights distinguished in the Order were Gen. Wm. Ward, Postmaster of Newark; P. S. R.'s Badgeley and Stumpfel, P. G. C. George H. Kidder; G. V. C. James R. Rutan, G. K. R. & S. Eugene V. Lorton; Dr. Balsby, D. D. G. C. of Brooklyn; ex-D. D. G. C. Horner of New York. The funeral arrangements were in charge of undertaker Wm. H. Speer, and were carried out with the utmost correctness in every particular.

DR. JOHN S. KING,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative of Ontario.

DR. JOHN S. KING was born at Georgetown, county of Halton, Ontario, Canada, on April 26, 1843, and is a self-made man, having entered upon a life of self-reliance at the age of nineteen years, when he became a school-teacher. His scholastic preparation anterior to this time had been effected during winter nights by dint of hard study without a teacher, his days being spent at hard work in the county of Wentworth, on what was known as the clearing of a new farm. In the calling of a teacher he rapidly rose, soon becoming principal of the Waterloo Central School, which had a staff of five teachers. While thus engaged he was mainly instrumental in organizing the Waterloo County Teachers' Association, of which, for the first two years of its existence, he was president, by the



John S King

unanimous vote of its membership. Meanwhile he had become a paid contributor to various newspapers and periodicals, which induced him to cease teaching. As a writer he was not long in becoming favorably known to the press of his native province, Ontario. He has at one time or another contributed to most of the leading papers in Canada, but was for three years, prior to entering the medical profession, on the editorial staff of the *Toronto Globe*, during which period he was the Canadian correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, in addition to being a regular contributor to a number of other leading Canadian papers. Dr. King is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He also holds the degree of M. D. from the University of Victoria College, and two years ago received the Government appointment of Medical Officer of the Ontario Reformatory for Females, and of the Industrial Refuge for Girls. In addition to this the Doctor has a large and lucrative practice, holding prominent rank in his profession, and is well and favorably known as a citizen of Toronto, the capital of Ontario.

Early in the year 1874 Dr. King formed a favorable opinion of the Knights of Pythias Order, and became a Knight a few weeks before the end of the first semi-annual term in that year. In July, 1874, he was installed Prelate of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 4, and served the full term. The following term he was elected and served in the office of V. C., and the next term saw him filling the position of C. C., and the subsequent term the office of P. C. Up to this time the Brother was never absent from his Lodge meetings but on two occasions. He entered the Grand Lodge for the first time in 1876, being one of the representatives from Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 4. At the same session he was elected Grand Chancellor by the unanimous vote of that body. In placing him in the responsible position of Grand Chancellor of the Order in the province of Ontario, the brethren felt they had the right man in the right place. The condition of the Order at that time was anything but encouraging. The Lodges were very much isolated, some of them being hundreds of miles distant from Toronto, and the condition and working

unsatisfactory. To Grand Chancellor King the members now looked as the saviour of their Order ; and the trust proved to be well and truly placed, for he set himself to work with a will and spent five consecutive weeks in visiting every Lodge in Ontario, exemplifying the work, and conferring degrees, instructing and encouraging the members, and generally bringing order out of chaos. The results of his labors during the year were so gratifying that at the following session of the Grand Lodge he was made the recipient of a splendid P. G. C.'s jewel, bearing an inscription, together with a most handsomely illuminated address, the gift of the subordinate Lodges of Ontario. The circumstances connected with the presentation will never be forgotten by those who were present. The Brother was ignorant of what awaited him, when, immediately after a second unanimous election as Grand Chancellor, and his installation in that office, Supreme Chancellor Stillman S. Davis, then on an official visit to the Ontario Grand Lodge Session, rose, and, at the request of the brotherhood, made the presentation of the jewel and the following address, viz. :

TO BRO. DR. JOHN S. KING,
Past Grand Chancellor, K. of P.

DEAR BROTHER :—We are sometimes led to feel that men are ungrateful, and do not appreciate real merit, and devotion to the happiness of others. In many instances I regret I am compelled to admit this is true. The world is looked upon as cold and selfish, each seeking their own happiness and aggrandizement, ever taking to themselves the credit due to others; this cannot but make the sensitive heart of the honest and unselfish man to grieve, and feel that purity of heart and motive is not appreciated or rewarded, and sometimes we would say "'t is true, 't is pity, and pity 't is 't is true." But, my brother, there are noble exceptions to this. Occasionally we meet with those who honor and reward the unselfish labors of their fellow-men in their efforts to relieve the distress and sufferings, so often the lot of mortals.

You have served the Grand Lodge and Jurisdiction of Knights of Pythias of Ontario as Grand Chancellor the past year with unswerving fidelity. Your decisions have been impartial, your counsel and advice wise, your administration that of a wise, efficient, and devoted officer. You have won the hearts of the Knights of Ontario; in token of this confidence, you have been re-elected by your brothers to-day to serve another term as their

executive officer. In addition to this they have elected you to represent this jurisdiction in the council of the Supreme Lodge of the World, a position I know you will fill with credit to yourself and your constituents. I have declared you duly installed as Grand Chancellor of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing and second term. When this declaration was made you assumed the rank and title of Past Grand Chancellor in this Order. Your friends knew this honor awaited you, and have been preparing for this occasion; they, like noble, chivalrous Knights, have remembered your faithful services and prepared this jewel of your rank as P. G. C. as a token of their appreciation of your efficient and unselfish services as their executive officer. I am requested to present it to you in the name of the loyal Knights of Ontario. Accept it, my brother, and as you look upon it in years to come, let it remind you of the love of these brethren for you, and their appreciation of your faithful services as their executive officer.

And may the bonds of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence here cemented never be broken.

Brother King, though ordinarily a ready and fluent speaker, was so overcome by his feelings that for a time he remained speechless, though he subsequently acknowledged in a suitable manner the splendid tribute of personal regard.

At three successive annual sessions Dr. King was unanimously elected Grand Chancellor. At the session of 1879, though strongly pressed, he declined to accept a re-election. During those three years the Brother conferred the ranks on more candidates than did any Brother ever confer in Ontario. As a result of his labors the order doubled its membership.

No sooner was Dr. King qualified to be a Supreme Representative than he was elected to serve in that capacity. He first became a member of the Supreme Lodge at the Cleveland session in 1877, and soon proved an active and useful member. At that session he served on the Finance Committee. During the session, at the grand banquet given in honor of the Supreme Lodge, he was one of the speakers of the evening, and did credit to Canada in an excellent speech. The following session at Indianapolis he was chairman of the Finance Committee. He was prevented from being present at the St. Louis session, but again appeared at the Detroit session, and served on the Committee on the State of the Order; and during the last days of the session served as Acting Supreme Prelate. He labored hard

with his colleague, S. R. Geo. H. Mitchell, in securing from the Supreme Lodge a special concession to his Grand Jurisdiction in the matter of abolishing the Endowment Section and Rank. We now learn that he is again at work with his old-time energy in infusing new life into the Order, and is urging the formation of Uniform Rank Divisions. He has the reputation of being an able advocate of the principles of the Order, a good and fluent speaker, a ready writer, an excellent executive officer, and an enterprising, generous, and honorable brother Knight.

CHARLES D. LUCAS,

Past Supreme Prelate.

THIS Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Missouri was born in Independence, Jackson county Missouri, on the 5th day of May, 1834. After having received a liberal education, he embarked in the dry-goods business, and continued in the same until the year 1867, at which time, on account of the illness of his father, Gen. Samuel D. Lucas, who was the Recorder of Deeds of Jackson county, Mo., he was called upon to discharge the duties of that office. Upon the decease of his father, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and was himself elected for the first time to the office in the year 1870; he was again elected in the fall of 1874, which office he now holds.

Grand Chancellor Lucas was the first Grand Vice Chancellor of the State of Missouri, being elected at the organization of the Grand Lodge at the city of St. Louis, Missouri, for the term of six months, at the expiration of which term he was, without opposition, elected to the office of Grand Chancellor for the term of one year. Having served in that office to the satisfaction of all, his jurisdiction, appreciating and approving his past services, elevated him to the position of Supreme Repre-

sentative, which position he has held continuously ever since. At the session of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, in November, 1875, Mr. Lucas was again called to accept the office of Grand Chancellor, much against his own wishes; but ever ready and willing to advance the cause of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, he yielded to the earnest solicitations and requests of his numerous friends and brethren throughout his jurisdiction, and was a second time elected to the high and honorable position of Grand Chancellor. Much of the prosperity of the Order in his own State is attributed to his untiring energy and zeal in the cause, and it can be truthfully stated that he was the originator, and started the first two Lodges in the jurisdiction of Kansas, and thus materially aided in adding another star to our galaxy. He was elected Supreme Prelate, at the session in 1876, of the Supreme Lodge of the World, held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

HON. HOWARD MALCOLM KUTCHIN,

**Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative of
Wisconsin.**

THIS eminent Knight is a native of Norristown, Pa., and is now a resident of the city of Fond du Lac, State of Wisconsin. He is the son of the Hon. Thomas T. Kutchin, a Pennsylvanian by birth, although of English descent. His father in early life studied for the ministry, and at one time had charge of a Baptist church in Philadelphia. Later in life he studied law, and entered upon its practice as a partner of the Hon. Robert M. Palmer, of Pottsville, Pa., who was at the time a representative in Congress from the Schuylkill County District.

He was a favorite political speaker, and was successful in his chosen field of labor. He removed to Wisconsin in 1855, where he remained until his decease, in 1879. The mother of

the subject of our sketch was of Welsh extraction, her ancestors reaching America in 1684. The forefather who established the family in the United States was a clergyman, and was the recipient of a large grant of land in Bucks county, Pa., from William Penn.

The family was very prominent and distinguished in the early history of Pennsylvania.

The subject of this sketch received a common school education. After he quit school, he adopted journalism as a life avocation, and at the age of twenty was city editor of the *Cairo* (Ill.) *Daily News*. Afterwards he held positions on various journals in different cities of the North and West. In 1867 he purchased the *Fort Atkinson* (Wis.) *Herald*, and sold it in 1870. He subsequently visited California, where he was for a time employed on the *San Diego Union*. In 1871, our brother returned to Wisconsin, and bought an interest in the *Fond du Lac Daily Commonwealth*, and is now the sole proprietor and editor-in-chief of that most excellent journal. He has achieved distinction as a political writer, having been offered and declined the enviable position of editor-in-chief of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, the leading journal of Wisconsin. In 1879, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Wisconsin, by President Hayes, but his nomination failed of a confirmation by the Senate, by a party vote, for purely political reasons, and by reason of a personal controversy between himself and the Democratic member of Congress from his Congressional District.

Upon the election of Garfield he was again appointed Collector, but the latter dying before the nomination was sent to the Senate he was reappointed by President Arthur, and thereafter confirmed. The case presents the remarkable feature of an appointment to the same office by three different Presidents, in a space of less than two years. Our brother is an honored member of the Masonic Order, A. O. U. W., and Knights of Honor, and has filled various positions of responsibility in the former. He is a communicant and vestryman of the Episcopal Church, and a member of the Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral.



ION. GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN.

The subject of this sketch is a strong, active, and very influential political worker, and was an ardent admirer and supporter of the late Senator Carpenter, between whom and himself the warmest and most intimate personal relations existed. But very few men in Wisconsin command greater respect, or wield a more powerful influence in giving direction to public sentiment on the political issues of the day.

His Pythian history is full of interest to the Order. He was made a Knight upon the organization of Fidelity Lodge, No. 19, in the city of Fond du Lac, September, 1875. In December, 1875, was elected Vice Chancellor; in December, 1876, was elected Chancellor Commander; in December, 1877, was elected Representative to the Grand Lodge; in February, 1878, was elected Grand Vice Chancellor; in February, 1880, was elected Grand Chancellor, and in February, 1881, was duly elected Supreme Representative for a term of four years.

Although a new member, he has already won the esteem and confidence of his brothers in the Supreme Lodge of the World, and by his zeal, fidelity, and ability will render more valuable service to the Order at the ensuing session.

His wife's maiden name was Elsie M. Irving, who is of Scotch extraction, although a native of Wisconsin. They were married in 1867, at St. Joseph, Mo., and have two children, a son and daughter.

HON. GEO. B. KATZENSTEIN,

Grand Chancellor of California.

THIS Pythian celebrity was born in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 28, 1848, and is now in the thirty-sixth year of his age. His parents were Alsations, being a mixture of French and German, and the subject of this brief sketch speaks well and fluently the languages of these nations. He is also complete master of the English language.

His educational advantages were limited to the public schools of Marysville, being a graduate of the *High School*

of that beautiful city. He is a gentleman of excellent *personnel*, fine native abilities and of rare conversational powers.

On his return home from a visit to the *Crescent City*, he visited Toronto, Ontario, and whilst there addressed the Knights of that splendid city. Dr. John S. King, Supreme Prelate, writes the Supreme Chancellor, in relation to such visit and address, in the following strong language, to-wit:

"I have also the pleasure of informing you that Bro. Geo. B. Katzenstein, Grand Chancellor of California, will call upon you in a day or two after receipt of this letter.

He was in Toronto attending the grand gathering of Good Templars, and on Saturday evening met about 50 of our members whom he completely captured. He is a splendid fellow, a good speaker, a fine looking man, reliable, good company, and full of life and spirit. We had very little time with him and would have been glad to have had more. I bespeak a hearty welcome for our good brother from the golden state.

He has won golden opinions here, and I should say he is worth his weight in gold as a Pythian worker."

This distinguished brother is by no means a stranger to other fraternal associations, having been at the head of the Order of Good Templars of the world during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883, and is still the sitting P. R. W. G. T. of that organization. He is also an active member of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., of California, and has served on the Committee on Constitutional Amendments for the past two years. Grand Chancellor Katzenstein has been a member of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the Golden State, for the past ten years, and has served on many leading committees in that body.



Samuel Bead

HON. SAMUEL READ,

Past Supreme Chancellor.

THE subject of this brief sketch was born on the 26th day of January, 1815, and is the son of the late General Samuel J. Read, one of the ablest lawyers of the New Jersey bar. He was educated in the public schools of New Jersey, and whilst at home was accustomed to severe manual labor. Endowed by nature with an excellent physical constitution, and with a high order of mind, he seems now to be in the prime of life, at the advanced age of sixty-nine.

On arriving at majority, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced practising the profession with characteristic energy and industry. His strong social nature soon led him to connect himself with the Masonic and Odd-Fellow fraternities, in which Orders he became very popular as a genial, social, warm-hearted man, who would share his purse and crust of bread with a deserving friend with a cheerfulness seldom displayed by men in this selfish age. He has held an exalted rank in Odd-Fellowship for the past forty years, and this fact aided materially in his advancement to the high position he now holds in our beloved Order. At one time he was the M. W. Grand Master of New Jersey, and in 1848, 1849, and 1850 was the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey in the Grand Lodge of the United States. He was also the Grand Representative from the Grand Encampment of New Jersey in 1868, and was also Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of that State. No member in either of those noble Orders is better or more favorably known than Past Supreme Chancellor Read.

When the Order of Knights of Pythias was first introduced into his State, he was among the first that enlisted under its banners; was elected first Chancellor Commander of New Jersey Lodge, No. 1; was afterwards appointed Deputy Grand Chancellor of the State, and upon the organization of the Grand Lodge, was *unanimously* elected Grand Chancellor, in which capacity he served with credit to himself and honor to the great

cause. He has devoted time, talents, and money to the up-building of all the charitable institutions of the country for the past third of a century, being especially active and efficient in extending Pythian principles. Such men are an honor, not only to the Order, but to the race from which they spring.

“ He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
 Open as day, for melting charity ;
 and the elements
 So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
 And say to all the world, This is a man.”

HON. WILLIAM WORTH BLACKWELL,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative of
 Kentucky.

THIS eminent Knight of Kentucky was born in Henderson county, in that State, on the 5th day of April, 1849. He is the son of Paul A. Blackwell and Martha S. Crimes, who were married in Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1848. His parents are still living, and still reside in Henderson county. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, in his native county and State, the studies being limited to those of a common school house, intermingled with a little Latin and Greek, to aid in perfecting his knowledge of English grammar. At the age of fifteen years he entered a store as clerk, and has since remained in the hardware business, becoming a partner in 1869, under the firm name and style of P. A. Blackwell & Co.

The firm and name still exist, with prospects of being continued indefinitely. By pursuing a straightforward, honest, manly course in all his business relations, it is easy to see how he now commands a large circle of business friends and acquaintances, and has been more than ordinarily successful in the prosecution of various enterprises. He was made a Knight in the year 1872, and attained the high and honorable rank of Past Chancellor in 1876. In 1877, he entered the Grand Lodge

of Kentucky, and the same year was elected to fill the honorable office of Grand Master of Exchequer. He was elected Grand Vice Chancellor in 1878, and Grand Chancellor in 1879.

At the close of his term of office as Grand Chancellor, he was made the recipient of an engrossed resolution of thanks (the only one ever granted by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky) for the able, efficient, and impartial manner of conducting the office. In 1881, our Brother was elected Supreme Representative for four years, and took the Supreme Lodge degree at Detroit session of the Supreme Lodge of the World (1882). His term as Supreme Representative expires on December 31, 1885.

The subject of this sketch is a Past Grand and Past Chief Patriarch of the I. O. O. F., P. C. R. of Forresters, and P. M. W. of A. O. U. W.

He is and has been all his life an uncompromising Democrat in politics, and it matters not how long his life may be spared, it is safe to assume that his politics will remain the same. On October 5, 1869, he intermarried with Marcia A. Stinson; there is one child, the fruit of such marriage, a boy, now about twelve years of age.

Ever since he entered the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, his counsel, advice, and influence have left an impression on all the legislation of the Grand Lodge. It is conceded that he is one of the leaders in the Pythian ranks in that grand State, and this fact is fully attested by his election to the supreme judicial and legislative body of the Order.

Although not an orator, in the highest sense of the term, still, he has the ability and capacity of expressing forcibly his views, on all such questions as arise in such tribunals as the Supreme Lodge of the World. He has a well-balanced mental organism, with good *personnel*, and is industrious, faithful, and prudent in legislation. We doubt very much whether there is a more efficient or capable legislator in the body, taking his work in the committee room and on the floor. The Grand Jurisdiction of Kentucky, so far as her Representatives are concerned, stands abreast with any of her sister Grand Jurisdictions.

HON. HALVOR NELSON,

Past Grand Commander and Supreme Representative of the
District of Columbia.

THE subject of our sketch was born in Norway, September 13, 1836. At the age of twelve years procured and held for four years a clerkship in a post-office and bank in his native town. His early education was obtained from private teachers, who were compensated for their services from the scanty income received by him, while serving in the above capacity. During the next five years Brother Nelson divided his time in the dry-goods, grocery, and commission business, continuing his studies and perfecting himself in the art of book-keeping.

Emigrating to America in 1856, he embarked in business in the West, and had the misfortune to experience most bitterly the financial panic of 1857. At the breaking out of the war, he entered the U. S. army as a private, and after five years of honorable service was duly mustered out as captain. On account of his wounds and in consideration of his superior clerical ability, he was not relegated to private life, but was immediately appointed clerk at military headquarters, where he remained until 1873, when he was transferred to the Adjutant-General's office, War Department, where he now occupies a desk of great responsibility, honored and respected by his chief and all the officers of the Bureau.

Knight Nelson became a Knight of Pythias early in 1873, receiving the ranks in Myrtle Lodge, No. 4, of Detroit, Mich., was admitted as Past Chancellor at the semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, July 29, 1873; joined Webster Lodge, No. 7, D. C., in the early part of 1874, of which Lodge he has been Chancellor Commander several terms, and is now its presiding officer.

His credentials as P. C. were accepted by the Grand Lodge, D. C., July 28, 1874, and he has since Jan. 26, 1875, been continually a representative from Webster Lodge. Was elected from the floor Grand Chancellor, Jan. 23, 1877, and Supreme Rep-

representative Jan. 25, 1881. He was made a member of the Endowment Rank Committee at the session of the Supreme Lodge held at Detroit, in 1882, a member of the Finance Committee on the examination of the accounts of the Supreme Officers at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1883, and was selected by the Board of Trustees for, and subsequently appointed by Supreme Chancellor Linton, a member of the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank. On Dec. 3, 1877, while G. C. of the District of Columbia, Bro. Nelson was elected Secretary and Treasurer of Sec. No. 6, to which position he has been re-elected at each annual session. He was the first Lieutenant Commander of Washington Division, No. 1, U. R., and though declining re-election or promotion is still an active and earnest member of that branch of the Order. Bro. Nelson is also a member of the Masonic, Odd-Fellows, and Jonadab Orders, in the latter has filled the position of Sovereign Grand Chief. In Masonry, he is in good standing in the Blue Lodge, R. A. Chapter, and Commandery. In the A. A. S. R. he has obtained the 32d degree, and at present is Secretary of Rose Croix Chapter, No. 1, and Recorder of Robert de Bruce Council of Kadosh, etc. There is perhaps no member in the Supreme Jurisdiction who is more interested in the success of and better acquainted with the Endowment Rank of our Order than Bro. Nelson. The very acme of his ambition is to see this popular branch so perfected in its workings as to make it a lasting success. His counsel and advice on all matters connected with it are eagerly sought and relied upon. Socially, Bro. Nelson is of rather retired disposition; but when once his natural reserve wears away and he appears in the light of a friend, his attachments are as true and lasting as life itself; and his friendship once bestowed is looked upon by the recipient as a pearl of inestimable value. His standing in the community in which he resides is second to none, as in all his business affairs, of whatever nature, he is ever governed by those strict rules of probity that have made his name the synonym of everything that is upright, straightforward, and just.

CHARLES A. LEE,

Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative.

THE subject of our sketch was born in Pawtucket, December 14, 1845, and is, consequently, not very far advanced on the shady side of thirty-nine. Receiving the elements of a modern New England education, he graduated from the academy at Lonsdale at the age of eighteen, and immediately entered the office of the *Gazette and Chronicle*, in his native town, having, while a pupil at school, developed a strong liking and a natural taste for the art of printing, having conducted an "amateur" office of his own long before he finally adopted the business of his future calling. Working steadily, and mastering all details of the business, eleven years later, or in 1875, he became one of the editors and proprietors of the *Gazette and Chronicle*, one of the most influential of New England weekly journals, to which he had long been a contributor. Possessing a good name and reputation, and wielding a ready and graceful pen, he has steadily, and without studied effort, built up a local fame that may, with naught to mar it in the future, enlarge and expand far beyond its original local sphere.

When Eureka Lodge, No. 5, was instituted at Pawtucket, he was among the earliest accessions to its ranks, and was the unanimous choice of its members for the highest position in their gift for the succeeding term. The following year he was again elected Chancellor, faithfully serving his Lodge for a second term. When Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 16, an offshoot of Eureka, was formed, in February, 1874, he was chosen to fill the chair, and performed his duties for the term in an acceptable manner.

At the annual session of the Grand Lodge in February, 1875, he was the almost unanimous choice for Grand Chancellor, having previously served in the offices of Grand Vice Chancellor and Grand Master-at-Arms. His elevation to the high office was brought about by no means on his part, unless it was a faithful discharge of his duties in all other offices which he had previously filled. His re-election to the chair at the last annual session of the Grand Lodge was a most flattering confirmation



Charles A. Lee

of his first year's work, and was all the stronger from the fact that his two competitors were gentlemen whose names are well known all over the State, and especially in legislative and legal circles.

In person, the Grand Chancellor is six feet one inch in height, of slim, but compact build, calm in demeanor and debate, retiring in manners, fearless in opinion, and of courteous and friendly disposition. A fair extemporaneous speaker, he possesses the merit in speaking, as well as in writing, of condensing his thoughts, presenting his subject clearly, and, speaking always to the point, of never tiring his hearers. A thorough hater of "rings" and "cliques," firmly opposed to electioneering in the Lodges, the Order in this State has no more faithful advocate of its principles, no stronger defender of its rights, and no more consistent and conscientious servant than the subject of this brief biographical sketch.

HON. HOWARD DOUGLASS, S. C.

Prepared by Justus H. Rathbone, Founder of the Order.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 21, 1846. He comes of stock that helped to form some of the earlier settlements of the north Atlantic coast, mainly in New Jersey. His father and grandfather were born in Newark, and he passed several years of childhood in that city among relative and friends, amid scenes familiar to many of his more immediate ancestry.

He received the greater part of his education, however, in the public and high schools of his native city. He was obliged to forego a thorough collegiate course on account of illness, caused by asthma, which ailment, in less severity, still clings to him; but notwithstanding this he entered with zeal and determination upon the study of law; in due time he received his diploma from the Cincinnati Law School, and after serving as

clerk and assistant in his father's office, passed examination before the law board at Columbus, in January, 1867, was immediately admitted to the bar, and commenced the full practice of law at the early age of 21 years.

He continued in partnership with his father until 1875, when he took entire charge of the old office. Since then the rich promise of his earlier struggles and devotion to business has been fulfilled and the expectation of himself and friends realized in the larger performance, wider influence and higher standing he now enjoys at the Cincinnati Bar. There are few, if any, attorneys of his years and experience in the west, who have a larger clientage or more lucrative and substantial practice.

Bro. Douglass has, without personal effort, and, in most instances, against his own preferences, been called to the enjoyment of public honors. He has for many years served as trustee for the school district in which he resides, and represented the same for several terms in the school board. He was twice elected a member at large of the board of education by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote, which office he now holds. He served two terms as president of that board—refusing a third—also several years as president of the board which has charge of the public library, and continues to act as chairman of several of the most important committees. In 1884 he was appointed by the mayor a member of the work-house board of Cincinnati, a very responsible position, as this body, consisting of five members, has charge of the officers and employees of an institution which contains an average of 600 prisoners, for whose safety and management it is held accountable. He shortly afterwards resigned but was soon reappointed for five years, and elected president of the board.

He has frequently been urged by members of his own party, and nominations have been tendered him in advance, to run for political office, such as mayor, state senator, member of congress and lieutenant-governor, but he has invariably declined.



HOWARD DOUGLASS.

Bro. Douglass is an active member of several of the leading benevolent and secret organizations, having reached the 32 degree Scottish Rite in Free Masonry. He is more active and widely known among the Knights of Pythias, having by meritorious service and conduct attained an equal footing among the oldest and most prominent members of the Order. He was Knighted in May, 1869, and so impressed with the simplicity of the work and its exemplification of the principles of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, that shortly afterwards he organized Douglass Lodge, No. 21, which has now become in membership, influence and wealth the strongest in the State of Ohio, and is rapidly increasing.

In 1870 he was elected Past Grand Chancellor for services that in value to the Order and merit to himself stand unrivalled in the jurisdiction, and at the Grand Lodge of that year he was elected Supreme Representative. In November, 1878, he organized Douglass Division, No. 2, U. R., which has kept well up to the high mark of success in discipline and chivalric bearing, thus serving as a challenger to friendly rivalry, and encouraging the formation of other Divisions and membership additions to the Order.

Strong in his attachments to friends, sincere and ardent to the line of enthusiasm in discovering and pursuing the right pathways to success, he is indefatigable in advocating and pushing forward the new ideas and progressive features of the Order. No "pent up Utica" restrains his power of observation or action, for he believes in that Excelsior spirit of conduct which never folds its hands in rest over a single good deed, however nobly performed. He is a worker in advance of the word "go," and is never found lagging in the rear of "come." Thus he showed his skill and capacity for getting to the front—in *medias res*—during the long and arduous session of the Supreme Lodge in 1882, at Detroit, Mich., and the same unerring genius and unfaltering trust in the efficacy and triumph of work, linked with fidelity to honor and friendship, was dis-

played by him during the session at New Orleans, in 1884, when he was elected Supreme Vice Chancellor. He is eminently well fitted for the position of presiding officer in any Order, being keen to perceive, without undue haste to decide, but prompt and firm in his rulings and the execution of a decision once rendered.

An occasion well calculated to exhibit the higher qualities of head and heart was during the unprecedented floods of 1883 and 1884 on the Ohio river. He was then president of the board of education, and it was mainly through his forethought and prompt action that thousands who were made homeless and destitute by the swelling waters were timely sheltered and provided for in the public school buildings of Cincinnati, bordering on the flooded districts. He was also active and vigilant in procuring and forwarding supplies of food, clothing and funds to the distressed of our Brotherhood cities and above and below the Queen City.

Bro. Douglass is a living exemplification of the old and oft quoted adage, "Good goods are put up in small packages." He is of slight build, and "tips the beam" at not much over one hundred pounds. But what he lacks in stature and weight is amply supplied by energy of disposition and nobleness of character. He is a tireless worker, and any task, no matter how arduous, once undertaken by him, is assiduously pursued until successfully accomplished. But it is for qualities of the heart rather than the head that our brother is esteemed by all who enjoy the privilege of his acquaintance. Being a true friend himself his personal attachments are lasting and sincere.

He is a Knight of Pythias in every sense of the term, faithful, self-sacrificing and, in a word, possessing all the attributes of soul that characterizes the highest type of God's creation. Of a sunny, genial disposition, quick of appreciation, full of genuine humor, and, withal, an accomplished gentleman, he is socially a most agreeable companion and constantly surrounded by hosts of kindred spirits who are capable of admiring such qualities.



HON. R. E. COWAN.

Though still a young man, comparatively speaking, for one who has attained such social and political distinction, if spared by Providence his abilities and attainments are sure to win for him a brilliant future. He was unanimously elected Supreme Chancellor at the Toronto session (1886) of the Supreme Lodge of the World.

Washington, D. C., May 7, 1886.

HON. R. E. COWAN,

Supreme Keeper Records and Seal, Knights of Pythias of the World.

WE have delayed too long in presenting a brief sketch of this eminent man, jurist and Knight, to the multitude of the readers of the official Manual of our Order.

His fine, native ability, excellent classical and legal attainments, supplemented by a warm, noble and generous nature, have richly and properly placed him in the front rank of the leading Knights, who constitute the advance guard of the Pythian army.

No Pythian Knight is better known or more thoroughly esteemed and admired by the entire membership.

The author first met him in 1880, at the Session of the Supreme Lodge, at the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where he learned to respect and venerate his accurate knowledge of Parliamentary law, his readiness in debate and his devotion to the vital interests of the Order.

In 1882 at the Session of the Supreme Lodge at Detroit, Michigan, Judge Cowan was unanimously chosen to revise the Official Digest, which responsible position he filled to the entire satisfaction and acceptance of the Membership.

He was elected S. K. of R. and S. in 1884, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in a contest with several of the most powerful leaders in the body. The duties of this high office

were so efficiently and successfully discharged by him, during his first official term, that he was unanimously chosen for a *second* term at Toronto, Ontario, in 1886.

This was a beautiful tribute to a most worthy and accomplished officer.

He was for ten years a member of the lower house of the *old* Virginia General Assembly, and for several years was *Presi-pro tem* of that august body. Was commissioned Colonel of the 25th Virginia Infantry Volunteers (Confederate) at the commencement of the war and remained in the service until peace was restored.

Hon. Charles A. Lee, P. G. C. and S. R. of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, thus graphically writes of the subject of our sketch :

“Bracing up for allusion to the next valiant Pythian is no light task even in the coolest of weather, for Judge Robert E. Cowan, the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, kicks the beam at 295 pounds in his office coat, and his height is such that even *we* have to look up to him and in consequence he always looks down on us. He is a prompt and accurate officer, and a life lease of his position is unanimously accorded him. Two things he abhors—warm weather and making a speech. When he comes in contact with the former his massive head glows like a furnace until he finds a cold current. When he strikes the latter he hits it a crashing blow at the start and finishes without going any further.

He was a schoolmate of Stonewall Jackson, and if we mistake not was at one time on his staff. He was a delegate to the seceders' convention at Richmond and was as earnest in his aims then as he is now. This is only mentioned to show how *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis*. (Pardon this foreign phrase, a usage we frown upon as a rule, but it really fills a tremendous historic as well as paragraphic gap.

After the “late unpleasantness” he removed to Missouri, located in Kansas City, opened a law office, and subsequently



LIEUT. FREDERICK F. KISLINGBURY.

was county judge for a number of years. He hates liquor and tobacco in any form. After his election two years ago, he removed the office of S. K. R. S., and his family to St. Louis, which in both cases offered superior facilities to Kansas City. At this session he was accompanied by Mrs. Cowan and their youngest daughter, Miss Ada Lee Cowan, who possesses in addition to graceful personal charms one of the purest contralto voices it was ever our fortune to hear.

The Judge gets boiling mad when, about this time of the year, he reads about press trips to the mountains and seashore and the succulent charms of the genuine Rhode Island clam-bake. And he writes us a caustic letter about the wickedness of putting such things into print and thereby tantalizing the sweltering sufferers on the sloping shores of the muddy Mississippi. And our sole rejoinder is a standing invitation to emigrate to Narragansett's far-famed shore resorts while the dog-star reigns, and be restored to perfect bliss and equanimity."

ANOTHER PYTHIAN HERO.

LIEUTENANT FREDERICK F. KISLINGBURY.

HIS FIRST AND LAST CHRISTMAS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS. HIS WRONGS AS A MEMBER OF THE GREELY EXPEDITION. HIS SUFFERINGS AND HIS DEATH.

THE subject of this sketch was a native of England. His parents removed from England to Rochester, New York, when our brother was but a child.

On the 25th day of December, 1881, the Greely Arctic Expedition celebrated Christmas at Fort Conger, Lady Franklin Bay, in latitude $81^{\circ}, 44'$ and longitude 65° .

The party consisted of twenty-three citizens of the United States and two Esquimaux, and although thousands of miles from home and loved ones, surrounded by snow and ice, and the darkness caused by the absence of the sun from October to March, with the thermometer ranging from thirty to forty

degrees below zero, the men were generally disposed to make the most of the holiday as in days gone by.

Presents were kindly distributed amid much mirth and sport.

“ Could the possessors of the kind hearts who contributed so much to the pleasure of the party have looked in upon the smiling faces, living again a day of their youth in the anticipation and suspense attending the bestowal and opening of the mysterious packages, they would have felt fully rewarded. The prizes sometimes drawn reminded us of a lottery or a church fair. I found myself in possession of a pipe accompanied by a neat bag of chamois skin filled with fine tobacco. Not having yet learned the use of these articles, I found the novel property something of an elephant. Egg nogg was passed around, and I drank to the health of those at home. Notwithstanding the mummified appearance of one of the ingredients of the beverage, it was redolent of civilization and therefore pleasant. But Christmas Day passed away as our Sabbaths generally do. Of course the festive season brought with it regrets that could not be suppressed and longings which could not be satisfied when processions of absent loved ones and severed friends followed the funerals of other Christmas days through thoughts that would wander over snow, and ice, and land and sea to the happy firesides where we knew they were gathered. Yet we all had to look on the bright side, and although we missed the absence of childhood's grace and maiden's blushes under the mistleto, the bearded men who grasped hands beneath the smoke-begrimed roof felt something of the inspiration of the gladsome time when ‘ man's good will to man breathes forth in everything.’ Everyone extracted as much comfort as possible out of the circumstances. We even know of the sordid individual who congratulated himself on the immunity of his exchequer from the heavy drafts usually entailed by the purchase of Christmas presents.

“ It must, however, be confessed that dinner was the event of the day to us. We could not, despite all our efforts, magnify

any other incident to the same proportion of interest. This gusto over our gastronomical enjoyment may speak for our own tastes ; but it must be remembered that there was nothing more æsthetic in our dreary life from which pleasure could be derived. Our bill of fare, although not remarkable for variety, appeared to have been contributed by the whole globe. There was mock turtle soup which certainly saw the metropolis and might have come from the Brevoort ; salmon and crab salad that carried one back to days when the broad Chesapeake opened up before him, and musk ox tongue and roast beef whose perfumed juices exhaled their delicious odor for our nostrils alone—varieties as great as nightingales' tongues. We had eider ducks and guillimots from Sanderson's Hope ; green corn which filled your ears with the breathing of summer breezes and the rustling of silk, your eyes with tears and your stomach with contentment. The temperate zone also gave us the humble potato and that excellent esculent the asparagus. From the lands of the sun and palm we had a tropical cocoanut pie and grapes that filled our minds with sunsets. We had also Brazil nuts, figs and pine-apples, and to encourage the native production of our own regions we had ordered ice cream. Our plum pudding could have stood for a portrait to embellish a blue and gold edition of Dickens 'Christmas Tales.' As it entered with its halo of blue flame for an aureola of glory it looked a fluttering sacrifice to Epicurus."

It was Lieutenant Frederick F. Kislingbury who had been commissioned as second in command, and to whom these words in the instructions had of General Hazen, the chief signal officer originally applied : "In case of any fatal accident or permanent disability happening to Lieutenant Greeley, the command will devolve on the officer next in seniority, who will be governed by these instructions." At that very moment, however, when the Christmas festivities were at their height, Lieutenant Kislingbury was not only far away from home and friends, but practically a stranger in camp—relieved from his

command, no longer a member of the expedition, and present only because it was impossible for him to leave.

Poor Kislingbury! Noble martyr to science and duty, no one will ever know how keenly he suffered during that long, sad period up North—how bravely he bore up under it all, how earnestly he hoped and prayed that he might be allowed to return in order to secure justice for those who, like himself, were fated to sink into the grave under the displeasure of their proud and jealous commander. He kept a faithful record of it all, but not a scrap of his diary written previous to the retreat and final struggle for life, has as yet seen the light of day. As it is the purpose of this article to make the Knights of Pythias fully acquainted with the fact that Lieutenant Kislingbury was for many years a true and faithful member of the Order, and fully acquainted also with the treatment he received at the hands of a man who has come back to bask in the sunshine of public favor without the manliness to undergo an investigation and prove himself guiltless of his comrade's blood, we shall detail as briefly and calmly as possible the naked truth concerning that often alluded to, but never fully explained, "quarrel in the Arctic."

The *Proteus* arrived at Lady Franklin Bay, August 10, 1881, and remained there a week and was delayed by ice at the entrance of the harbor a week longer, and during this time Lieut. Greely found an opportunity to fully put his plan into execution. The men under the supervision of Lieutenants Kislingbury and Lockwood were busy day and night unloading the vessel and erecting the building or station, which was named Fort Conger. We have it from an eye-witness that these two officers for a fortnight did not obtain on an average more than four hours rest out of the twenty-four, and it was not to be marvelled at that, when the vessel had at last weighed anchor and their task was completed, tired nature should assert itself and cause them to oversleep themselves the next morning. Greely, without waiting for the men to recover their breath, had issued orders that all must rise early and immediately consider

themselves under strict, military discipline, and when he found his subordinate officers disobeying his orders, he immediately stormed at them, almost in the presence of the men—for the officers' quarters were divided off only by a curtain of fur. Kislingbury was up and dressing when Greely entered, and Lockwood was still in bed. At least one of the survivors says that Greely began to reprimand Lockwood, and that Kislington thereupon took Lockwood's part, claiming that if such reprimanding was necessary it should be done privately and not before the men. Lieutenant Greely grew angrier and turned upon Kislingbury with a sneering remark. The latter thereupon said in effect: "Lieutenant Greely, this is the second or third time that you have insulted me before the men who are under my charge, and whose confidence and respect I am expected to hold. I can plainly see that you and I cannot agree, and that the best thing I can do is to return home with the *Proteus*. I therefore ask for my commission as an officer of this expedition."

Lieutenant Greely at first refused to grant the request. Then he said he would consider the matter. He did consider it, until the *Proteus* had worked her way well out of the channel, and then he came to Kislingbury, handed him his commission and relieved him from duty!

The latter hurriedly picked up a few of his most necessary effects and ran over the ice-floe along side of the channel in hope of overtaking the vessel. The *Proteus* was under a heavy head of steam, however, and when she reached open water shot away like a bird and never paused again until she was out of sight. Our statement of the length of time that the *Proteus* remained in the harbor is on the authority of Captain Schley, of the relief expedition which rescued the survivors. According to him, the vessel got off to sea on the 26th of August and Lieutenant Kislingbury in that portion of his diary which was recovered states that he was relieved from duty August 26th.

It must have been a refined and cruel satisfaction for the commander of the expedition to see the man who was now

practically his prisoner, retrace his steps over the field of ice. Perhaps he hoped to hear him beg for reinstatement, in order that he might add the additional humiliation of a refusal, for, as before intimated, it was his silent purpose to advance Lockwood and crush Kislingbury. Lieutenant Kislingbury, however, did not lose his self-possession. He accepted the situation with fortitude and with as much outward calmness as that with which an ancient philosopher once drank the fatal hemlock. We must not forget to add that according to Lockwood's diary, the order relieving Kislingbury was somewhat modified—probably so as to permit him to be at least on a par with a camp-follower; and this significant information we draw from the same authority, as given by Lockwood's biographer: "After explaining his action in the matter, Lieutenant Greely remarked that if anything happened to him, *he desired that Lieutenant Lockwood should have command of the expedition.*" And further: "The final opening of the house, or government station, was commemorated by the issuing of an order from Lieutenant Greely, that the exploring expedition along the northern coast of Greenland, *which had been marked out for Lieutenant Kislingbury as senior officer*, was to be placed in command of Lieutenant Lockwood." Happy Greely! Fortunate Lockwood, whom a year later, it enabled to reap the (now, alas, disputed) glory of carrying the American flag further north than any previous expedition had penetrated.

And thus he passed away, the hero, heart-broken in death, with perhaps one hope left—the hope that some truthful pen might be found to take up his cause and, in the words of *Hamlet* to *Horatio*, "report it aright to the world."

There is much more to be said on this subject. Truth will out, despite the success of Greely and his fellow-conspirators in thus far warding off an official inquiry. For this time we will close with the following beautiful tribute sent us by Mrs. Pavy, a member of the corps of editorial writers engaged by the Appletons in New York. She is the widow of Dr. Octave Pavy, the eminent scientist and explorer who was the surgeon

of the Greely party and undoubtedly foully dealt with as no portion of his remains was recovered :

“ Upon looking over the diary of Lieutenant Kislingbury my heart aches anew for his orphaned sons, dear friends and family, and I cannot measure the satisfaction it gives me to-day that one reading of his diary will convince even the most prejudiced mind that he was a noble man, possessing that genuine manliness which could be guilty of no mean act or unjust word. He writes with frankness and convincing truth. To his comrades he pays many tributes of praise ; and concerning the nobleness or death of some of them, he expresses pathetic tenderness and affection. How sorrowfully he condenses pathos in the following sentence : ‘ Poor Lockwood, Linn, Jewell, Eskimo Fredericks and Cross are out of all trouble—on ‘ the ridge.’ We laid them side by side, and covered their bodies as well as our weak conditions permitted, but the last to go was our poor Rice. Noble fellow ! Our hearts are all bleeding for him, yet we cannot stop to think now ! ’ And again, with utmost admiration and unselfishness, says : ‘ I desire so very much to be able to give the details of the doings of these noble men to the world. I venture that few will learn of it who will not wonder, and whose hearts will not swell with deep emotion. Oh, the heroes ! The self-sacrificing, silent-suffering, uncomplaining works done for duty’s sake ! ’

“ What reader of these lines is not certain, in his deepest convictions, that Lieut. Kislingbury would have told the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and given honor to whom honor was due ? He had the manhood to brave the restrictions of the army and of public comment, and for the sake of right and justice sacrifice all but honor to tell to the world the brave deeds and indescribable sufferings of those whose voices are stilled forever ! But alas ! his voice was hushed, and only the few scattered words of his truthful pen tell what he was and would have been.

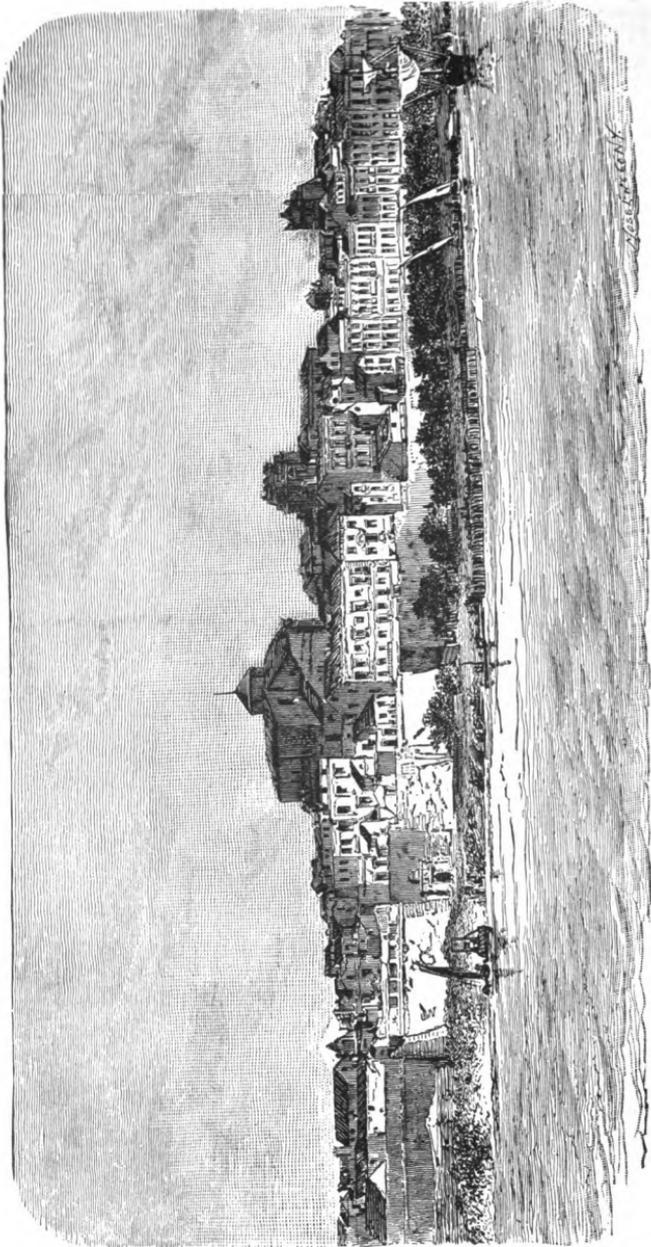
“ Unknown to him personally, but having read his diary, I can say that Lieut. Kislingbury was a true hero, and one who

in life was to be admired for his manly worth, and in death mourned for the untimely loss of those traits to his dear ones and the world.

“Ah! why should our hearts bleed until life, at times, seems almost extinct, upon reading the cruel, insincere and untruthful words of the commander in his book! He proclaims himself to be incapable of cruelty and injustice, yet it is the mournful knowledge of more than one sufferer which enables us to solemnly raise our hand to heaven, and in the name of the loved heroes sacrificed under his command, by whose name we would not swear falsely, declare that he is capable of cruelty and injustice, and has been guilty of the same in word and deed—not less so to the bereaved widows and orphans than to those who fell in his ill-fated cause. What fatality was it that cut short the lives of so many of his truthful subordinates and left their pathetic praise and devotion to the heroism of their comrades to fall upon our ears in the months of mourning for their loss, when it is too late to hear from their lips the better story of love and good-will, that it might forever drown the tale which, like a hideous nightmare, steals before our vision in sleeping and waking hours.

“After death, after tragedy, after the needless and heart-rending horrors of Cape Sabine, and in the hour of grief, it is meet to speak from the heart with hushed accents, and with silence to let the few faults of heroes be lost in the proclamation of their many virtues. The commander chose not this course. He states his good-will and intentions right freely and profusely, but contradicts them sadly in sentences all too frequent, too free and too profuse. His statements and accusations have been made, and hence must be met, and will be met and cancelled in the name of the Supreme Ruler of human events and for the sake of the heroic dead.

“Would that the repose of our dead was undisturbed, and the months and years of our affliction knew no other sorrow than comes to all—by death!”



VIEW OF SYRACUSE.



SYRACUSE.

(SIRAGOSA IN ITALIAN.)

Hotels, "*del Sole and Vittoria.*"

Its population in ancient times was 500,000; some affirm 1,000,000. It is now reduced to 21,000. It was founded by the Corinthians in 735 B. C., and soon became the first of all the Sicilian cities, and at one time governed nearly the whole of Sicily. In 416 B. C. the Athenians invaded the country, but they were repulsed in every direction. Under the Democracy the Carthaginians besieged the country, but it was saved by Dionysius I., who soon usurped the sovereign power and transmitted it to his son, Dionysius II., who found it impossible to retain it. A frightful anarchy followed his expulsion. Dion, Timolean, Agathocles and Hieron, in their turn, held the power, and Syracuse became mistress of all the eastern portion of the island, while Carthage held the west. In A. D. 878 it was captured and almost ruined by the Saracens, and the earthquakes of 1694 and 1758 finished its ruin.

Among the objects of antiquity which it now possesses are the "Cathedral," which was converted from the Temple of Minerva; the famous "Fountain of Arethusa," the glory of ancient Syracuse, which is now degraded into a washing-tub; and the "Ear of Dionysius," which is supposed to be the prison where the tyrant Dionysius incarcerated suspected persons. It is formed in the solid rock, in the shape of the letter S, narrowing gradually toward the end. Along the prison runs a groove, which collected the sounds of the voices. By applying his ear to the end of the groove Dionysius could ascertain if his suspicions were correct. The "Catacombs" in Arcadina are of vast extent. They consist of one principal avenue, with smaller ones branching off, cut in the solid rock. The recesses on each side contain cells for the reception of the dead. The "Greek Theatre," one of the

largest of its kind, was hewn out of the solid rock. It was of semicircular form, nearly five hundred feet in diameter, and forty-three rows of seats are still visible. In the "Latomiæ," or prisons, which are cut in the solid rock, of great depth, open at the top, but with steep over-hanging sides, the Syracusans confined the remains of the expedition sent by Athens to subjugate them. They amounted to over 7,000 men. They were here shut up for two months, with half supply of food, just sufficient to keep them alive, exposed to the vertical sun by day and the dews by night, without any method to preserve cleanliness and coming in contact every moment with the sick, dead, and dying. At the end of two months those few who had escaped these horrors with their lives were brought out and sold for slaves. This enterprise was the largest ever fitted out by any Greek state for the reduction of a foreign power. The attention of all the powers was fixed on this expedition, and all Greece was sanguine of its success; but jealousy in the management of the undertaking was the cause of its defeat. Alcibiades, whose experience, ability, and decision were universally acknowledged, was removed, and the command given to Nicias, who was deficient in the necessary qualifications. The consequence was the defeat of the Athenian fleet, and the glory and empire of Athens.

The siege of Syracuse by the Romans, 212 years before Christ, is one of the most celebrated in ancient history.

Here the great Archimedes rendered himself famous, for not only had the Romans to contend against the natural strength and fortifications of the city, but against the wonderful machines first invented by this great mechanic.

The city never could have been taken but for the treachery of one of the Syracusan commanders.

Archimedes, Theocritus, and Moschus were all natives of Syracuse.

Up to the year 1693 Syracuse was a city of great importance, but the dreadful earthquake of that year laid her monuments and houses in ruins.

[From the German of Schiller.]

HOPE, FAITH, LOVE.

There are three lessons I would write—
Three words as with a burning pen,
In tracings of eternal light
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope. Though clouds environ now,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow—
No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith. Where'er thy bark is driven,
(The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth,)
Know this: God rules the host of Heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have Love. Not love alone for one,
But man, as man, thy brothers call;
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul—
Hope, Faith, and Love—and thou shalt find
Strength when life's surges rudest roll,
Light when thou else wert blind.

FRIENDSHIP.

IN your friendships and in your enmities let your confidence and your hostilities have certain bounds; make not the former dangerous, nor the latter irreconcilable. There are strange vicissitudes in business.—*Chesterfield*.

Friendship is infinitely better than kindness.—*Cicero*.

A friendship will be young after the lapse of a century. A passion is old at the end of three months.—*Nigro*.

What is commonly called friendship is no more than a partnership; a reciprocal regard for one another's interests, and an exchange of good offices; in a word, a mere traffic, wherein self-love always proposes to be a gainer.—*Rochefoucauld*.

Perhaps the most delightful friendships are those in which there is much agreement, much disputation, and yet never personal liking.—*G. Eliot*.

We call friendship the love of the Dark Ages.—*Madame de Salm*.

Whatever the number of a man's friends, there will be times in his life when he has one too few.—*Butwer Lytton*.

We must love our friends as true amateurs love painting; they have their eyes perpetually fixed on the fine parts, and see no others.—*Madame d'Epinau*.

The friendships of the world are oft confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure.—*Addison*.

My friends! There are no friends!—*Aristotle*.

Friendship is a vase, which, when it is flawed by heat or violence or accident, may as well be broken at once, it never can be trusted after. The more graceful and ornamental it was, the more clearly do we discern the hopelessness of restoring it to its former state. Coarse stones, if they are fractured, may be cemented again; precious ones never.—*Landor*.

Be on such terms with your friend as if you knew that he might one day become your enemy.—*Laberius*.

To say, with La Rochefoucauld, that "in the adversity of our best friends there is something that does not displease us," and to say that in the prosperity of our best friends there is something that does not please us, seems to be the same thing; yet I believe the first is false, and the latter true.—*Lord Greville*.

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul! sweet'ner of life! and solder of society!—*Blair*.

Nothing is more dangerous than an imprudent friend; better is it to have to deal with a prudent enemy.—*La Fontaine*.

True friends are the whole world to one another; and he that is a friend to himself is also a friend to mankind. Even in my studies the great delight I take is of imparting it to others; for there is no relish to me in the possessing of anything without a partner.—*Seneca*.

There have been fewer friends on earth than kings.—*Cowley*.

When the first time of love is over, there comes a something better still. Then comes that other love; that faithful friendship which never changes, and which will accompany you with its calm light through the whole of life. It is only needful to place yourself so that it may come, and then it comes of itself. And then everything tunes and changes itself to the best.—*Fredrika Bremer*.

That friendship will not continue to the end that is begun for an end.—*Quailes*.

A faithful friend is the true image of the Deity.—*Napoleon*.

Real friendship is a slow grower; and never thrives unless engrafted upon a stock of known and reciprocal merit.—*Chesterfield*.

Every friend is to the other a sun, and a sunflower also. He attracts and follows.—*Richter*.

Friendship is love without its flowers or veil.—*Hare*.

A friend loveth at all times; and a brother is born for adversity.—*Bible*.

We may have many acquaintances, but we can have but few friends; this made Aristotle say that he that hath many friends hath none.—*Johnson*.

There is no man so friendless but that he can find a friend sincere enough to tell him disagreeable truths.—*Bulwer Lytton*.

Our most intimate friend is not he to whom we show the most, but the best of our nature.—*Hawthorne*.

If we would build on a sure foundation in friendship, we must love our friends for their sakes rather than for our own.—*Charlotte Brontë*.

The amity that wisdom knits not, folly may easily untie.—*Shakespeare*.

There is perhaps no time at which we are disposed to think so highly of a friend as when we find him standing higher than we expected in the esteem of others.—*Sir Walter Scott*.

We love everything on our own account; we even follow our own taste and inclination when we prefer our friends to ourselves; and yet it is this preference alone that constitutes true and perfect friendship.—*Rochefoucauld*.

How were friendships possible? In mutual devotedness to the good and true; otherwise impossible, except as armed neutrality or hollow commercial league. A man, be the heavens ever praised, is sufficient for himself; yet were ten men, united in love, capable of being and of doing what ten thousand singly would fail in. Infinite is the help man can yield to man.—*Carlyle*.

Wise were the kings who never chose a friend till with full cups they had unmasked his soul, and seen the bottom of his deepest thoughts.—*Horace*.

He that doth a base thing in zeal for his friend burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

He who reckons ten friends has not one.—*Malesherbes*.

There are no rules for friendship. It must be left to itself; we cannot force it any more than love.—*Hazlitt*.

The greatest medicine is a true friend.—*Sir W. Temple*.

There is nothing that is meritorious but virtue and friendship, and, indeed, friendship itself is but a part of virtue.—*Pope*.

Old friends are the great blessings of one's latter years. Half a word conveys one's meaning. They have memory of the same events, and have the same mode of thinking. I have young relatives that may grow upon me, for my nature is affectionate, but can they grow old friends? My age forbids that. Still less can they grow companions. Is it friendship to explain half one says? One must relate the history of one's memory and ideas; and what is that to the young but old stories.—*Horace Walpole*.

Friendship is constant in all other things, save in the office and affairs of love.—*Shakespeare*.

We learn our virtues from the bosom friends who love us; our faults from the enemy who hates us. We cannot easily discover our real form from a friend. He is a mirror on which the warmth of our breath impedes the clearness of the reflection.—*Richter*.

Friendship is the only thing in the world concerning the usefulness of which all mankind are agreed.—*Cicero*.

The most elevated and pure souls cannot hear, even from the lips of the most contemptible men, these words, "friendship," "sensitivity," "virtue," without attaching to them all the grandeur of which their heart is susceptible.—*Richter*.

A friend that makes the least noise is very often the most useful; for which reason I should prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one.—*Addison*.

We lose some friends for whom we regret more than we grieve; and others for whom we grieve, yet do not regret.—*Rochevoucauld*.

Friendship requires deeds.—*Richter*.

Be careful to make friendship the child and not the father of virtue; for many strongly knit minds are rather good friends than good men; so, as though they do not like the evil their friend does, yet they like him who does the evil; and though no counsellor of the offence, they yet protect the offender.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

A friend should bear his friend's infirmities.—*Shakespeare*.

If thy friends be of better quality than thyself, thou mayest be sure of two things; the first, that they will be more careful to keep thy counsel, because they have more to lose than thou hast; the second, they will esteem thee for thyself, and not for that which thou dost possess.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

The friendship of high and sanctified spirits loses nothing by death but its alloy; failings disappear, and the virtues of those whose "faces we shall behold no more" appear greater and more sacred when beheld through the shades of the sepulchre.—*Robert Hall.*

Friendship is made fast by interwoven benefits.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

When men are friends there is no need of justice; but when they are just, they still need friendship.—*Aristotle.*

Friendship, gift of heaven, delight of great souls; friendship which kings, so distinguished for ingratitude, are unhappy enough not to know.—*Voltaire.*

Friends are as companions on a journey, who ought to aid each other to persevere in the road to a happier life.—*Pythagoras.*

We have social strength. Our affection toward others creates a sort of vantage or purchase which nothing will supply. I can do that by another which I cannot do alone. I can say to you what I cannot first say to myself. Other men are lenses through which we read our own minds.—*Emerson.*

Purchase no friends by gifts; when thou ceasest to give such will cease to live.—*Fuller.*

The generality of friends puts us out of conceit with friendship; just as the generality of religious people puts us out of conceit with religion.—*Roche foucauld.*

Friendship is the medicine for all misfortune; but ingratitude dries up the fountain of all goodness.—*Richelieu.*

Take heed how you place your good-will upon any other ground than proof of virtue. Neither length of acquaintance, mutual secrecies, nor height of benefits, can bind a vicious heart; no man being good to others that is not good in himself.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

There are jilts in friendship as well as in love, and by the behavior of some men in both, one would almost imagine that they industriously sought to gain the affections of others with a view only of making the parties miserable.—*Fielding*.

The ideal of friendship is to feel as one while remaining two.—*Madame Swetchine*.

Friendship is stronger than kindred.—*Publius Syms*.

Friendship is full of dregs.—*Shakespeare*.

To be influenced by a passion for the same pursuits, and to have similar dislikes, is the rational groundwork of lasting friendship.—*Cicero*.

Rare as is true love, true friendship is rarer.—*La Fontaine*.

Friendships which are born in misfortune are more firm and lasting than those which are formed in happiness.—*D'Urfey*.

I love a friendship that flatters itself in the sharpness and vigor of its communications.—*Montaigne*.

Friends should be weighed, not told; who boasts to have won a multitude of friends has never had one.—*Coleridge*.

Nature loves nothing solitary, and always reaches out to something as a support, which ever in the sincerest friend is most delightful.—*Cicero*.

Summer friends vanish when the cask is drained to the dregs, their necks refusing to halve the yoke that sorrow draws.—*Horace*.

Let friendship creep gently to a height; if it rush to it, it may soon run itself out of breath.—*Fuller*.

Friendship improves happiness and abates misery, by the doubling of our joy and the dividing of our grief.—*Cicero*.

Those who want friends to open themselves unto are cannibals of their own hearts.—*Bacon*.

Friendship is the shadow of the evening, which strengthens with the setting sun of life.—*La Fontaine*.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.—*Shakespeare*.

The loss of a friend is like that of a limb. Time may heal the anguish of the wound, but the loss cannot be repaired.—*Southey*.

Friendship is too pure a pleasure for a mind cankered with ambition, or the lust of power and grandeur.—*Junius*.

Friendship throws a greater lustre on prosperity, while it lightens adversity by sharing in its griefs and anxieties.—*Cicero*.

There is a power in love to divine another's destiny better than that other can, and by heroic encouragements hold him to task. What has friendship so signal as its sublime attraction to whatever virtue is in us?—*Emerson*.

True friends visit us in prosperity only when invited, but in adversity they come without invitation.—*Theophrastus*.

The qualities of your friends will be those of your enemies,—cold friends, cold enemies; half friends, half enemies; fervid enemies, warm friends.—*Lavater*.

Be slow to fall into friendship; but when thou art in continue firm and constant.—*Socrates*.

He who cannot feel friendship is alike incapable of love. Let a woman beware of the man who owns that he loves no one but herself.—*Talleyrand*.

Something that is like home, that is not home, is to be desired; it is to be found in the house of a friend.—*Sir William Temple*.

Friendship is given us by nature, not to favor vice, but to aid virtue.—*Cicero*.

Dread more the blunderer's friendship than the calumniator's enmity.—*Lavater*.

It is a common saying, and because founded in truth, has become a proverb, that friendship ought to be immortal, but enmities mortal.—*Livy*.

Convey thy love to thy friend as an arrow to the mark, to stick there; not as a ball against the wall, to rebound back to thee.—*Quailes*.

A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the fulness and swellings of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce.—*Bacon*.

CHARITY.

POSTHUMOUS charities are the very essence of selfishness, when bequeathed by those who, when alive, would part with nothing.—*Colton*.

Heaven be their resource who have no other but the charity of the world, the stock of which, I fear, is no way sufficient for the many great claims which are hourly made upon it.—*Sterne*.

I would have none of that rigid, circumspect charity which is never done without scrutiny, and which always mistrusts the truth of the necessities laid upon it.—*Massillon*.

The spirit of the world encloses four kinds of spirit, diametrically opposed to charity—the spirit of resentment, spirit of aversion, spirit of jealousy, and the spirit of indifference.—*Bossuet*.

Charity is an eternal debt, and without limit.—*Basquier Quesnal*.

The heart of a girl is like a convent; the holier the cloister, the more charitable the door.—*Bulwer Lytton*.

Though we may sometimes unintentionally bestow our beneficence on the unworthy, it does not take from the merit of the act; for charity doth not adopt the vices of its objects.—*Fielding*.

When I die, I should be ashamed to leave enough to build me a monument, if there were a wanting friend above ground. I would enjoy the pleasure of what I give by giving it alive and seeing another enjoy it.—*Pope*.

Be not frightened at the hard words “imposition,” “imposure;” give, and ask no questions. Cast thy bread upon the waters. Some have, unawares, entertained angels.—*Lamb*.

It is good to be charitable; but to whom? That is the point. As to the ungrateful, there isn't one who does not at last die miserable.—*La Fontaine*.

Charity, though enjoined by the Christian law, and the law of nature itself, is withal so pleasant that, if any duty can be said to be its own reward, or to pay us while we are discharging it, it is this.—*Fielding*.

That comes too late that comes for the asking.—*Seneca*.

But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.—*Bible*.

A woman who wants a charitable heart, wants a pure mind.—*Haliburton*.

It is fruition, and not possession, that renders us happy.—*Montaigne*.

If there be a pleasure on earth which angels cannot enjoy, and which they might almost envy a man the possession of, it is the power of relieving distress; if there be a pain which devils might pity man for enduring, it is the deathbed reflection that we have possessed the power of doing good, but that we have abused and perverted it to purposes of ill.—*Colton*.

Charity is the scope of all God's commands.—*St. Chrysostom*.

In all other human gifts and passions, though they advance nature, yet they are subject to excess; but charity alone admits no excess. For so we see, by aspiring to be like God in power, the angels transgressed and fell; by aspiring to be like God in knowledge, man transgressed and fell; but by aspiring to be like God in goodness or love, neither man nor angel ever did or shall transgress. For unto that imitation we are called.—*Bacon*.

Charity is that rational and constant affection which makes us sacrifice ourselves to the human race, as if we were united with it, so as to form one individual, partaking equally in its adversity and prosperity.—*Confucius*.

For charity shall cover the multitude of sins.—*Bible*.

Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days.—*Bible*.

Wherever the tree of beneficence takes root, it sends forth branches beyond the sky.—*Saadi*.

It is an old saying that charity begins at home ; but this is no reason it should not go abroad. A man should live with the world as a citizen of the world. He may have a preference for the particular quarter, or square, or even alley, in which he lives ; but he should have a generous feeling for the welfare of the whole.—*Cumberland.*

A rich man without charity is a rogue, and perhaps it would be no difficult matter to prove that he is a fool.—*Fielding.*

In giving of thy alms, inquire not so much into the person, as his necessity. God looks not so much upon the merits of him that requires, as into the manner of him that relieves; if the man deserve not, thou hast given it to humanity.—*Quarles.*

That charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride ; from mendicity its salutary shame.—*Southey.*

In faith and hope the world will disagree, but all mankind's concern is charity.—*Pope.*

And learn the luxury of doing good.—*Goldsmith.*

There is no dearth of charity in the world in giving, but there is comparatively little exercised in thinking and speaking.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The charities of life are scattered everywhere, enamelling the vales of human beings as the flowers paint the meadows. They are not the fruit of study, not the privilege of refinement, but a natural instinct.—*Bancroft.*

Charity,—gently to hear, kindly to judge.—*Shakespeare.*

The secret pleasure of a generous act is the great mind's great bribe.—*Dryden.*

My poor are my best patients. God pays for them.—*Boerhaave.*

Benevolence is a duty. He who frequently practises it, and sees his benevolent intentions realized, at length comes really to love him to whom he has done good.—*Kant.*

Charity resembleth fire, which inflameth all things it toucheth.—*Erasmus.*

We should give as we would receive—cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.—*Seneca*.

Be charitable and indulgent to every one but yourself.—*Joubert*.

We are rich only through what we give, and poor only through what we refuse.—*Madame Swetchine*.

And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.—*Bible*.

Shut not thy purse-strings always against painted distress. Act a charity sometimes. When a poor creature (outwardly and visibly such) comes before thee, do not stay to inquire whether the “seven small children,” in whose name he implores thy assistance, have a veritable existence. Rake not into the bowels of unwelcome truth to save a half penny. It is good to believe him.—*Lamb*.

The last, best fruit which comes to late perfection, even in the kindest soul, is tenderness toward the hard, forbearance toward the unforbearing, warmth of heart toward the cold, philanthropy toward the misanthropic.—*Richter*.

Charity is that sweet smelling savour of Jesus Christ, which vanishes and is extinguished from the moment that it is exposed.—*Massillon*.

The charities that soothe and heal and bless are scattered at the feet of man like flowers.—*Wordsworth*.

I will chide no breather in the world but myself, against whom I know most faults.—*Shakespeare*.

Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; feareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.—*Bible*.

Grasp the whole world of reason, life, and sense, in one close system of benevolence; happier, as kinder, in whatsoever degree, and height of bliss, but height of charity.—*Pope*.

BENEVOLENCE

There do remain dispersed in the soil of human nature divers seeds of goodness, of benignity, of ingenuity, which, being cherished, excited, and quickened by good culture, do, by common experience, thrust out flowers very lovely, and yield fruits very pleasant of virtue and goodness.—*Barrow*.

There is nothing that requires so strict an economy as our benevolence. We should husband our means as the agriculturist his manure, which, if he spread over too large a superficies, produces no crop,—if over too small a surface, exuberates in rankness and in weeds.—*Colton*.

He that does good to another does good also to himself, not only in the consequence, but in the very act; for the consciousness of well-doing is in itself ample reward.—*Seneca*.

Men resemble the gods in nothing so much as in doing good to their fellow creatures.—*Cicero*.

Thy love shall chant itself its own beatitudes, after its own life working. A child-kiss, set on thy sighing lips, shall make thee glad; a poor man, served by thee, shall make thee rich; a rich man, helped by thee, shall make thee strong; thou shalt be served thyself by every sense of service which thou renderest.—*E. B. Browning*.

To feel much for others and little for ourselves; to restrain our selfish, and to indulge our benevolent affections, constitute the perfection of human nature.—*Adam Smith*.

When thou seest thine enemy in trouble, curl not thy whiskers in contempt; for in every bone there is marrow, and within every jacket there is a man.—*Saadi*.

Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.—
Sir P. Sidney.

It is another's fault if he be ungrateful, but it is mine if I do not give. To find one thankful man I will oblige a great many that are not so.—*Seneca.*

Liberality consists less in giving profusely than in giving judiciously.—*Bruyere.*

Our hands we open of our own free will, and the good flies, which we can never recall.—*Goethe.*

Good deeds in this life are coals raked up in embers, to make a fire next day.—*Sir T. Overbury.*

Benevolence and feeling ennoble the most trifling actions.—
Thackeray.

The opportunity of making happy is more scarce than we imagine; the punishment of missing it is, never to meet with it again; and the use we make of it leaves us an eternal sentiment of satisfaction or repentance.—*Rosseau.*

Better to expose ourselves to ingratitude than fail in assisting the unfortunate.—*Du Cœur.*

For his bounty, there was no winter in it; an autumn 'twas, that grew the more by reaping.—*Shakespeare.*

Rare benevolence, the minister of God.—*Carlyle.*

He is good that does good to others. If he suffers for the good he does, he is better still; and if he suffers from them to whom he did good, he is arrived to that height of goodness that nothing but an increase of his sufferings can add to it; if it proves his death, his virtue is at its summit,—it is heroism complete.—
Bruyere.

We should do good whenever we can, and do kindness at all times, for at all times we can.—*Joubert.*

From the low prayer of want, and plaint of woe, O never, never turn away thine ear! Forlorn, in this bleak wilderness below, ah! what were man, should heaven refuse to hear! To others do (the law is not severe) what to thyself thou wishest to be done;

forgive thy foes, and love thy parents dear, and friends, and native land, nor these alone;—all human weal and woe learn thou to make thine own.—*Beattie*.

A beneficent person is like a fountain watering the earth, and spreading fertility; it is, therefore, more delightful and more honorable to give than to receive.—*Epicurus*.

There cannot be a more glorious object in creation than a human being replete with benevolence, meditating in what manner he might render himself most acceptable to his Creator by doing most good to his creatures.—*Fielding*.

Time is short, your obligations are infinite. Are your houses regulated, your children instructed, the afflicted relieved, the poor visited, the work of piety accomplished?—*Massillon*.

The office of liberality consisteth in giving with judgment.—*Cicero*.

Good the more communicated, more abundant grows.—*Milton*.

The greatest pleasure I know is to do a good action by stealth, and to have it found out by accident.—*Lamb*.

A DIALOGUE
BETWEEN DIONYSIUS, DAMON, AND PYTHIAS.

Written in French by the Most Rev. FRANCIS FENELON,
Archbishop of Cambrai.

Freely Paraphrased in English, and adapted to the use of the Knights of
Pythias, by CHARLES COWLEY, Past Grand Chancellor.

DIONYSIUS. *Jupiter Olympus!* What do I see? Damon—returned! It is, indeed, Damon. I never thought it possible. After all, he has come back to die, to redeem his friend.

DAMON. Yes, it is Damon. I left my dungeon to pay my vows to Heaven, to settle my affairs, and bid my family a last adieu; and now I am satisfied, and can die in peace.

DIONYSIUS. But why have you returned? Have you no love of life or dread of death? Why, man, you are mad, to throw away your life in this way.

DAMON. I have come back to die, though I have done nothing to deserve it. But my honor forbids me to break my word, or to allow my friend to die in my place.

DIONYSIUS. What, then do you love Pythias better than yourself?

DAMON. No; but I love him as myself; and I know that I ought to die rather than Pythias; for it was I that was adjudged to death. It would be most unjust that Pythias should perish to save me from the scaffold which has been erected—not for him, but for me.

DIONYSIUS. But you think it is as unjust to put you to death as it is to put Pythias to death.

DAMON. Very true; we are both perfectly innocent; and the death of one of us is as unjust as the death of the other.

DIONYSIUS. Then why is it more unjust to put Pythias to death than yourself?

DAMON. It is as unjust that I should suffer as that Pythias should suffer; yet it would be most cruel and unjust in me to permit Pythias to suffer the penalty which was imposed by you, though most unjustly, for my act alone.

DIONYSIUS. You mean to say, then, that you have come back on the day assigned for your execution, with no motive but this fastidious sense of honor, and solely for the purpose of saving the life of Pythias by sacrificing your own!

DAMON. I have come back, so far as you are concerned, to suffer an unjust and cruel penalty, too common under such governments as yours; but as to Pythias, I am come merely to perform my duty, by rescuing him from the peril which his own generosity assumed by his becoming surety for my return.

DIONYSIUS. And now, Pythias, I will hear you. Had you no fear that Damon would fail to return; and that you, as his surety, would be executed in his stead?

PYTHIAS. O, I never had a doubt that Damon would return. I know the integrity and fidelity of the man; and I knew he would be far more anxious to keep faith with me, than to save his own life. For myself, I wish his family and friends had kept him at home. If his life had thus been preserved, he would have lived as a benefactor, not only to his own family, but to Syracuse, to Sicily, and to the world. Under such circumstances, I should have died without regret.

DIONYSIUS. Is life then a burden to you, that you are so ready to throw it away.

PYTHIAS. This world—this kingdom of Sicily—has no charm for me, where my life, my liberty, and my property can be taken from me, at any moment, at the word or nod of a tyrant.

DIONYSIUS. Very well, then. You shall see Damon no more. I will order you to immediate execution.

DAMON. Pardon the feelings of a man who has sympathy for his dying friend. Remember, it was I whom you doomed to death; and, here, I have come to suffer that death in order that I might redeem my friend. Pray, do not deny me this one consolation in my last hour.

DIONYSIUS. But men who despise death, and set my Government at defiance, are not to be endured in Syracuse.

PYTHIAS. Cannot virtue be endured in Syracuse? Is it nothing that a man is so faithful to his friendships that he will pledge his own life to redeem his friend?

DIONYSIUS. Friendship is well enough in its place; but what I cannot endure is that proud, disdainful virtue, which holds life in contempt, which has no dread of death, and for which wealth and pleasure have no charm.

PYTHIAS. And yet you see that virtue, which you despise, is not insensible to the dictates of Honor, Justice, and Friendship.

DIONYSIUS. O, I see, it is useless to parley with such men. Guards, take Damon to the scaffold. Let us see whether Pythias will respect my authority.

PYTHIAS. Pardon a single word. Damon, by coming back and submitting himself to your displeasure, has merited your favor, and deserves to live; while I have excited your indignation by resigning myself to your power, in order to save him. Pray, let one life atone for both; be content with one sacrifice, and let me be put to death.

DAMON. Hold, Dionysius! Remember, it was Damon alone who offended you. Pythias could not—

DIONYSIUS. Gracious Heavens! What do I see and hear? Where am I, and what am I? Utterly wretched and miserable, and so I deserve to be. I have known nothing of true virtue till now. I have passed my life without love. I have had wealth, office, honor, power; but these cannot buy friendship—they can

never win love. For thirty years I have swayed Sicily and Syracuse. I have had a host of sycophants, but never a single friend, who deserved that name. And here, these two men, in private life, love one another, trust one another, confide in one another, are thoroughly happy in one another, and either of them would be glad to die to save the other.

DAMON. How could you, Dionysius, who have never loved anyone yourself, expect to win friends? Had you yourself loved or respected other men, you would thereby have won their love and respect in return. But you loathe and dread all mankind, and, as a natural consequence, they loath and dread you.

DIONYSIUS. Damon—Pythias—your attachment to each other is wonderful! It is a revelation to me, which I would not forget. Will you—can you—admit me as the third member in a union that is so perfect? I freely give you your lives; and I will open to both of you the road to wealth and fame.

DAMON. We have no wish for riches. The philosopher whose disciples we are, has taught us a higher code of ethics than you would care to accept. The virtue which he inculcates, is an active virtue—a constant endeavor to represent everywhere on earth the beauty, the unity, and the harmony which are displayed in the order of the universe. How could you, who, for fifty years, have given free play to every passion, now acquire that mastery of all your passions which Pythagoras insists on? We should be glad of your friendship; but we could not accept it without these qualifications. One word more, Dionysius, before we quit your presence. You would have friends; but, except upon these conditions, the desire is a vain longing. You have—and while in power you can always have—slavish sycophants and vile flatterers; but to be loved and esteemed by free and generous souls, you must yourself learn to live as they live, and acquire their virtues. Without that love, death comes to us as the King of Terrors. With that love filling your own soul, and reciprocated

by other souls, you will learn that death is but an event in life, and not its close. To live in hearts that love us is not to die.

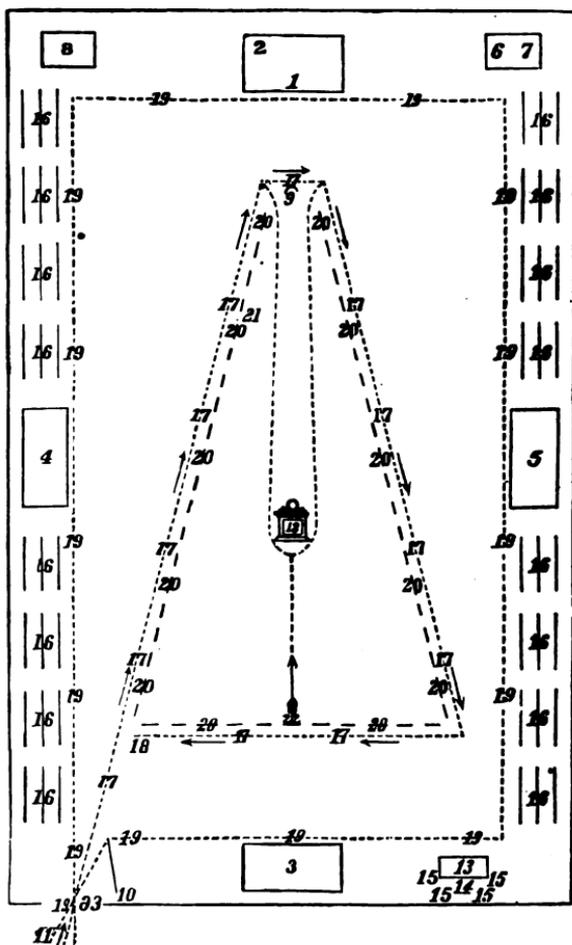
DIONYSIUS. Noble sentiments, Damon and Pythias! Believe me, I am not insensible to them; nor am I incapable of that friendship which you have exemplified in so wonderful a manner. Let the same historian who records this marvellous example of your friendship for each other, also record that, forgetting and forgiving the wrong which I have done you in subjecting you to this cruel ordeal, you accepted the gift of your lives as the proof of my sincerity, and received the tyrant of Syracuse to share in your friendship.

DAMON and PYTHIAS. We will; we will!

DIONYSIUS. Be friends.

DAMON and PYTHIAS. Henceforth and forever!

NOTE.—See Iamblicus, *Vit. Pythagoras*, 33; Diodorus Siculus, *Fragmenta*, Liber X, 3; Valerius Maximus, *Liber IV.*, cap. 7, ext. 1; Cicero, *Offices*, Book 3, cap. X., etc.



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|--|---|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 Station of Chancellor Commander. | 22 Altar. | 23 Organ. | 24 Organist. |
| 2 Orator's station. | 25 Quartette choir. | 16 Seats for guests. | |
| 3 Station of Vice Chancellor. | 17 Route of procession of Knights entering | | |
| 4 Station of Past Chancellor. | Castle Hall. | | |
| 5 Station of Prelate | 18 Point at which procession halts. | | |
| 6 Station of Master of Finance. | 19 Route of procession of officers entering | | |
| 7 Station of Master of Exchequer. | Castle Hall | | |
| 8 Station of Keeper of Records and Seal. | 20 Chairs for Knights. | | |
| 9 Station of Master-at-Arms. | 21 Vacant chair. | | |
| 10 Station of Inner Guard. | 22 Point at which Knights enter triangle. | | |
| 11 Station of Outer Guard. | 23 Inner door. | | |

MEMORIAL SERVICE,

Adopted by the SUPREME LODGE OF THE WORLD
at New Orleans, La., April 24, 1884.

PREPARATIONS AND PROPERTIES.

An Altar, with open Bible, covered with a pall of white cloth or muslin. Rosettes of white and black cloth may be placed on the sides of the Altar. A wreath of immortelles, not less than eighteen inches in diameter, resting on the Bible.

Each of the officer's stations must be suitably draped with white and black cloth, and the Castle Hall as much so as deemed expedient.

All gavels and swords suitably draped with white.

A helmet, pair of gauntlets, sheathed sword, and the jewel of the deceased Brother's rank should be placed on the vacant chair. (21.)*

A Bible at Prelate's Station.

The Choir should consist of four voices—soprano, alto, tenor, and bass—and sufficient time should be given the singers to practise the odes, that the vocal part of the programme may be effectively rendered.†

* In the event the services are held to commemorate the death of more than one Brother, the vacant chair and accompanying symbols will be omitted from the properties, and the word or words inserted in parenthesis in the Ritual will be read in place of those indicating the singular number.

† Should it be impracticable to provide a suitable choir and organist to render the music, any of the familiar hymns to the words of "I would not live away" and the melody at present adopted for the "Good Night" ode in the Lodges, may be used. The march may also be dispensed with, or one less difficult substituted.

The Organist should be instructed by the Master-at-Arms as to time when the march should commence and end.

Each Officer and Knight must be supplied with a sprig of myrtle previous to entering the Castle Hall.

The chairs—"20"—corresponding with the number of Knights present, must be placed in triangle shape, facing inward, as shown by diagram.

The Master-at-Arms will then retire and form procession of officers, as follows: Outer Guard, Inner Guard, Master of Finance, Master of Exchequer, Prelate, Vice Chancellor, Chancellor Commander (with orator on his arm), Past Chancellor. This procession will follow the course marked "19." As each officer, except the Master-at-Arms, reaches his station, he will take his position thereat and remain standing. The Master-at-Arms will take his position after the Inner Guard and Outer Guard have assumed theirs.

NOTE.—These ceremonies should not be commenced until the audience is seated.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

C. C. [One rap.] Vice Chancellor.

V. C. Chancellor Commander.

C. C. Vice Chancellor, I will thank you to inform the Inner Guard that — Lodge, No. —, Knights of Pythias, is about to convene in special session, that he may hold himself in readiness to admit our friends and Brothers without ceremony.

V. C. Inner Guard.

I. G. Vice Chancellor.

V. C. The Chancellor Commander directs me to inform you that — Lodge, No. —, Knights of Pythias, is about to convene in special session, and to instruct you to admit all friends and Brothers without ceremony.

I. G. The commands of the Chancellor Commander shall be obeyed.

V. C. Chancellor Commander, the Inner Guard has received your instructions and will obey them.

C. C. Vice Chancellor, are all of our Brethren present?

V. C. I regret to say, Chancellor Commander, that our triangle of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence is incomplete.

C. C. How do you account for the absence of one (the Brethren) whose pleasure it was to be with us in our deliberations?

V. C. He has (they have) received and obeyed a summons from the Supreme Chancellor on High.

C. C. What, then, is our duty as a Lodge?

V. C. To dispense with all further business, that due Pythian honors may be paid to the memory of our absent Brother (Brothers).

C. C. Is everything in readiness for the proper observance of our mournful duty?

V. C. All preparations have been duly made.

C. C. It is well! Master-at-Arms.

M.-at-A. Chancellor Commander.

C. C. You will issue the proclamation.

M.-at-A. By direction of the Chancellor Commander, I now proclaim — Lodge, No. —, Knights of Pythias, duly and regularly convened for memorial services.

C. C. [Three raps. At this signal the officers and brethren are seated.]

C. C. FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: The Order of the Knights of Pythias proclaims to the world that its province is one of mercy to mankind. Its aim, to relieve the distressed, to visit the sick, to watch at the bedside of a dying Brother, bury the dead, care for the widow, and educate the orphan. But its mission does not end with the fulfillment of these duties. As we honored the living, so do we honor the dead. Our Brother (Brothers), whom we knew and loved in the close, tender, and enduring ties which bound us together in life, lies (lie) cold and silent in the consecrated tomb. The familiar voice (voices) that administered or responded to the solemn obligations is (are) now hushed forever

on earth. The eyes that looked into our own with the responsive glances of Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence, will gaze upon us no more. The hand (hands) that gave us the true Pythian grasp lies (lie) motionless; the warm heart is (hearts are) pulseless now in the sanctuary of its (their) icy bosom (bosoms). The generous soul (souls) that thrilled so promptly and so often to the manly sympathies of Pythianism has (have) risen at last from the tenement of clay to its (their) immortal mansion (mansions) in the skies.

He has (they have) left our Castle Hall below to travel the valley of the shadow of death to the glorious and everlasting Lodge on high.

We have now assembled to pay our tributes of respect and affection to his (their) memory, accompanying them with suitable demonstrations of our Order.

The Prelate will invoke the blessing of Deity upon us.

[One rap. All rise.]

Prelate :

PRAYER.

O God, Creator, Father, Friend! we come to Thee in our weakness, and humbly crave Thy help. We lay our burden of great sorrow at Thy feet, and cry aloud to Thee for comfort in our affliction. Thou hast, for some wise purpose, seen fit to remove from amongst us a Brother (Brothers) beloved. Thou hast severed a link from our endless chain of fraternity that can never be replaced. Sanctify, we beseech Thee, this solemn evidence of Thy power, that it may redound to our eternal good. May we be reminded of the uncertainty of human life and the frailty of all things earthly.

We pray Thee, O Father, to direct and assist us in the mournful services of this hour, and grant that we may be solemnly impressed with the necessity of preparing ourselves for the great change which awaits us all. And to Thy name we will ascribe all honor, praise, and glory, now and evermore. Amen.

C. C. [Three raps. All seated.] The Choir will please sing the hymn, "I would not live away."

I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS.

Arranged expressly for this Ritual by Dr. E. S. KIMBALL.

Andante con express.

PIANO.

SOP'NO.

ALTO.

1. I would not live al-way! I ask not to
2. Who, who would live alway, a - way from his

TENOR.

BASS.

PIANO.

I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAY. Continued.

storm rises

stay Where storm aft - er storm ris - es dark o'er the
God, A - way from yon Heaven, that bliss - ful a -

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line in G major (one flat), with lyrics: "stay Where storm aft - er storm ris - es dark o'er the God, A - way from yon Heaven, that bliss - ful a -". The middle staff is the bass line, and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment, which includes a right-hand part with chords and a left-hand part with a simple bass line.

way; The few lu - rid mornings that dawn on us
- bode, Where the riv - ers of pleasure flow o'er the bright

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It also consists of three staves: vocal line, bass line, and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "way; The few lu - rid mornings that dawn on us - bode, Where the riv - ers of pleasure flow o'er the bright". The musical notation follows the same format as the first system.

I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS. Continued.

here, Are e-nough for life's woes, full e-nough for its
plains, And the noontide of glo - ry e - ter - nal - ly

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line in G major, with lyrics: "here, Are e-nough for life's woes, full e-nough for its plains, And the noontide of glo - ry e - ter - nal - ly". The middle staff is the bass line, and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment, featuring a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a simple bass line in the left hand.

cheer. I would not live al-way, thus fet-tered by
reigns. Where the saints of all a - ges in harmony

The second system of the musical score also consists of three staves. The top staff is the vocal line in G major, with lyrics: "cheer. I would not live al-way, thus fet-tered by reigns. Where the saints of all a - ges in harmony". The middle staff is the bass line, and the bottom staff is the piano accompaniment, which continues with a similar accompaniment pattern to the first system.

I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS. Continued.

cor - - - - - rup-tion with-
trans - - - - - port-ed to

sin, Temp-tation with-out and cor-ruption with-
meet, Their Saviour and breth - ren, transported to

without and cor - rup-tion with-
and brethren, trans - port-ed to

- in ; E'en the rapt-ure of par-don is ming-led with
greet ; While the an-thems of rapt-ure un - ceas - ing - ly

E'en the rapt-ure is ming-led with
While the an - thems un - ceas - ing - ly

The musical score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of four systems of music. Each system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The lyrics are placed below the vocal line, with some words split across lines. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand.

I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS. Concluded.

fears, And the cup of thanksgiving with pen - i - tent
roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the

This system contains the first two staves of music. The vocal line is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The piano part begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

tears, And the cup of thanksgiving with pen - i - tent tears.
soul, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul.

D. C.

ff *p*

This system contains the second two staves of music. The vocal line continues in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment continues in the lower staff. The piano part features a forte (*ff*) dynamic at the beginning, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. The system concludes with a *D. C.* (Da Capo) instruction. The page number 41 is printed at the bottom left, and the page number 21 is printed at the bottom center.

C. C. The Prelate will read a few selections from our Book of Law.

Prelate (reads):

“Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not.”

“As the waters fail from the sea and the flood decayeth and dryeth up, so man lieth down, and riseth not up till the heavens shall be no more.”

“Behold, O Lord, we are in distress; our hearts are turned within us; there is none to comfort us; mourning and lamentation are heard among us.”

“Thou hast cut off the life of our brother, and the waters of affliction flow over our heads. The joy of our heart has ceased, and our gladness is turned into mourning.”

“Behold, I show you a mystery. We shall not all sleep, but we shall be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written: Death is swallowed up in victory. O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory?”

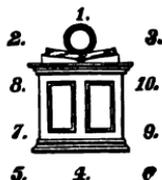
C. C. — — will now address us.

[ORATION.]

NOTE.—After the Oration other addresses may be made, if practicable.

Chancellor Commander. [Two raps.]

Officers rise and assemble at altar, taking stations as indicated below:



- 1 Chancellor Commander.
- 2 Master-at-Arms.
- 3 Master of Exchequer.
- 4 Vice Chancellor.
- 5 Inner Guard.
- 6 Outer Guard.
- 7 Past Chancellor.
- 8 Keeper of Records and Seal.
- 9 Prelate.
- 10 Master of Finance.

The C. C., K. of R. and S., M. of E., M. of F., and M.-at-A. enter at head of triangle. The P. C., V. C., P., I. G., and O. G. enter at base.

C. C. Gently and tenderly, with the ungloved hand of Friendship, we reverently place upon this altar the emblematic Myrtle of our Order.

Officers place myrtle on wreath.

V. C. Thus renewing the pledge of fidelity to the memory of our dead.

C. C. Vice Chancellor, of what is the Myrtle emblematic?

V. C. Sincere and lasting Friendship.

P. "God can bestow nothing more sacred upon us."

P. C. "It enhances every joy, mitigates every pain."

V. C. "Friendship—our Friendship—is like the beautiful shadows of evening."

C. C. "Spreading and growing till life and its light pass away."

Officers return to stations.

M.-at-A. [From station.] Attention, Knights!

At this command the knights arise and (with the exception of those seated at the base line) face the Vice Chancellor; these latter face right and left, separating the file at "22."

M.-at-A. March!

The Knights march as they enter "22" by twos, separating right and left at the base of altar, each placing the sprig of myrtle on the wreath of immortelles in passing, following line of march indicated on diagram until all have returned to their former station. The Master-at-Arms, when the procession is nearly finished, resumes his station.

MARCH.

MENDELSSOHN. Op. 62.

Andante maestoso.

The first system of the musical score is written for piano in G major and 2/4 time. It consists of two staves. The right-hand staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns. A first ending bracket is present over the final two measures, which conclude with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The left-hand staff uses a bass clef and provides a steady accompaniment of chords.

The second system continues the piece. The right-hand staff features a melodic line with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, marked *tranquillo e legato*. It includes a first ending bracket and concludes with a fermata. The left-hand staff continues with a steady accompaniment of chords.

The third system shows a change in dynamics. The right-hand staff begins with a sforzando (*sf*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) section. It includes a first ending bracket and ends with a *dim* (diminuendo) marking. The left-hand staff continues with a steady accompaniment of chords.

The fourth system concludes the piece. The right-hand staff features a melodic line with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. It includes a first ending bracket and ends with a fermata. The left-hand staff continues with a steady accompaniment of chords.

MARCH. Concluded.

sf dim.

This system shows the beginning of the conclusion. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill and a grace note, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics range from *sf* (sforzando) to *dim.* (diminuendo).

sempre dim.
m.d.

The second system continues the melodic and rhythmic development. The right hand has a trill and a grace note. The left hand includes a triplet and a measure with three 'x' marks. The dynamic is *sempre dim.* (sempre diminuendo).

pedale
p *dimin.* *pp* *p* *dimin.*

The third system features a *pedale* (pedal) marking. The right hand has a trill and a grace note. The left hand has a triplet and a measure with a '3' above it. Dynamics include *p*, *dimin.*, *pp*, *p*, and *dimin.*

pp
sempre. m.d.

The final system concludes the piece. The right hand has a trill and a grace note. The left hand has a triplet and a measure with a '3' above it. The dynamic is *pp* (pianissimo). The instruction *sempre. m.d.* (sempre diminuendo) is written below the system.

M.-at-A. Halt!

C. C. [Three raps. Music ceases. Knights resume their seats.]

C. C. [One rap. Officers and members rise.] The Prelate will address the Throne of Grace.

Prelate:

CLOSING PRAYER.

Our Father in Heaven, we beseech Thee to bless the solemn services in which we have been engaged. May our faith in Thy power be strengthened and ever abide with us. We humbly commend to Thy fatherly goodness and mercy the sorrowing hearts that surround us. We pray Thee, O Lord, to let the grace of Thy loving kindness remain with them in their hours of sadness and woe, that they may be strengthened by Thy presence, and better enabled to bear the great affliction which has befallen them.

We entreat Thy blessing upon our beloved Order and each and every member thereof. May we never forget that without Thine aid and countenance all of our efforts to exemplify its teachings will prove unavailing.

Be with us, we pray Thee, as we journey hence to our respective homes, and grant that when the final summons cometh we may be permitted to enter into that Kingdom, eternal in the Heavens, where sorrow and affliction are unknown. And to thy great name we will ascribe all honor, praise, and glory now and evermore. Amen.

C. C. [Three raps. Officers and members seated.] The Choir will please sing our closing ode—"Good Night."

GOOD NIGHT.

Arr. by Dr. E. S. KIMBALL.

Words and Music by J. H. BATHBONE.

Moderato assai.

PIANO.
or
ORGAN.

First system of piano/organ accompaniment. It features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand plays a melody of eighth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is present in the second measure.

SOP'RO
ALTO.

Vocal staves for Soprano and Alto. The Soprano part has lyrics: "1-2. Good night, good night, good.....". The Alto part has a similar line. Both parts are in a soprano/alto clef with a key signature of one sharp and common time.

TENOR.
BASS.

Vocal staves for Tenor and Bass. The Tenor part has lyrics: "night!". The Bass part has lyrics: "night!". Both parts are in a tenor/bass clef with a key signature of one sharp and common time. The music is marked *p* and *A tempo*.

PIANO.

Second system of piano accompaniment. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system, maintaining the *p* dynamic and *A tempo* marking.

Vocal staves for Soprano and Alto. The Soprano part has lyrics: "May our slumbers be all blest.....". The Alto part has lyrics: "Sleep 'till ro-sy morning comes.....".

Third system of piano accompaniment. It continues the piano accompaniment for the final part of the piece.

GOOD NIGHT. Continued.

When we close our eyes in rest ! May the ho-ly an-gels
 With its light to bless our homes ! May the an-gels ev-er

The first system of the musical score consists of two vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment is in bass clef with the same key signature. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves, with the first line of lyrics aligned with the first measure of the vocal line.

keep..... Vig-ils o'er us while..... we
 keep..... Vig-ils o'er us while..... .. we

The second system of the musical score continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment is in bass clef with the same key signature. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves, with the first line of lyrics aligned with the first measure of the vocal line.

GOOD NIGHT. Continued.

sleep! sleep! May our slumbers be all blest.....
Sleep 'till ro-sy morning comes.....

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the vocal line, with lyrics printed below the notes. The bottom two staves are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a gentle melody with a piano accompaniment of chords and moving lines.

When we close our eyes in rest!..... May the ho-ly angels
With its light to bless our homes!..... May the angels ev-er

The second system of the musical score also consists of four staves. It continues the vocal and piano parts from the first system. The lyrics are printed below the vocal line. The musical notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

GOOD NIGHT. Concluded.

keep..... Vig-ils o'er us, while..... we
 keep..... Vig-ils o'er us, while..... we

ff

This system contains the first two staves of music. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The piano accompaniment is in bass clef. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The piano part begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The music consists of several measures with various note values and rests.

sleep! Good night, good night, good night!
 sleep! Good night, good night, good night!

ff *p* *rit.* *pp*

rit.

This system contains the second two staves of music. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings: *ff* at the beginning, *p* (piano) in the middle, and *pp* (pianissimo) at the end. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is placed above the piano part in the final measures. The music concludes with a double bar line.

After which the Chancellor Commander rises and addresses the audience as follows:

C. C. FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: Our solemn services are ended. We thank you, one and all, for the manifest interest you have evinced in our ceremonies. We, as Pythians, love our Order. Our Brethren are bound to us by ties so strong and firm that naught but death can part us. And when, by the mysterious providence of Him who shapes our destiny, a link in our chain is broken, the tears involuntarily flow, and our hearts are burdened with grief. As honest mourners, with all the becoming funeral rites of our fraternity, we follow to the grave those who are called before us, thus fulfilling one of the covenants made to the living. Yet so deeply enshrined in our hearts are our absent ones, that time nor space cannot efface them from our memory. We never do forget them.

“ We let the years go ; ”

“ Wash them clean with tears ; ”

“ Leave them to bleach out in the open day , ”

“ Or lock them careful by, like dead friends' clothes , ”

“ Till we shall dare unfold them without pain : ”

“ But we forget not—never can forget . ”

I now declare these memorial services ended and the Lodge closed.

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