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HISTORY
OF THE
INDEPENDENT ORDER
... OF ...
GOOD TEMPLARS.
— — —
ITS RISE AND PROGRESS.

BY
WILLIAM W. FURNBULL,
K. T. O. S. JEMPLAR.



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1851 — 1901



JUBILEE VOLUME.

The Good Templars

 A History of the
Rise and Progress 
of the Independent Order
OF GOOD TEMPLARS

By WILLIAM W. TURNBULL,
P. R. W. G. Templar.

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PREFACE.

This history of the Rise and Progress of the Independent Order of Good Templars was prepared, at the request of the International Supreme Lodge, by Brother William W. Turnbull, P. R. W. G. T. (for many years Secretary of Scotland, but now residing in England.) The manuscript was recommended by the Committee on Literature and accepted by the Supreme Lodge in 1899.

The occurrence of the Jubilee of the Order calls for its publication, and it is now issued in the confidence that it will be eagerly welcomed by Good Templars throughout the world.

Necessarily concise, it presents a remarkable story of the first fifty years of the Order's life and work, the simple narration of which cannot fail to impress and inspire those who read it.

The work has been prepared for the press, and the supplementary chapters have been supplied by Brother Rev. James Yeames, P. R. W. G. T., Chairman of the Committee on Literature of the Supreme Lodge.

Arlington, Mass., U. S. A.

July, 1901.

INTRODUCTION.

The Independent Order of Good Templars is an **Object.** International Temperance Brotherhood. Its main object is to secure personal abstinence from the use of all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating drinks. Its great aim is **Aim.** to secure a sober world, whose peoples shall be free from the blight of intemperance, and in whose commerce no intoxicating liquors shall have a place.

There are two essential qualifications for membership in the Order: (1) belief in the existence of Almighty God; and (2) willingness to take the Good Templars' life-long pledge. **Membership.**

The Order is a religious temperance organization. It bases its work and fellowship upon a recognition of God and a Divine Revelation, and the duty and value of prayer. Its meetings are begun and ended with praise and prayer. The open Bible lies in the Lodge room during the whole of the proceedings, and selections from it are read when members are introduced to the Order and "initiated," and at other times also. In every Lodge one of the officers is designated the "Chaplain." But while the **Religious Order.**

Order is religious it is unsectarian. The only religious question is, "Do you believe in the existence of Almighty God, the Ruler and Governor of all things?" An affirmative answer is required from every member on admission.

Pledge. The life-long pledge of the Order is, "No member shall make, buy, sell, use, furnish, or cause to be furnished to others, as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider; and every member shall discountenance the manufacture, sale and use thereof in all proper ways." This pledge is not to be regarded as an oath, but simply as a promise, the faithful observance of which is an obligation. It is represented to every candidate for membership as being "earnest in its nature, imperative in its requirements, and life-long in its duration." Every Good Templar is thus personally pledged to *total abstinence*. In addition

**Personal
Abstinence.**

**Supplying
Others.**

to this he may not make, buy, or sell intoxicating drinks as a beverage. He cannot himself furnish, or be responsible for the furnishing of intoxicating drinks to others as a beverage. Moreover, he is required in every way to discountenance the manufacture, sale, and use of these drinks, actively as well as passively using any influence he may possess as a man, a householder, a citizen, or as occupying any representative position, in the direction of abstinence and prohibition. He is expected to do this both publicly and privately, letting it be known unto all that he is a Temperance Reformer, who, on principle, is opposed to all that makes for intemperance.

Prohibition.

In addition to this "pledge," each Good Templar promises, (1) to render a cheerful obedience to all the laws, rules, and usages of the Order, it being explained that none of these "conflict with any duty, Christian or otherwise"; (2) to keep secret the private work and business of the Order; (3) to act in a brotherly way to his fellow members—neither willingly wronging any of them nor allowing them to be wronged; and (4) to do all in his power to promote the good of the Order, and to advance the cause of Temperance by means of the Order. This marks out the Order as the Temperance Missionary Association of the world.

**Promises—
Obedience
to Rules.**

**Secrecy.
Brotherliness.**

Active Effort.

Good Templars desire to share with others the benefits and blessings they enjoy. They endeavor by all the means known to an enlightened philanthropy to spread temperance truth, and to secure to their principles the adhesion of all classes of the community, so that they may leaven the whole body politic. This, combined with the fraternal interest taken by Good Templars in their associates; the weekly Lodge meetings for temperance education and social intercourse; the visitation of the sick, the wavering and the lapsed, shows the Order to be founded on the great Christian principle of doing good to all men according to opportunity.

**Fraternal
Interest.**

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes thus:

Dr. Cuyler.

"There is a certain department of Temperance work that can be more effectively conducted

**Dr. Cuyler's
Testimony.**

by Good Templars than by our ordinary total abstinence organization. The Lodge room of the Good Templars renders the same additional service to all other organizations that a cavalry corps renders to a battery of artillery. One can go where the other cannot. The Good Templars meet once a week throughout the year. They have a committee to look after reformed inebriates—who are breaking out of their bondage—men who visit them, counsel them, and deal kindly with them, if they have a temporary relapse. The sick members, too, are looked after by the Good Templars as they are never likely to be by our open organizations; for they have a close fraternal and social tie, and a personal kinship to each other, that can never be reached by the looser style of association formed in ordinary Temperance Societies. There is a family feeling in the Order that has a great power to bind us together and to influence the newcomer's fraternal home. Our secrecy (so absurdly denounced by many who do not know us), is only the proper privacy of a well-regulated family. We have our public and private meetings. So do families. But what sensible father calls the neighbors in when he wishes to chide an erring son or welcome home an erring daughter? The influence of all the Lodges I have ever been connected with for thirty years has been decidedly sound and religious. I find our Order to be a valuable auxiliary of the church—the two harmonize completely. Christians can honor their Divine Lord in a Lodge room as truly as in a Sunday School. That tie may be used to lead souls to Christ. After thirty years' experience in its ranks, I do most earnestly recommend all my brother ministers to come into the Order of Good Templars and give a new impetus to one of the most vital wings of the grand army of Reform."

**All Classes
Welcomed.**

"All classes" are welcomed to the Order—all sorts and conditions of men—young and old and middle aged—without distinction of race, sex or color. But more particularly the following:

1. *The young.* There is a special division of the Order for the boys and girls. They are trained in "Juvenile Temples." The Order has recently made special provision for young people above the Juvenile age by the establishment of "Junior Lodges," with their own ritual and organization. In the Juvenile Temple the children are also taught to abstain from the use of tobacco, as well as to refrain from the practice of gambling and the use of profane language. But in the adult division there is a large number of young people connected with the Good Templar Order who do not know the taste of intoxicating drinks. They are taught that Science, History, Experience and Scripture unite in demonstrating that it is right to abstain from the use of drinks which are injurious to the human system, and to oppose the traffic in which is the chief acknowledged source of pauperism, vice, crime, disease, lunacy, and premature death. War, pestilence and famine have been the scourges of the human race, but it is admitted by competent authorities that the miseries caused by intoxicating drinks exceed those of all three combined. Good Templars, therefore, try to save the young people of all lands from falling into the snare of this Tempter.

**The
Young.**

2. *The inebriate who earnestly desires to reform.* The acquired appetite for intoxicating drinks is a terrible bondage. It has been aptly designated "the devil's chain." Only those who

**The
Reformed.**

have tried to escape from it know the strength of the hold which the drink habit acquires over a man or woman. Its victims think they can easily give up drinking and live without indulgence. But a terrible struggle is often necessary when they try to escape from the thralldom. They need a strength greater than their own—that strength which God alone can give and does give, to all who, desiring deliverance, seek it in the right way. But they need that strength also which comes from human sympathy; and the Good Templar Order has been the means of assisting many to break the chains of the appetite for strong drink.

**Moral and
Social
Elements.**

3. *The moral and social.* The Order is not an association of reformed drunkards, as some people have imagined. Some of the best men and women in the world have been and are connected with it. They are in the Order because they find in it the opportunity to do good to others and to get good themselves. Every Lodge might be a more powerful instrument for good than it is, if the Christian people in the neighborhood would associate themselves with it. But "Good Templary is just what its members make it by their earnest, faithful lives."

By the union of all the different elements of society in the Order, the cause of temperance and morality would be greatly advanced.

**Educational
Features.**

The Order is also an educational institution. By means of a "Course of Study" there is provided for the members a thorough education in the

principles and requirements of the Temperance Reform. Certificates of graduation are granted to all who pass the required examinations.

The position of Good Templars in regard to the use and sale of intoxicating drink admits of no compromise. Alcoholic liquors as a beverage are to them an outlaw and an enemy. Good Templars abstain, not only because it is expedient, but because it is right. It being wrong to drink alcoholic liquors, it is essentially wrong to sell them, and therefore Good Templars disapprove of and condemn the whole licensing system. The aim of their efforts is "No license." They oppose all attempts "to make the traffic more respectable, such as "High license," "The municipalisation of the traffic," etc. But, in harmony with the no license policy of the Order, they oppose attempts to increase the facilities for the public sale of intoxicating drinks, and they support every movement which seeks to lessen the time during which licensed houses are permitted to carry on their deadly work, and they approve of the entire abolition of every specific kind of licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Good Templars also consistently and earnestly support the demand for permissive power to be given to the people to veto the common sale of intoxicating liquors. But the goal of their efforts is an imperial enactment or constitutional amendment absolutely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Till this is secured they hold that those whose

**Drink an
Outlaw.**

No License.

**Lessened
Facilities
For Sale.**

Veto.

Prohibition.

**Administrators
of the Law**

duty it is to administer the laws should be selected and supported primarily because they are "good, honest" citizens, who will, in the fear of God, do justly, and be "a terror to evildoers and a praise to them that do well," and further, till prohibition is the law of the land there must be no relaxation of assiduous efforts to reclaim inebriates, protect the young and educate the community.

These principles, first formulated in the year 1859, are thus set forth in THE PLATFORM OF THE ORDER:

**Good Templar
Platform.**

- I. *Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.*
- II. *No license, in any form, under any circumstances, for the sale of liquors to be used as a beverage.*
- III. *The absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes; prohibition by the will of the people, expressed in due form of law, with the penalties deserved for a crime of such enormity.*
- IV. *The creation of a healthy public opinion upon the subject, by the active dissemination of truth in all the modes known to an enlightened philanthropy.*
- V. *The election of good, honest men to administer the laws.*
- VI. *Persistence in efforts to save individuals and communities from so dreadful a scourge, against all forms of opposition and difficulties, until our success is complete and universal.*

Organization.

The Order is compact and highly organized. Membership is voluntary, but obedience to the

laws, rules and usages of the Order is compulsory.

1. *The Subordinate Lodge.*—This is the foundation of the Order. It is “subordinate” to the representative bodies afterwards enumerated. Every Good Templar must be a “good standing member” in a Subordinate Lodge, i. e., he must have been admitted to and maintain his membership in it, paying the small weekly or quarterly fees, and keeping inviolate his abstinence pledge. Good Templar statistics take account only of those who keep up active membership. Each Subordinate Lodge meets weekly to receive and initiate new members, for fellowship and social intercourse, to give instruction in temperance truths, and to plan work in furtherance of temperance. The Order teaches that it is a holy work to protect the sober, to reform the drunkard, to lessen the woes and afflictions entailed upon our race by intemperance, and to suppress the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

**Subordinate
Lodge.**

2. *The District Lodge* is composed of representatives of the Subordinate Lodges in one or more counties or well-defined portion of a county or counties. Certain officers of Subordinate Lodges and Juvenile Temples are also by virtue of office members of the District Lodge.

**District
Lodge.**

The District Lodge receives reports of the condition and work of the Subordinate Lodges and Juvenile Temples, and seeks to direct, encourage, and stimulate the members to the best, the most approved and successful means of carrying on the

work of the Order in the District. Attention is given to the strengthening of weak, the resuscitation of dormant, and the formation of additional Lodges and Temples in the District.

3. *The Grand Lodge* (corresponding to a National, State, or Provincial Legislature) is the Good Templar Parliament of the Order for a jurisdiction. It is composed of representatives from the Lodges, and meets annually to consider and adopt such measures as may be thought desirable for the conduct and extension of the Order, to review the work of the past year, elect officers, etc.

Grand Lodge. As a rule, each Subordinate, District and Grand Lodge works under a uniform code of laws called "Constitutions," under which each Lodge has the right to make by-laws for the regulation of local matters. Generally speaking, the local Lodge meets weekly, the County or District Lodge quarterly, the National or State Grand Lodge annually, and the International Lodge at intervals of two or more years.

Supreme Lodge. 4. *The International Supreme Lodge* is the highest Court of the Order. It is a World's Convention, meeting biennially in different countries. It is composed of representatives from Grand Lodges. It is the final Court of Appeal, and enacts general laws for the government of the Order throughout the world and has original jurisdiction and authority over the whole Order.

The Good Templar Order not only protects the young, pure, and virtuous, but also has been the means of reclaiming many from drunkenness and

misery; of instructing, encouraging and strengthening its members, educating them in true temperance principles; creating and fostering a healthy public opinion in favor of abstinence and prohibition; and training thousands for active service, not only in the temperance movement, but in every philanthropic, benevolent, and Christian work of usefulness. Tested by its fruits, the Order deserves the sympathy, the support, the fellowship and the best services of all who desire to promote the well-being of their fellowmen and the glory of God. All such are cordially welcomed into the Order, assured that in it they will find one of the best agencies for the promotion of personal and national sobriety, and for the protection and training of the young in the principles and methods of temperance reform.

Results.

The following pages tell the story of the rise and progress of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

The Rise and Progress
OF THE
Independent Order of Good Templars.
1851-1901

CHAPTER I.

EARLY DAYS—1850-1854.

The organization of abstainers from intoxicating drinks and of Temperance Reformers was one of the notable good works of the nineteenth century. The honor of being "the birthplace and cradle" of the Temperance Reformation belongs to the United States of America.

1826-1842

Temperance
Organization.

In 1826 the American Temperance Society was formed in Boston, Mass.

American
Temperance
Society.

In 1840 "the Washingtonian movement" was inaugurated at Baltimore, Maryland, by six reformed inebriates. They took their name from George Washington, the Father of their country. It was pre-eminently a movement for the reclamation of drunkards, and was remarkably successful—thousands having signed the abstinence pledge at their meetings throughout the United States.

Washingtonians.

Following in the wake of the Washingtonian Temperance Societies a temperance beneficiary and charitable society was organized at New York in 1842 under the name of "The Sons of Temperance," with the following pledge:

Sons of
Temperance.

"I will neither make, buy, sell, nor use, as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider."

1845-50 Shortly afterwards, the need for organizing the children began to be realized, and in 1845 "The Cadets of Temperance"—a society for boys and girls—was started at Philadelphia, Pa. The pledge of this society runs:

**Cadets of
Temperance.**

"I do solemnly promise that I will never make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, cider, or other intoxicating drinks."

**Sons of
Temperance.**

Some of the youths connected with the "Cadets," thinking they were too old to associate with children, although they were too young to be admitted to the "Sons of Temperance," were enrolled into an intermediate Order called "The Knights of Jericho." The following is part of the obligation its members took:

"I do further promise that I will not make, buy, sell, or use, as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider, or any other intoxicating drinks, whether enumerated or not, and will use all honorable means to prevent their manufacture or use, and the traffic therein. I do further promise that I will aid the wife, sister, or daughter of a brother, and the widow of a deceased brother, when in trouble, or in need, and will ever hold inviolate their purity, and that I will never in the least wrong or defraud this Order, or any brother or sister thereof."

**Knights of
Jericho.**

The Order of "the Knights of Jericho" was dedicated to "Humanity, Temperance and Charity."

Its chief officers were designated "Worthy Chief," "Vice Chief," "Herald," "Marshal," and "Chaplain." The lessons of its "Ritual" were largely drawn from the Bible. Candidates for membership were regarded as travelers who were

in danger because of the licensed liquor traffic and its seductive temptations; the duty of the members being to teach them the safe paths, and convoy them safely past dangerous places. They had what they called "an initiation ceremony." In this Order of "The Knights of Jericho" is found the germ of Good Templary. 1850—2.

A "Lodge" of the "Knights of Jericho" was organized in 1850 at Oriskany Falls (then commonly called "Castor Hollow") in Oneida County, New York. Shortly afterwards some of the members of "City Lodge" at Utica paid it a visit. There were thirteen of the members present and they resolved at that meeting to change the name of the society to which their "Lodge" belonged, from "The Knights of Jericho" to "The Order of Good Templars." They appointed a committee to act along with the Lodge at Utica in revising the Ritual and completing the work of this new "Order." **Order of
Good Templars.**

Fourteen Lodges of this "Good Templar" Order were in existence in Oneida, Madison and Herkimer and Onondaga Counties, N. Y., when, at a conference held at Utica in July, 1852, a difference of opinion took place between the presiding officer and a young man named Coon, one of the delegates, who had taken a leading part in the formation of the "Good Templar Order" two years before. Feeling himself aggrieved, Coon, along with his co-delegate from Syracuse—to which place he had removed from Utica—withdraw from the conference. Having reported their action to the "Ex- **Independent
Order of Good
Templars.**

1852 celsior Lodge" at Syracuse, of which Coon was at the time "Worthy Chief Templar," it was approved, and a resolution was adopted to form an "Independent" Order of Good Templars, which should have no connection with the original "Order of Good Templars." The number of the "Excelsior Lodge" was changed from 14 to 1; the motto of the Order, which had been "Friendship, Hope and Charity," was altered to "Faith, Hope and Charity," and new signs and passwords adopted.

**Excelsior
Lodge No. 1.**

**Eureka
Lodge No. 2.**

Another Lodge of the "Good Templar Order"—the "Eureka"—had been partially formed at Fayetteville on July 17, 1852, between the date of the Utica Convention and the approval of Coon's action by the Lodge at Syracuse. Its number (originally No. 15) was changed to No. 2, when it decided to cast in its lot with the "Independent" Order. The organization was completed by Coon on July 20, after the action of the Lodge at Syracuse, recorded above.

**Forest City
Lodge No. 3.**

A third Lodge of the "Independent" Order was "instituted" at Ithaca on July 24, 1852, by Nathaniel Curtis, a prominent Washingtonian, whom Coon had interested in the Order. He was a man of good character, influence and power, and is regarded as the real founder of the "Independent Order of Good Templars." This Lodge was named the "Forest City," No. 3.

**Original
Charters.**

Charters for the "Eureka" and "Forest City" Lodges were issued signed by Leverett E. Coon, G. W. C. T., and J. S. Walter, G. S., they being

at the time Worthy Chief Templar and Worthy Secretary of the "Excelsior Lodge," No. 1, at Syracuse. Both of these original charters are in existence, the former being in the possession of the Grand Lodge of New York, and the latter held with the archives of the Supreme Lodge. 1852

Six ladies—the first who became Good Templars—were initiated in "Forest City Lodge," No. 3, at Ithaca, on August 14, 1852. Immediately afterwards some ladies were admitted to "Excelsior Lodge," No. 1, at Syracuse, but "Eureka Lodge," No. 2, remained a "bachelor" Lodge for more than a year after its organization. Admission of Ladies.

A convention of representatives from these three Lodges was held at Syracuse on the 17th of August, 1852. A Grand Lodge was then formed, the following officers being elected, viz.: Nathaniel Curtis, Ithaca, G. W. C. T.; Charles Hildebrand, Ithaca, G. W. S.; James H. Eaton, G. W. V. T.; W. J. Stoddard, G. W. Treas., and L. E. Coon, Syracuse, P. G. W. C. T. A committee was appointed to revise the Ritual (which had previously been called the "Blue-book"), and the following design for a seal was approved, Rituals. Seal.

viz.: In the center a large heart, with the shaft of an anchor running through it, and a chain attached to the anchor. Around these in small capital letters the motto of the Order, "FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY." The words "Grand Lodge of I. O. of G. T., organized 17th August, 1852," were placed in an outer circle round the seal.

The second session of the Grand Lodge was Grand Lodge.

1852-3 held at Ithaca, N. Y., on the 9th of November,
New York. 1852. Nine new Lodges had been organized by
G. W. C. Templar Curtis, eight being in Tompkins
County (where he resided), and two in Chemung
County. At this meeting eight Lodges were rep-
resented by twenty brothers and five sisters.
Constitutions for the Grand Lodge and for Sub-
ordinate Lodges were prepared, officers elected,
etc. The new G. W. C. Templar, Garry Cham-
Garry Chambers,
G. C. T. bers, was 49 years of age, and six feet five inches
tall. Bro. Chambers died at McLean, Tompkins
County, N. Y., on June 15, 1896, aged 93. P. R.
W. G. T. Mann says: "He was a mighty man in
strength, both of body and mind. In his early
days he was a powerful speaker, a strong reason-
er, and did much toward placing the Order, in
its infancy, upon a firm foundation." H. P.
Barnes, who was destined to do yeoman service
to the Order, was elected G. W. Secretary. The
other officers were Charles S. Miles, G. W. V. T.,
and Thomas Hunt, G. W. Treas.

In June, 1853, when the Grand Lodge again
assembled, 93 Lodges, 3,740 members, 2,424 being
males and 1,316 females, were reported. One
Ohio. Lodge had been formed near Alliance, in OHIO,
on the 15th of March, 1853, but it only existed
for a short time. The G. W. Secretary, Brother
Pennsylvania. Barnes, instituted the first Lodge in PENNSYLVANIA
("Keystone," No. 31), at Athens in April,
1853, and seventeen more had been formed in
that State before June. The Grand Lodge ses-
sion was attended by 106 brothers and 16 sisters

as representatives from 37 Lodges, all of which were in New York State. 1853

G. W. C. Templar Chambers in his report said:

“The great advantage our institution possesses is that it combines in one all the essential elements of all other Temperance organizations. It calls to its aid, help and moral influences not attainable by any other. It does away with the objectionable features in some Temperance associations where the benefit system prevails. It permits both sexes to aid and exert their social, moral and temperance principles, in one common cause. In addition, it admits the youth of our country to join us, thus laying a firm basis for the future action of the rising generation that shall endure when we are gone and remembered only for the principles we inculcate.”

**Advantages
of Order.**

A RITUAL for Subordinate Lodges, prepared by the Rev. D. W. Bristol, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ithaca, was approved. He desired that its contents should furnish temperance literature, instruction and work for all Lodges. It was to be the chain which should link them together in one great army. Regalia was sanctioned, consisting of collars with rounded corners, white for members and scarlet for officers, with a rosette but no tassels. Resolutions were adopted urging diligent effort to get prohibitory laws enacted as the first duty of all friends of the temperance cause; and agreeing to labor for the enforcement of existing laws regarding the liquor traffic till better ones have been placed on the statute book.

Ritual.

Regalia.

Prohibition.

1853 Grand Lodge. The second *annual* session of the Grand Lodge was held at Ithaca, N. Y., on December 6th, 1853. It was attended by 173 representatives, from 90 Lodges. It was reported that there were 183 Lodges working in New York State, 89 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Iowa, and 2 in Canada, with about 15,000 members.

Iowa. The Order had been introduced into IOWA by Lyman Allan in July, 1853, and the first Lodge named "Iowa City," No. 214. Two Lodges were

Canada. instituted in Grenville County, CANADA, in September, 1853, and named "Harmony," No. 230, at Merrickville, and "Elgin," No. 231, at Easton's Corners. At a recent date both were still working.

Progress. G. W. C. Templar Chambers in his report justly said that the progress of the Order had been unparalleled in the history of any temperance enterprise.

Degree Work. The Degree ceremonial work prepared by Dr. Bristol was accepted. A few thought there was too much religion and too many Scriptural allusions in it, but the majority regarded this feature as a strong argument in its favor. The first Degree—*Heart*—taught the duty of man to himself, and showed that he ought to take a lifelong pledge of abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. The second Degree—*Charity*—taught man's duty to others. The third Degree—*Royal Virtue*—taught man's duty to God, setting forth that he owed to God reverence, obedience, service and affection. Thus did the founders of the Good Tem-

plar Order clearly enunciate that practical Christianity was the aim of all its teachings, and that every member of the Order should by his life illustrate the Royal Virtue of *Love* to God and man. 1853.

An application having been received from Pennsylvania for a Grand Lodge Charter, it was Grand Lodge of
Pennsylvania.

agreed to grant it—and others when applied for—on condition that the Grand Lodge of New York continue to be recognized as the supreme authority of the Order till five Grand Lodges were in existence, when a National Grand Lodge would be instituted and the Grand Lodge of New York become a State Grand Lodge. The Rev. D. W. Bristol, D. D.—the author of the Rituals—was elected G. W. C. Templar, and H. P. Barnes was re-elected G. W. Secretary. The other officers were Nathaniel W. Davis, Oswego, G. W. C., J. M. Peebles, G. W. V. T., and E. C. Spaulding, G. W. Treas. Officers.

Pennsylvania.—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was instituted by G. W. C. Templar Bristol at Mansfield, on 28th December, 1853. There were then 96 Lodges in the State, of which 57 were represented by 148 brothers and sisters. Bro. B. M. Bailey was elected G. W. C. Templar, and Mary C. Emery, G. W. Secretary. Pennsylvania.

Ohio.—The Lodge which had been formed near Alliance, as the pioneer Lodge of the Buckeye State, did not long survive. Isaac Newton Peirce—the first historian of the Order—was a member of it, and he says, “Disappointed ambition and rivalry on the part of some of the mem- Ohio.

1854. bers caused it to be broken up." Two other Lodges were shortly afterwards formed—one at Conneaut, Ashtabula County, and another at Mount Pleasant, Knox County. The latter was started by Mrs. Bloomer who had been a member of Seneca Chief Lodge, No. 22, in New York State. A Grand Lodge was instituted by G. W. Secretary Barnes, of New York, at Alliance, on November 30th, 1854. Thirty-two representatives were present from 27 Lodges. The officers elected were D. C. Bloomer; G. W. C. T., (who soon after removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where Mrs. Bloomer died, in 1896), and Dr. R. N. Buck, G. W. S.

Indiana. *Indiana.*—Professor Hatch introduced the Order into Indiana by instituting three Lodges,—the first at Charleston, Clark County, on March 27th, 1854. During the next ten months forty Lodges were organized with 1,500 members.

Missouri. *Missouri.*—B. H. Mills, while attending a meeting of the Sons of Temperance at Booneville, Cooper County, organized "Booneville" Lodge, No. 1, on the 25th April, 1854, and a number of other Lodges were soon after instituted in different parts of the State by delegates to the same meeting on their return.

Wisconsin. *Wisconsin.*—Sheboygan Falls Lodge, No. 1, was instituted by B. F. Miller, of New York, when on a visit there in June, 1854.

Michigan. *Michigan and Kentucky.*—Early in 1854 the
Kentucky. Order was introduced into these States, but no

particulars have been preserved. The first Lodge in Kentucky was named "Eureka," No. 1. 1854.

Canada.—On the 21st of November, 1854, H. P. Barnes, G. W. S., of New York, instituted the Grand Lodge of Canada, at Hamilton. There were then 54 Lodges in 18 counties, and the session was attended by 34 representatives from 27 Lodges. Dr. W. I. Case was elected G. W. C. Templar, and J. W. Stone, G. W. Secretary. **Canada.**

Iowa.—The Grand Lodge of Iowa was organized by G. W. S. Barnes at Iowa City, Nov. 24, 1854, the petition asking for its institution having been signed by the W. C. Templars of 20 Lodges in the State. J. S. Porter was elected G. W. C. Templar and Isaac Whittam, G. W. Secretary. **Iowa.**

The third annual session of the Grand Lodge of New York—and its last as the supreme authority of the Order,—was held at Corning, December 6, 1854. G. W. Secretary Barnes reported that there were working under its jurisdiction 365 Lodges in New York State; 31 in Indiana; 13 in Michigan; 12 in Illinois; 12 in Kentucky; 62 in Missouri; 2 in Massachusetts; and 2 in Wisconsin, with a membership of 21,930 in New York, and 3,406 in the other States. "Excelsior Lodge," No. 1, and "Eureka Lodge," No. 2, had both ceased working. The officers elected were: Nathaniel W Davis, Oswego, N. Y., G. W. C. Templar; V. A. Lord, G. W. C.; Q. N. Smith, G. W. V. T.; H. P. Barnes, G. W. Secretary; P. B. Howard, G. W. Treasurer. It was resolved to organize a "National Grand Lodge" in May, 1855. **New York.**

Officers.

1854. Grand Lodge Charters were granted, on application, to Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan.

Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania.*—The first annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was held at Troy, December 19, 1854. During the year 156 new Lodges had been instituted and there were 245 working Lodges in the State with a membership of 8,420 males and 5,580 females, making a total of 14,000. Joel Jewell was elected G. W. C. Templar, and Mary C. Emery was re-elected G. W. Secretary. On the motion of Simeon B. Chase—whose honored name appears for the first time in that year's records of the Order—it was resolved to circulate petitions for a prohibitory Liquor Law, and to take all laudable measures to secure the passage of such a measure by the Legislature.

CHAPTER II.

1855.

BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR—1855-1861.

Prior to the organization of the National Grand Lodge in May, five State Grand Lodges were instituted in 1855, viz.: KENTUCKY on Jan. 8, with James M. Moore, G. W. C. T., and W. J. Sellers, G. W. S. INDIANA at Winchester on January 16, Truman G. Hall, G. W. C. T., and Asahel Stone, G. W. S. Representatives were present from 24 Lodges. MICHIGAN on February 10, S. Steele, G. W. C. T., and D. W. C. Smith, G. W. S. MISSOURI on March 14 at St. Louis. Wm. F. Switzler, G. W. C. T., and B. H. Mills, G. W. S. Although 77 Lodges had been instituted only 10 were represented. ILLINOIS on April 18, Orlo W. Strong, G. W. C. T., and D. W. Young, G. W. S.

**New Grand
Lodges.**

FORMATION OF R. W. G. LODGE.

R. W. G. L.

At Cleveland, Ohio, on May 16, 1855, representatives from the Grand Lodges of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Canada, and Iowa—the ten Grand Lodges of the Order then in existence— assembled and constituted an International Body under the name of

1855-6. THE RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE OF NORTH AMERICA.

Executive Officers.

The Executive Officers elected were:

R. W. G. T., James M. Moore, Kentucky.

R. W. G. C., Dr. W. I. A. Case, Canada.

R. W. G. V. T., Orlo W. Strong, Illinois.

R. W. G. S., Mary C. Ruckman, Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. Treas., S. Steele, Michigan.

P. R. W. G. T., N. T. Davis, New York.

New Grand Lodges.

Ere the year 1855 closed the Order had been introduced into MASSACHUSETTS by the institution of a Lodge at Fall River, which only sent in one quarterly return; into VERMONT by the institution of a Lodge at Pittsford, of which nothing was heard after the receipt of the Institution Return; into CALIFORNIA by the institution of "Pacific" Lodge, at Santa Cruz, and "Siloam" Lodge at Sacramento; and into TENNESSEE by the organization of one Lodge.

Membership.

The progress of the Order was thus reported at the Grand Lodge Sessions in 1855-6:—*Iowa* 79 Lodges. *Canada* 97 Lodges—an increase of 41 during the year—with 4,668 members, of whom 1,506 were females. *Illinois* 54 Lodges—an increase of 14. *Ohio*—144 Lodges had been instituted but only 90 had sent reports. *New York*—a decline of the Order in the State was reported to have begun consequent on a decision of the Court of Appeals, that there was a flaw in the prohibitory law, and the vetoing by the Governor of a new Bill which had passed the Legislature, remedying the defect. Twenty-seven

Lodges had been organized during the year, but 1856-7.
50 had ceased to work. *Pennsylvania* 288 Lodges
—11 fewer than in 1854. *Indiana* 73 Lodges—an
increase of 33—with 3,361 members. *Missouri*
142 Lodges—an increase of 66—with nearly 10,
000 members.

A Grand Lodge for *Wisconsin* was instituted
on May 13, 1856, with F. A. Atherley as G. W.
C. T., and Seth C. Buckman as G. W. S.; 18
Lodges were reported with a membership of 800.

R. W. G. LODGE, 1856 SESSION.

R. W. G. L.

The second session was held at Louisville, Ken-
tucky. Representatives were present from nine
Grand Lodges. H. P. Barnes, of New York, who
had been appointed R. W. G. Secretary, on the
resignation of Mary Ruckman, reported 1,037
Lodges under the 11 Grand Lodges, with 65,722
members—exclusive of Michigan, from which no
returns had been received, but where the Grand
Division of the Sons of Temperance with all its
Subordinates and Members had come over to the
I. O. G. T. Subordinate Lodges had been formed
in Minnesota, Nebraska, Vermont, Massachu-
setts and New Jersey.

The Executive Officers elected were

Executive
Officers.

R. W. G. T., S. Mervin Smith, Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. C., Orlo W. Strong, Illinois.

R. W. G. V. T., Amanda M. Way, Indiana.

R. W. G. S., H. P. Barnes, New York.

R. W. G. Treas., John S. Minary, Kentucky.

During the year 1856-7, the Grand Lodges
make the following record:

1856-7. Membership. *Illinois* had 5,006 members, of whom 1,961 were sisters in 79 Lodges. The Chicago members had a "Degree Lodge," which they wished to be recognized, and it was resolved to charter it. This was the first DEGREE TEMPLE ever formed in connection with the Order.

Ohio reported about 10,000 members in 176 Lodges. *Iowa* had 127 Lodges on its roll. *Canada*—nearly 6,000 members in 138 Lodges—an increase of 41.

New York. In *New York*—the decline had continued. Only three new Lodges had been organized during the year, while a great many had ceased working. There were only 85 left, with less than 6,000 members. The Grand Lodge did not again meet till 1865, all the Subordinate Lodges with one exception—"Seneca Chief," No. 22,—having in the interim ceased to work. About the year 1868, the following paragraph went the round of the newspapers:

"Seneca Chief." "Probably the oldest Good Templars' Lodge in the world is the 'Seneca Chief,' New York. One after another it saw its sister Lodges sink in deep despair and die; but the old veteran Chief had no thought of dying, and to-day, erect and vigorous, it gives a kindly smile and encouraging word to the great army that has sprung up around it. Its history is one worthy of extensive notice. The members, each for himself and herself, made a solemn resolve, and wrote it on the innermost tablet of the heart, that, while life should last, the Lodge room should be lit every week, the fire burning, and the door open to the inebriate. Week after week a few devoted members met in that room. There was but little business to be done,

save to put their hands in their pockets and pay the rent; but little encouragement in the future; but, never wearying, never despairing, that little band kept vigilant guard over the precious principles and secrets that to-day are implanted in the breasts of over half a million of Good Templars." 1856-7.

Pennsylvania—Here too there had been a great decline. Only about 40 Lodges—out of 293—with a membership of 3,744 remained. *Indiana*—6,000 members in 93 Lodges—36 new Lodges having been instituted during the year. *Missouri*—192 Lodges—50 having been organized during the year. *Kentucky*—2,000 members in 50 Lodges.

The following new Grand Lodges were instituted during the year:—TENNESSEE, at Nashville, February 12, 1857, Hugh Carrol, G. W. C. T., and A. P. Skipworth, G. W. S. There were in the State 950 members in 23 Lodges. MINNESOTA, on January 23, 1857, S. B. Sheardown, G. W. C. T., and L. G. Bennett, G. W. S. MICHIGAN Grand Lodge was re-organized with 903 members in 23 Lodges. The Order had obtained a good footing in NEBRASKA, seven Lodges being in existence there.

New Grand
Lodges.

R. W. G. LODGE, SESSION OF 1857.

R. W. G. L. 1857.

The third session was held at Chicago, Illinois. Eleven Grand Lodges were represented. The R. W. G. Templar had no report and the R. W. G. Secretary gave no statistics. He said "the real strength of the Order is not diminished." The Executive Officers elected were:

1857-8.
Executive
Officers.

R. W. G. T., Orlo W. Strong, Illinois.

R. W. G. C., Isaac Paul, Tennessee.

R. W. G. V. T., Amanda Clark, Ohio.

R. W. G. S., B. H. Mills, Missouri.

R. W. G. Treas., Amanda M. Way, Indiana.

Orlo Strong,
R. W. G. T.

Orlo W. Strong, the new R. W. G. Templar, had been G. W. C. Templar of his State Grand Lodge from its institution in April, 1855, till September, 1856. He died during his term of office, on December 23, 1857, aged 32. We learn what manner of man Orlo W. Strong was from the following sentences taken from his last report as G. W. C. Templar:

“Until Municipal, State, and National Prohibitory legislation can be secured, need we look for suffering humanity to free itself from the evils of intemperance and its concomitant woes? Is it policy to presume that our Courts will learn that laws made for the protection of God’s image infringe no natural or moral rights; and that the people, after years of toil and argument, and suffering experiment, are the most competent judges of what is best for them? Or wise to reckon that our senators and legislators are already taught that virtue is the basis of true freedom, nor only pray for our public sentiment to be revolutionized and our social circles regenerated? If not, then in loud voice and high hand—in the true spirit of our motto, petition and vote—in *Faith*, remembering that our labor shall not be in vain, for God has promised success, and will give the victory to faithful toil for the right; in *Hope*, realizing that we are called of God to dry up this great fountain, from which flows the crimson Amazon of misery and crimes; and, guided by *Charity*, let us, with mind and means, rescue and foster heaven’s offspring, *Truth*, and, nerved thereby, aid in tearing down the bulwarks and towers by which the liquor traffic is surrounded and defended.”

A Grand Lodge was instituted in KANSAS on April 21, 1858, there being in the Territory (not yet a State) 700 members in 15 Lodges. A. N. Blackledge, G. W. C. T., and J. W. Jenkins, G. W. S.

1858.
New Grand
Lodge.

The Order was nearly at a stand-still in the Southern States, and the solitary Lodges in Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Jersey had ceased working. Three Lodges had been instituted in ALABAMA, and, although the original Lodges in MISSISSIPPI had died out, five new ones had been formed during the year.

Southern States.

R. W. G. LODGE, 1858 SESSION.

R. W. G. L.

The fourth session was held at Hamilton, Canada West. Sister Amanda Clark, R. W. G. V. T., owing to the death of the R. W. G. Templar and the absence of the R. W. G. Counselor, called the Lodge to order and invited Simeon B. Chase to preside, which he did during the session. Twelve Grand Lodges were represented out of the 15 in existence. The reports were as follows: New York, 15 Lodges; Pennsylvania, 22; Canada, 197; Iowa, 101; Ohio, 70; Indiana, 106; Missouri, 102; Illinois, 145; Wisconsin, 79; Minnesota, 30; Michigan, 23; Tennessee, 23; Arkansas, 17; Kansas, 15. Total, 945. Membership, males 31,295, and females, 21,905; total, 53,200. Kentucky sent no report. The Executive Officers elected were:

R. W. G. T., Simeon B. Chase, Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. C., Asahel Stone, Indiana.

Executive
Officers.

1858. R. W. G. V. T., Esther Kerr, Canada.
 R. W. G. S., B. H. Mills, Missouri.
 R. W. G. Treas., Amanda Clark, Ohio.

S. B. Chase,
 R. W. G. T.

Hon. Simeon B. Chase, the new R. W. G. Templar, became a Good Templar at the institution of Great Bend Lodge, No. 198, about midsummer 1854. He joined the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in December of that year, and was elected G. W. Secretary in 1855 and G. W. C. Templar in 1856. For five years he was R. W. G. Templar and proved himself to be an able and efficient leader.

**British
 American
 Templars.**

The British-American Order of Good Templars was organized at London, Canada West, on November 18, 1858. James Scott, G. W. Chap. and Provincial Deputy, having instituted a new Lodge without consulting the City Deputy, the Grand Lodge of Canada not only refused to recognize it, but suspended James Scott from the Order, whereupon he formed this new Order. This was intended to be purely a British institution. It spread into the various Provinces of Canada.

Membership.

Grand Lodges reported during 1858-9 as follows: Pennsylvania 757 members in 16 Lodges; Iowa 29 new Lodges instituted and 7 resuscitated; Illinois 10,633 members in 157 Lodges; Canada 13,877 members in 242 Lodges; Indiana 8,000 members in 120 Lodges; Tennessee 1,170 members in 70 Lodges; Arkansas 635 members in 17 Lodges; Michigan 1,600 members in 28 Lodges; Missouri 5,065 members in 90 Lodges; Minnesota 43 Lodges.

New Grand Lodges had been instituted as follows: MISSISSIPPI at Holly Springs on January 6, 1859, Henry M. Paine, G. W. C. T.; W. H. Bishop, G. W. S.; MASSACHUSETTS at Boston on April 19, 1859, Alfred F. Chapman, G. W. C. T.; M. B. Moody, G. W. S.; and ALABAMA on May 17, 1859, Rev. S. M. Cherry, G. W. C. T.

1858.
New Grand
Lodges.

R. W. G. LODGE, 1859 SESSION.

R. W. G. L.
1858.

The fifth session of the R. W. G. Lodge was held in Indianapolis, Indiana, when 12 Grand Lodges were represented. The R. W. G. Secretary reported that 500 new Lodges had been organized during the year, and that the total membership was not far from 70,000. A "Platform," which had been agreed to at the Minnesota Grand Lodge Session, was adopted for the whole Order. (See "Platform" in Introductory Chapter.)

The following Executive Officers were elected:

R. W. G. T., Hon. Simeon B. Chase, Pennsylvania.

Executive
Officers.

R. W. G. C., Julius A. Spencer, Ohio.

R. W. G. V. T., Amanda M. Way, Indiana.

R. W. G. S., W. A. Ferguson, Canada.

R. W. G. Treas., Jonathan H. Orne, Massachusetts.

R. W. G. LODGE, 1860 SESSION.

R. W. G. L.
1860.

The sixth session of the R. W. G. Lodge was held at Nashville, Tennessee, when 15 Grand Lodges were represented. The following statistics were submitted by the R. W. G. Secretary:

1860. Alabama 962 members in 36 Lodges; Arkansas 541 members; Illinois 9,025 members in 188 Lodges; Indiana 7,445 members in 154 Lodges; Iowa 6,311 members in 131 Lodges; Kentucky 1,208 members; Massachusetts 1,474 members; Michigan, no returns; Mississippi 1,270 members in 54 Lodges; Missouri 7,071 members in 162 Lodges; Minnesota 1,079 members in 17 Lodges; Ohio 5,505 members in 110 Lodges; Pennsylvania 1,356 members in 30 Lodges; Tennessee, 2,600 members; Wisconsin 12,000 members in 152 Lodges; and Canada 20,339 members. Total membership reported 80,186.

The charter of the Grand Lodge of Kansas had been revoked in consequence of the non-action of the officers. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky had been reorganized, it having ceased to work in 1858 owing to the G. W. Secretary having done his best to get the members transferred to another organization. There were only two or three Lodges working in New York; and it was reported that there were 9 Lodges in California; 1 in North Carolina; 10 in Maine; 1 in Vermont; and 1 in Rhode Island. Six "good and efficient Lodges" were working in Virginia, and the R. W. G. Secretary said "were it not for the unfortunate circumstances at Harper's Ferry we would long ere this have had a Grand Lodge in this State."

The Executive Officers elected were:

**Executive
Officers.**

R. W. G. T., S. B. Chase, Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. C., Harry H. Paine.

R. W. G. V. T., Emilie C. S. Chilton, Tennessee.

R. W. G. S., Erie J. Leech, Iowa.

1860.

R. W. G. Treas., D. R. Pershing, Indiana.

“Chase’s Digest of Decisions” had been prepared and was approved and recommended as an “essential help” to the proper discharge of the duties of all “executing and judicial officers.” The support of Temperance newspapers and publications were cordially recommended in a report prepared by James Black, of Pennsylvania, from which the following is an extract:

Chase's Digest.

Temperance Literature.

“All experience shows that the Temperance man, or that Temperance society which is best instructed in the scientific, social, and moral nature and effects of intoxicating liquors, is the best qualified for usefulness, and is the most firm and uniform representative of total abstinence. Our duty to the community in which we live, our duty to ourselves and particularly to our children, manifestly is to educate them in the principles of Bible Temperance—total abstinence. * * * We earnestly recommend our officers and members to plant a love and desire for Temperance literature in every Lodge room throughout our Order; thus will not only our members better understand their obligations and duties, but the aim and object of our noble and best of organizations—the overthrow of intemperance in our land—be the sooner accomplished.”



CHAPTER III.

DURING THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865.

R. W. G. Lodge Session 1861, St. Louis, Missouri. 1861.

Stirring events had followed each other in rapid succession ere the R. W. G. Lodge assembled for its seventh session, at St. Louis, Missouri, in May, 1861. An excited presidential campaign, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln, of immortal memory, had been followed by the attempted secession from the American Union of the Southern States, and the opening of the disastrous civil war by the successful attack upon Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, in April. The report of the R. W. G. Templar Chase referred thus to the state of the country:

“Our country’s peace and existence are in jeopardy. Everywhere as we journeyed hither we found the people in arms, having left the home fireside, the farm, and the workshop for the camp. But, alas! how many vacant seats do we now find in our Lodges caused by the recruits for camp life.”

The membership reported was 64,953, but no returns had been received from the Grand Lodges in the Southern States. The latest records gave 21 Lodges in Kentucky, 36 in Alabama, 66 in Mississippi, and 220 in Missouri. Six Lodges had

Membership.

1861. been instituted in 1859 in Virginia, but in 1860 only one remained; the R. W. G. Secretary attributing the failure of the others to the terror produced by John Brown's march into the Old Dominion, it "having frightened them out of existence." Special action was taken to form camp or military Lodges, and this was quickly taken advantage of by the State Grand Lodges.

**Military
Lodge.**

Wisconsin loyally expressed by resolution their "firm attachment to the cause in which our brothers are engaged—the cause of the Union, Constitutional liberty, and civil freedom." Their G. C. Templar (Hon. S. D. Hastings), in his report, said that "the soldier, surrounded by all the evil influences of the camp, needs our aid more than we need his money." The Grand Lodge therefore agreed that no "tax" should be payable by military Lodges. Three of these had been formed bearing the significant names of "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Red, White and Blue," and "The Tricolor."

**New Grand
Lodges.**

New Grand Lodges had been instituted in the following States: CALIFORNIA, on May 29, 1860, E. H. Bishop, G. W. C. Templar, T. W. Lockwood, G. W. Secretary; and MAINE, on August 23, 1860, Nicholas Berry, G. W. C. Templar, E. C. Lowe, G. W. Secretary. The Grand Lodge of KANSAS had been reorganized on September 26, 1860.

Spread of Order.

The Order was introduced into TEXAS in 1860 by the institution of "Pioneer" Lodge, No. 1, at Weston, but it had only a short and feeble ex-

istence. Early in 1861 two Lodges were instituted in DELAWARE, viz.: Union Lodge, No. 1, at Corner Ketch, and Delaware Lodge, No. 2, at Wilmington. In NEW YORK State a beginning had been made to revive the Order. A. M. Tombs, of Syracuse, had been commissioned as Deputy R. W. G. Templar, and had instituted four Lodges.

1861.

The Grand Lodge of Indiana memorialized this (1861) session of R. W. G. Lodge in favor of starting a Juvenile Order for young people from ten to sixteen years of age, but it was not till 1869 that the R. W. G. Lodge officially recognized such an institution.

Juvenile Order.

The following were the Executive Officers for 1861-2:

Executive Officers.

R. W. G. T., Hon. Simeon B. Chase, Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. C., Thomas H. Shaw, Kentucky.

R. W. G. V. T., Amanda M. Way, Indiana.

R. W. G. S., Erie J. Leech, Iowa.

R. W. G. Treas., George S. Graves, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. Lodge Session 1862, Detroit, Michigan.

The eighth session of the R. W. G. Lodge was held at Detroit, Michigan. The long, dark shadow of civil war was resting on all associations throughout the United States, and paralyzing the efforts of the workers. In many places the Lodge rooms were kept open, and all the work done by the sisters. R. W. G. Templar Chase, in his report, said:

R. W. G. L.
1862.

“We come together amid perilous times when the fair fabric of our Government, one of the best

1862. ever given to man, is attempted to be destroyed.
* * * We have *now* no apprehension for the ultimate success of our efforts to sustain our Government. No society, moral or religious, has more representatives than ours in the service of the Government, aiding in putting down this unholy rebellion. Many mourn the loss of sons, husbands, and brothers fallen in this glorious service. Let us pause to shed a tear of sympathy with them, and pray God to bind up the wounded heart.

“What a field will soon be opened out before us! Intemperance is alarmingly on the increase. In addition, we may soon expect the great flood of demoralization from the war, and it will be for the Church, and our own and kindred organizations, to counteract its blighting influence.”

Southern States.

R. W. G. T. Chase reported that the Order might be considered to be extinct in the seceded States; but the one Lodge in Virginia and some Lodges in Kentucky continued to work. In Missouri the devastating hand of war had swept nearly the entire state, and the Order suffered greatly.

Erie J. Leech of Iowa, who had been elected R. W. G. Secretary in 1861, having volunteered for war service, had resigned his office in September, and George W. McCrary, of Iowa, was appointed in his place. Brother McCrary soon himself became a soldier, and later Secretary of War under President Hayes, and afterwards a distinguished lawyer and a United States Circuit Judge. The following was the membership reported:

Membership.

California, 2,550 members in 46 Lodges; Canada, 15,869 in 322 Lodges; Illinois, 12,123 in 85 Lodges; Indiana, 3,470 in 85 Lodges; Iowa, 556

in 202 Lodges; Kansas, 496 in 11 Lodges; Michigan, 2,259 members; Massachusetts, 1,860 in 27 Lodges; Missouri, 716 in 24 Lodges; Ohio, 2,392 in 61 Lodges; Pennsylvania, 1,592 in 35 Lodges; Wisconsin, 6,069 in 211 Lodges. No reports were received from Maine and Minnesota. The following Subordinate Lodges were reported as working in States in which there were no Grand Lodges: Delaware, 2; Nebraska, 2; New York, 5; New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 1; Connecticut, 1.

The Committee on the State of the Order, of which James Black, of Pennsylvania, was con-
vener, submitted an excellent report, of which the following is an extract: State of Order.

"We have cause for congratulation and thankfulness to Almighty God, that in the midst of the excitement, financial trouble, and calls of patriotism of the present year, our Order has not only survived, but in some localities, not including the seat of the rebellion, has maintained its comparative strength, whilst in others there has been an increase in Lodges and in membership. When the present unholy rebellion has been suppressed, we may hope that each state and territory will have its Good Templar organization, teaching 'Total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State' as the only safe, true rule of action for the suppression of intemperance. The Order is a sounder and more efficient agent of temperance than the world has ever yet known, capable of exercising a greater influence for the reform of the inebriate, promotive of more prevention, and to a greater degree impressing the public in favor of total abstinence from the popular intoxicating drinks, than any other organization which has preceded it. Its system of

1862. sustained traveling lecturers, now happily in activity in most of our Grand Lodges, its tracts, its organizations are so many warnings, examples, and appeals to the people. Our confidence in the strength of the social and family influence of the Order to sustain our cause in times of apathy, or when the public attention is wholly absorbed by other interests, should, from the experience of the past year, be thoroughly established. Satisfied that the basis of our organization is good and true, we should be the more earnest everywhere to extend its operations—that its superior efficiency for the redemption of the fallen, the support and guide of the feeble, the protection of the young and pure, should be experienced, and its power to grapple with and overthrow the vice of the use and traffic in intoxicating drinks should be felt and feared.”

Executive Officers.

The Executive Officers for 1862-3 were:

- R. W. G. T., S. B. Chase, Pennsylvania.
- R. W. G. C., George S. Graves, Wisconsin.
- R. W. G. V. T., Amanda M. Way, Indiana.
- R. W. G. S., D. R. Pershing, Indiana.
- R. W. G. Tr., J. W. Ferguson, Canada.

R. W. G. L. Session 1863, Chicago, Illinois.

**R. W. G. L.
1863.**

The war continued to absorb all the energies of the people, so that when the R. W. G. Lodge assembled in 1863, for its ninth session, at Chicago, Illinois, it had to be reported that no great forward movement had been made in any of the old States.

Reports.

The following were the reports from Grand Lodges:

	Mem.	Lodges.	1863.
California	4,110	87	
Canada	17,157	303	
Illinois	14,726	323	
Indiana	2,500	62	
Iowa	5,597	110	
Kansas	285	12	
Maine	457	7	
Massachusetts	1,990	26	
Michigan	2,500	45	
Minnesota	284	5	
Missouri	500	8	
Ohio	2,324	64	
Pennsylvania	1,616	32	
Wisconsin	5,066	94	
Total	52,484	1,078	

A prize of \$200 was offered for a new Subordinate Ritual, R. W. G. Templar Chase, in his report, having urged decisive action to be taken to put an end to the unsatisfactory state of matters resulting from having two different Rituals in use.

Ritual.

At this session Hon. Simeon B. Chase retired from the chair, and the Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, of Wisconsin, was elected. He had joined Capitol Lodge at Madison in February, 1857, and took his seat as a Grand Lodge Representative in 1860, when he was elected G. C. Templar and a Representative to R. W. G. Lodge, which he attended for the first time, in 1861. The next year he rendered efficient service as convener of the Finance Committee, and laid a firm foundation for correct accounts being kept. R. W. G. Templar Chase was requested at this session to prepare

**Samuel D.
Hastings,
R. W. G. T.**

1863: an Exposition of the Order, and in response issued his famous "Manual" which has ever since remained unrivalled.

**Chase's
"Manual."**

**"Rebel"
Members.** At this session the R. W. G. Lodge resolved that it would not hold fellowship with Lodges whose members were in rebellion against the Government.

**Executive
Officers.** The Executive Officers for 1863-4 were:

R. W. G. T., Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. C., John Evans, Michigan.

R. W. G. V. T., Olivia N. Detwiller, Iowa.

R. W. G. S., Rolla A. Law, Illinois.

R. W. G. Treas., J. W. Ferguson, Canada.

P. R. W. G. T., Hon. Simeon B. Chase, Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. L. Session 1864, Cleveland, Ohio.

**R. W. G. L.
1864:** The war was still in progress when the R. W. G. Lodge assembled for its tenth session at Cleveland, Ohio. A membership of 68,410 was reported. R. W. G. Templar Hastings, in his report, said:

**I. O. G. T.
World-Wide.**

"In the work of temperance there is no need for any national distinction, and the I. O. G. T. knows none. Every member may say, in this respect at least, 'My country is the world, and all mankind are my countrymen,' for we recognize in every human being a brother. The Bible reveals to us the fact that we are the children of a common parent, that God 'hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell upon the face of the earth,' and that all mankind are equally the objects of His love and care."

R. W. G. T. Hastings urged a liberal support of the temperance press, and reported that there were three Templar Papers published in Wisconsin, and one each in California, Illinois and Ohio. One interesting section of his report contained a defence of the Order against an attack that had been made upon it. The following sentences are equally true now as when first penned:

1864.
Templar Papers.

“Ours is purely a temperance organization. After paying our necessary incidental expenses, our entire means are used to spread light and truth, to support public meetings, public lectures, and publications. Our organizations and our forms and ceremonies are merely means for the accomplishment of a great and important end, and that is, to advance the cause of temperance, to reform the inebriate, and to save the youth from forming habits of intoxication. This is our great and only aim. We have no interest in our ritual services, solemn initiation, regalia, signs, grips, etc., any further than they can be made instrumental in redeeming our land from the curse of intemperance.”

Good Templary
a Temperance
Organization.

Two new Grand Lodges had been instituted, viz.: VERMONT on January 13, 1864, D. W. Burroughs, G. W. C. T., E. S. Cowles, G. W. S.; and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND on March 10, 1864. Six Lodges had been instituted in Kentucky and one in Maryland.

New Grand
Lodges.

A new Ritual for Subordinate Lodges was adopted at this session and it has been the basis of that in use ever since. An agitation against “Degrees” was begun by a proposal to abolish them. It was agreed to memorialize President

Ritual.
Degrees.

1864. Lincoln, asking the abolition of the whiskey ration in the army.

Washingtonian Home. During the year the Grand Lodge of Illinois established "The Washingtonian Home Association of Chicago," to which hundreds owe their reformation and happiness, and the world the restoration of citizens from drunkenness to usefulness.

Reports.	Mem.	Lodges.
California	4,127	97
Canada	13,051	297
Illinois	23,140	500
Indiana	2,348	55
Iowa	6,724	100
Kansas	322	13
Maine	506	9
Massachusetts	2,248	28
Michigan	4,508	62
Minnesota	500	9
Missouri	954	20
Ohio	3,000	*50
Pennsylvania	2,018	52
Wisconsin	7,012	205
Total	70,458	1,497

*Estimated.

Executive Officers.

The Executive Officers for 1864-5 were:
 R. W. G. T., Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, Wisconsin.
 R. W. G. C., James Black, Pennsylvania.
 R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. F. Worth, Iowa.
 R. W. G. S., Rolla A. Law, Illinois.
 R. W. G. Treas., J. W. Ferguson, Canada.
 P. R. W. G. T., Hon. Simeon B. Chase, Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. Lodge Session, 1865, London, Ontario, 1865.
Canada.

Peace again reigned throughout the United States when the R. W. G. Lodge assembled for its eleventh session at London, Canada. The war was virtually at an end when General Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865, at Appomatox Court House, but the nation had been plunged into mourning by the assassination of President Lincoln on the 14th of the same month.

R. W. G. Templar Hastings, in his report, said:

“During the past year our progress has been onward. All through the South, following the footsteps of the Union Army, our Lodges have taken a foothold that, with proper cultivation, will expand into such vigorous growth as the projectors of the Order never dreamed of, for already, in the far-off Territory of New Mexico, the Order is firmly established, and at no very distant day the seeds sown by a Californian regiment shall grow into a sturdy Grand Lodge. In Missouri, too, where the Order but barely survived the shock of war, the Lodges are again at work, and the Grand Lodge shows a renewed vigor that in the future will go far beyond anything in the past of this once prosperous State. While all the Southern States are more or less engaged in the work of the Order, none are far enough advanced to warrant the formation of Grand Lodges.

“In the terrible struggle that has devastated and filled our land with mourning during the past four years, I am proud of the opportunity of bearing witness to the alacrity and unanimity with which Good Templars have responded to every call and demand of our beloved country. They have shown no hesitancy or timid delay in meeting these demands, but upon the muster roll of

R. W. G. L.
1865.

Peace.

Southern States.

Good Templars
in Wartime.

1865. every corps, division, brigade, regiment, and nearly every company in our grand army of the Republic are found the names of members of our beloved Order. As brothers and members of the Order we love so well, we owe to their memories a debt of gratitude not easily repaid, and to their families and relatives our sympathies and our protection."

Rolla A. Law, R. W. G. S., said in his report:

9000
Templar
Soldiers.

"The year has not been one of idleness on the part of Good Templarism. With the bloody hand of war on more than nine-tenths of the territory embraced within the limits of your jurisdiction; with five Grand Lodges blotted out by the rebellion in the southern section of the United States, and two others nearly paralyzed; with some nine thousand of our brethren enlisted 'for the war,' from their respective Lodges, and the 'war question' occupying the attention, more or less, of all minds; with the contributions of all classes of the people to the funds for the benefit of soldiers' families, aid societies, sanitary commissions, and other agencies of practical benevolence, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars;—in the face of all these obstacles to our advancement:—to which might be added the increased prevalence of drinking habits, caused by the demoralizing influences of an excited public feeling;—in the face of all these, it is gratifying to report that we have not only maintained the ground occupied one year since, but have gradually advanced our pickets, gained new victories on old, and planted our standard on new fields; gratifying to report that our ranks have not been decimated, and that we now have more of the sinews of war at our command than at any former period in the history of this R. W. G. Lodge."

The R. W. G. Secretary had been endeavoring to obtain a roll of Honor of Good Templar soldiers, and from Wisconsin 1,600 names were re-

ceived, from Illinois over 2,000, and more or less 1865.
from other states.

The reports showed that there had been 50,000 **Suspensions.**
initiations during the year, and a great number
of suspensions. This occupied the particular at-
tention of the R. W. G. Lodge, and led to the
recommendation that efficient Financial Secretaries
should be appointed who would make the regular
collection of fees and dues a matter of business.
The Lodge room, they said, should be made a "con-
genial home" for all who join the Order, the
meetings made pleasant and profitable, and the
members led to love the Order because of the
friends they find there to greet them, and the con-
genial associations formed in our Lodge rooms.

The reports from the several Grand Lodges **Reports.**
were as follows:

California	4,157	members,	97	Lodges
Canada	14,541	"	362	"
Connecticut	1,530	"	13	"
Delaware	864	"	11	"
Illinois	26,143	"	461	"
Indiana	2,736	"	55	"
Iowa	9,833	"	171	"
Kansas	322	"	13	"
Kentucky	621	"	19	"
Massachusetts	3,398	"	38	"
Michigan	8,000	"	100	"
Maine	506	"	9	"
Minnesota	1,087	"	16	"
Missouri	1,881	"	34	"
Ohio	3,314	"	55	"
Pennsylvania	4,306	"	70	"
Prince Edward Island	712	"	22	"
Wisconsin	13,309	"	227	"
Total	75,932	"	1,605	"

1865. The following new Grand Lodges had been organized: **DELAWARE** on 14th September, 1864; **New Grand Lodges.** **KENTUCKY** on 13th October, 1864, "though the State was overrun with guerillas"; **CONNECTICUT** on 21st March, 1865; **NEW YORK** on 17th May, 1865; (Those in Kentucky and New York were, of course, reorganizations).

Executive Officers. The Executive Officers for 1865-6 were:
R. W. G. T., Hon. S. D. Hastings, Wisconsin.
R. W. G. C., James Black, Pennsylvania.
R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. L. S. Cowdery, Illinois.
R. W. G. S., Rolla A. Law, Illinois.
R. W. G. Treas., Simeon Morrill, Canada.
P. R. W. G. T., Hon. S. B. Chase, Pennsylvania.

As we here take leave of references to the war, we cannot do better than transcribe a paragraph from the reply made by R. W. G. T. Hastings to the public address of welcome in the City Hall, London, Canada, at the R. W. G. Lodge session in 1865:

American War

"The war in which we have been engaged has cost millions of dollars, and it has desolated one of the fairest portions of the world—our Southern States, and it has cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens. But we feel that we deserved it. Our land, both north and south, was guilty in the sight of God. God called on us to repent. He called again and again, but the people listened not to His voice, and now He has wiped out this great sin of American slavery in a sea of blood and desolation. We are now free from this great sin. O, sir, I believe that the blessing of God will now be poured out upon the American people. Let us learn from this great trial through which we have just passed,

that God looks upon sin with abhorrence, and 1865.
that if it is not repented of He will punish those
who commit it. My friends, your country and my
country are guilty of a great sin—the sin of in-
temperance. The time may come, if we will not
repent of it, when God may see it necessary to
wipe it out in blood as He has the great sin of
the American people. I say, then, let us heed the
lesson which this great war has taught the peo-
ple of the world. Let us wipe out the sin of in-
temperance from our lands ere destruction over-
takes us.”

CHAPTER IV.

AFTER THE WAR—1866-1870.

R. W. G. Lodge Session 1866, Boston, Mass. 1866.

The twelfth session of the R. W. G. Lodge was held at Boston, Mass., in 1866. R. W. G. Templar Hastings began his report by saying: **R. W. G. L. 1866.**

“The past has been a year long to be remembered in the history of the temperance movement. There has been throughout the length and breadth of the land an awakening of the people to the claims of the temperance cause, and at the present moment there is more interest in its principles, and more effort being made to promote its success, than there has been at any period during the last ten years. The Order of Good Templars has not been an indifferent spectator of the great awakening, but on the contrary, our members everywhere have been up and doing, and it is with the most profound gratitude to Almighty God that I am enabled to announce to you a most cheering state of prosperity throughout our entire jurisdiction. The increase in our membership during the past year has been unparalleled in our previous history, and there has been a most gratifying increase in the zeal and activity of the members of the Order generally.” **After the War.**

New Grand Lodges had been instituted in **NEW HAMPSHIRE** on October 11, 1865, and in **OREGON** **New Grand Lodge.** and **WASHINGTON TERRITORY** on May 15, 1865.

The membership reported was as follows: **California, 7,914; Connecticut, 3,975; Delaware, 1,725;** **Reports.**

1866. Illinois, 31,334; Indiana, 7,106; Iowa, 13,461; Kansas, 752; Kentucky, 1,199; Maine, 6,682; Massachusetts, 8,533; Michigan, 16,000; Minnesota, 4,443; Missouri, 6,209; New Hampshire, 1,932; New York, 2,462; Ohio, 6,384; Pennsylvania, 8,565; Vermont, 941; Wisconsin, 21,098; Canada, 17,792; Prince Edward Island, 761; total, 168,548 in 2,686 Lodges. In addition there were Subordinate Lodges in New Mexico and Utah; Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, West Virginia and Rhode Island.

State of Order.

The Committee on the State of the Order said in their report:

“The reports furnish the facts which warrant the belief that a wide sphere of usefulness is open to our beloved Order in this country. That an advance of more than one hundred per cent. of membership should have been made in a single year appears prophetic of the almost countless host who shall soon flock to our standard, and advance under our leadership to a brilliant, successful charge upon our common foe. We trust that as an Order the dangerous and inefficient periods of our childhood and youth are passed, and that the strength and wisdom of our maturer years shall hereafter tell mightily upon the great temperance reform. With our better digested codes, perfected Rituals, efficient and comparatively well patronized presses, with at least 3,000 Lodges spreading like a golden network over the whole country, broken by no national lines, rent by no schisms, but endeared to each other by devotion to a common cause, our sympathies ever awake by the presence of the charitable objects for whom we labour, and our prayers ascending to heaven for help, we must triumph.”

The Executive Officers for 1866-7 were:

R. W. G. T., Samuel D. Hastings, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. C., James Black, Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. V. T., Amanda Lane, Massachusetts.

R. W. G. S., Julius A. Spencer, Ohio.

R. W. G. Treas., Simeon Morrill, Canada.

R. W. G. T., Simeon B. Chase, Pennsylvania.

1866.

**Executive
Officers.**

Attention was directed at this session to a desire to introduce the Order among foreigners in America, and it was agreed to have the Rituals and tracts published in the German and Scandinavian languages.

**Ritual
Translations.**

R. W. G. Lodge Session 1867, Detroit, Michigan.

R. W. G. Templar Hastings in his report to the thirteenth session of the R. W. G. Lodge, which was held at Detroit, Mich., in 1867, said:

**R. W. G. L.
1867.**

“Although our Order claims to be but one division of the great temperance army of the land, we think the time has come when we are fully entitled to be recognized as the largest division of that great army, and, as we outnumber any single organization, we should remember that our responsibilities are greater, and we shall be expected to do a larger share of the work. Since the close of the war the attention of the people has been turned to the evils of intemperance as never before, and the great increase of our Order is but one of the many evidences that the question as to how these great evils can be removed is the next one that is to come up for consideration and settlement. Our Order is extending in the southern states, and it is a fact of interest that we now have more members in the aggregate, in the former slave states, than we had in the most prosperous days of our existence previous to the rebellion.”

**Good Templars
Largest
Temperance
Organization.**

1867. New Grand Lodges had been instituted in DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA on 15th of November, 1866; WEST VIRGINIA on 18th of December, 1866; RHODE ISLAND on 15th of January, 1867; NOVA SCOTIA on 5th of February, 1867; MARYLAND on 27th of February, 1867.

Reports. The membership reported was as follows:

United States.—California, 5,555; Connecticut, 6,430; Delaware, 2,054; District of Columbia, 630; Illinois, 36,288; Indiana, 14,633; Iowa, 15,637; Kansas, 1,508; Kentucky, 2,635; Maine, 21,849; Maryland, no return; Massachusetts, 24,598; Michigan, 30,000; Minnesota, 8,920; Missouri, 8,529; New Hampshire, 4,504; New York, 19,248; Ohio, 13,184; Oregon, 2,780; Pennsylvania, 17,961; Rhode Island, 1,001; Vermont, no return; West Virginia, 1,741; Wisconsin, 28,795.

Canada.—Canada, 19,945; Nova Scotia, 571; Prince Edward Island, 788.

Subordinate Lodges in New Mexico, Nebraska, Texas, New Jersey, Tennessee, Utah and Virginia, 1,396.

Total, 291,180 members in 4,432 Lodges.

Future Work. An excellent report was presented by a special committee on "Future Work," of which R. W. G. Co., James Black, of Pennsylvania, was convener. The following are extracts from that report:

"After full consideration, your committee unanimously assent to the suggestion of the Worthy Templar that there is a wide field for labor, which this R. W. G. Lodge may enter upon, and can with propriety occupy. Our Grand Lodges, by their Constitutions, are confined in their labors for tem-

perance and the Order to the territory named in their respective Charters, and it is believed by your committee, have no authority, if they severally had the means, and were not fully occupied by the demands of the work in their own jurisdictions, to appropriate means, or organize effort beyond their appropriate spheres. * * * *

“Both at the north and south there is open a wide field for profitable labor. Shall we occupy it? Does not duty as well as interest prompt to large sacrifices, if necessary, that the blessings of temperance and the beneficial principles of our Order should be spread in these wide and inviting regions? * * * * *

“It seems to your committee that inasmuch as this body is earnestly invited to occupy the ground, and there is no Grand Lodge that has legitimate authority, much less the means to perform this labor, and that the cause we have at heart will be promoted thereby, that plainly it is the duty of this R. W. G. Lodge to make provision, and direct agencies to be employed that shall fully meet exigencies that may arise in the progress of our cause, and occupy the ground herein referred to. * * * * *

“The history of the world has shown that God has raised up organizations, political, religious and moral, for the accomplishment of great purposes, and while faithful to the objects of their creation has blessed and prospered them, but when forgetful or faithless, has removed them and given their ‘crown’ to others. It is pleasant to believe that our Order has been raised up for the purpose of effectively carrying out the principles we profess, but it will be woe unto us if from indifference, decline of zeal, want of courage, or of reliance upon God to give the means we may devise by His aid for the promotion of His cause, we fail to ‘go forward’ in the way opened, although it may seem surrounded with difficulty and danger.”

It was resolved at this session:

“That we deem it highly important and our im-

**Juvenile
Organizations.**

1867. perative duty as Good Templars to organize the children under our immediate care and jurisdiction into Juvenile Temperance Societies in connection with our Subordinate Lodges."

**Extension to
Great Britain.**

Applications were presented for commissions for brethren to act as instituting officers in England, and were referred to the R. W. G. Templar, "with full powers to take such steps as he may deem judicious and expedient to introduce this Order into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" because "this Order is intended to be universal in its extent to all conditions and orders of men and women in all parts of the world, and every favorable opportunity should be taken advantage of to extend it where it has not already been introduced, and the present time would seem to present peculiar facilities for its introduction into Europe."

**Executive
Officers.**

The Executive Officers for 1867-8 were:

R. W. G. T., Samuel D. Hastings, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. Co., James Black, Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. V. T., Amanda Lane, Massachusetts.

R. W. G. S., Julius A. Spencer, Ohio.

R. W. G. Treas., Simeon Morrill, Canada. (S. Morrill resigned during his term of office and R. L. Willard was appointed in his place.)

P. R. W. G. T., Simeon B. Chase, Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. Lodge Session, 1868, Richmond, Indiana.

**R. W. G. L.
1868.**

At the fourteenth session of the R. W. G. Lodge which was held at Richmond, Indiana, R. W. G. T. Hastings reported that—

Progress. "The year has been one of most encouraging

progress. While the Order has been occupying new territory in every direction, north, south, east and west, we have been enlarging our borders and strengthening our stakes in the territory previously occupied. The Order has been introduced into New Brunswick in the far northeast, into North and South Carolina and Georgia in the south, Arkansas on the southwest, and into Montana in the far northwest." **1868.**

New Grand Lodges had been instituted in NEW JERSEY on June 19, 1867; NEBRASKA on July 9, 1867; TENNESSEE on December 10, 1867; IDAHO on February 18, 1868; and COLORADO on March 17, 1868. **New Grand Lodges.**

The membership reported was as follows: California, 7,084; Colorado, 788; Connecticut, 7,752; Delaware, 1,875; District of Columbia, 1,046; Idaho, 600; Illinois, 30,812; Indiana, 18,117; Iowa, 13,049; Kansas, 1,183; Kentucky, 4,299; Maine, 29,144; Maryland, 2,706; Massachusetts, 25,490; Michigan, 50,000; Minnesota, 8,161; Missouri, 10,958; Nebraska, 1,665; New Hampshire, 5,973; New Jersey, 1,515; New York, 45,335; Ohio, 24,836; Oregon, 5,392; Pennsylvania, 32,146; Rhode Island, 2,414; Tennessee, 1,309; Vermont, 4,300; West Virginia, no return; Wisconsin, 20,122; Canada, 20,122; Nova Scotia, 1,336; Prince Edward Island, 971. There were also in Subordinate Lodges in New Brunswick, Virginia, Texas, North Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, New Mexico, Montana and South Carolina, 1,636. Total membership, 389,672 in 6,050 Lodges. **Reports.**

A proposal to endorse "Cold Water Temples," with their rituals as the Juvenile organization of **Juvenile Organizations.**

1868. the Order, was negatived, and it was left to Grand Lodges to adopt the means they considered best calculated to educate the children and save them from the snares of the tempter.

Executive Officers.

The Executive Officers for 1868-9 were:

- R. W. G. T., Jonathan H. Orne, Massachusetts.
- R. W. G. Co., H. H. Giles, Wisconsin.
- R. W. G. V. T., Rebecca I. Reed, West Virginia.
- R. W. G. S., Julius A. Spencer, Ohio.
- R. W. G. Treas., John Campbell, Missouri.
- P. R. W. G. T., Samuel D. Hastings, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. Lodge Session 1869, Oswego, New York.

R. W. G. L.
1869.

R. W. G. Templar Orne, in his report to the fifteenth session of R. W. G. Lodge, which was held at Oswego, New York, said:

Progress.

“We meet again to find our Order in a prosperous and flourishing condition. A net gain of at least 500 Lodges and 30,000 members is the claim we offer as the result of the untiring devotion of the officers and their agents in the different Grand Lodge jurisdictions; and at no period during our history has the work been prosecuted with more energy, determination and success than at the present time. Our Order was never stronger in all the elements that constituted power and efficiency than it is to-day. From ocean to ocean, and from the farthest regions of civilization on the north to the waters of the Gulf on the south its watch fires are burning on thousands of altars to guide the wanderer to paths of sobriety, virtue and peace; and as the handmaid of religion it points to God and heaven as the sources of grace and wisdom, to lead the weary pilgrim to eternal joys.”

The R. W. G. Templar then notes what must be recorded as the most important event in the his-

tory of the Order since its foundation,—the introduction of Good Templary into the Eastern Hemisphere: 1869.

“Soon after the close of the last session Brother Joseph Malins, of Philadelphia, being then about to remove to England, solicited authority to organize Lodges in that country; and England being the place of his birth and early manhood it was deemed a favorable opportunity to introduce the Order into that country. He was accordingly commissioned and succeeded in instituting a Lodge in Birmingham which assumed the name of Columbia, as a graceful compliment to our own country. Since that event two additional Lodges have been instituted in the same city, and the intelligence we have recently received from this faithful Deputy assures us that the time is not far distant when the Independent Order of Good Templars will become a power for the promotion of the temperance reform in the mother country.”

**Introduction to
England.**

The following new Grand Lodges had been instituted: MONTANA on April 19, 1869; VIRGINIA on April 28, 1869; and NEW BRUNSWICK on May 18, 1869.

**New Grand
Lodges.**

The membership reported was as follows: California, 8,347; Colorado, 1,166; Connecticut, 8,012; Delaware, 1,369; District of Columbia, 740; Idaho, 518; Illinois, 21,546; Indiana, 16,876; Iowa, 12,665; Kansas, 1,874; Kentucky, 5,871; Maine, 28,188; Maryland, 3,125; Massachusetts, 23,018; Michigan, 30,000; Minnesota, 6,800; Missouri, 6,101; Montana, 385; Nebraska, 1,449; New Hampshire, 4,294; New Jersey, 3,285; New York, 64,331; Ohio, 27,329; Oregon, 4,672; Pennsylvania, 30,305; Rhode Island, 3,111; Tennessee,

Reports.

1869. no report; Vermont, 6,980; Virginia, 457; West Virginia, 4,740; Wisconsin, 14,457; Canada, 21,522; New Brunswick, no report; Nova Scotia, 1,656; Prince Edward Island, 1,368. Subordinate Lodges in New Brunswick; Texas; Georgia; North Carolina, Arkansas, England, Dakota and South Carolina, 1,315.

Total membership, 377,502 in 6,216 Lodges.

**Juvenile
Organizations.**

A special committee on Juvenile Organizations reported as follows:

“Believing, as statistics show, that a large majority of the drunkards of our country acquire the appetite for alcoholic drinks when young, and that if we wish to succeed in the noble mission in which we are engaged, *we must educate* the children in the principles of the Order; therefore,

“*Resolved*, That it is the imperative duty of every Grand Lodge to see that the children, in their respective jurisdictions, are thoroughly organized into temperance societies, and educated in the principles of temperance.

“*Resolved*, That as a means in part for the accomplishment of this object, temperance papers, tracts and books, adapted to the children, should be circulated among them.”

This report was adopted.

**State of the
Order.**

The Committee on the State of the Order, in their report, said:

“It is very gratifying to learn of the organization of Lodges of Good Templars in Great Britain, our mother country, of revered memory. There is not a brother or sister in all our Order who will not feel the ties of fraternal regard strengthened and deepened by this event, and who when they learn that the British Ensign, the glorious flag of old England, and the Stars and Stripes, were lovingly entwined over the heads of their represen-

tatives at the present session, will not pray that their loving folds may never be unloosed, but always remain the badge of peace, religion and civilization between England and America as they are now the evidence of the unity existing in our widely extended Order. England and America—may no thought or feeling ever disturb their harmony, or interfere with the mission of carrying a high intelligence and the arts and science of civilization, with an open Bible and pure religion throughout the world.” 1869.

At this 1869 session S. B. Chase, P. R. W. G. T., presented the following resolution, which was adopted: **Missionary to Scotland.**

“*Resolved*, That Brother Thomas Roberts, of Pennsylvania, be appointed by this R. W. G. Lodge to labor as Lecturer and D. R. W. G. Templar in Scotland for three months from June 15th next and his necessary expenses to and from said country be paid by this body.”

R. W. G. Templar Orne, in his report, said that it should be the aim of all Good Templars to make the benefits of the Order as practical as possible for those who seek the shelter of our Lodges. He pointed with pride to the illustrations of successful effort in this direction in the Washingtonian Homes at Chicago and Quincy, established and nourished by the bounty of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. These, he said, were “monuments that will ever proclaim the noble humanity of our organization.” He also pointed to the example set by the Grand Lodge of California “in her efforts to establish and endow an institution that shall rob the Good Templar’s dying hour of painful anxiety, in the thought that he leaves his orphans **Good Templar Homes and Orphanages.**”

1869. the legacy of a home when God shall call him to the great Grand Lodge above."

Executive Officers.

The Executive Officers for 1869-70 were:

R. W. G. T., Jonathan H. Orne, Massachusetts.

R. W. G. Co., W. S. Williams, Canada.

R. W. G. V. T., Fannie Woodbury, Illinois.

R. W. G. S., Julius A. Spencer, Ohio.

R. W. G. Treas., John Campbell, Missouri.

P. R. W. G. T., Samuel D. Hastings, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. L. Session 1870, St. Louis, Missouri.

**R. W. G. L.
1870.**

At the sixteenth session of the R. W. G. Lodge, which was held at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1870, R. W. G. Templar Orne reported the success of Brother Roberts in instituting the Order in Scotland, and the satisfactory progress of the Order in England. "We have now," he said, "forty-one Grand Lodges of our Order, with a membership far exceeding that of all other similar organizations combined, and it is gradually winning recognition as a power for good in countries peopled with seventy-five millions of the human race."

Progress.

New Grand Lodges.

The following new Grand Lodges had been instituted: GEORGIA, November 22, 1869; TEXAS, January 18, 1870; WASHINGTON TERRITORY, March 24, 1870; ALABAMA, April 12, 1870; SCOTLAND, May 7, 1870.

Reports.

The membership reported was: Alabama, 1,200; California, 7,188; Colorado, 1,607; Connecticut, 8,954; Delaware, 1,277; District of Columbia, 446; Georgia, 1,200; Idaho, 549; Illinois, 15,807; Indiana, 16,171; Iowa, 12,579; Kansas, 3,640; Ken-

tucky, 8,477; Maine, 24,168; Maryland, 4,466; 1870.
Massachusetts, 19,127; Michigan, 20,000; Minne-
sota, 3,878; Missouri, 7,921; Montana, 378; Ne-
braska, no report; New Hampshire, 3,553; New
Jersey, 5,565; New York, 74,380; Ohio, 20,630;
Oregon, 5,218; Pennsylvania, 34,379; Rhode
Island, 2,714; Tennessee, 244; Texas, 600; Ver-
mont, 8,655; Virginia, 735; Washington Territory,
900; West Virginia, 4,964; Wisconsin, 12,221.

Canada, 22,432; New Brunswick, no report;
Nova Scotia, 2,923; Prince Edward Island, no
report.

Scotland, 3,400.

Subordinate Lodges in North Carolina; Eng-
land; Dakota Territory and Arkansas, 629.

Estimate for Lodges not reported, 3,156.

Total membership 363,205 in 5,913 Lodges.

A committee on Juvenile Temperance Organiza-
tions reported that "after a careful examination
of the various juvenile organizations your com-
mittee are unanimously of opinion that the "Cold
Water Templars" Organization is the most appro-
priate and efficient and the best adapted to edu-
cate the children in the principles of Temperance."

**Juvenile
Organization.**

It was agreed to adopt the Ritual of the Cold
Water Templars and a committee of five was ap-
pointed to prepare a Constitution and to take a
general supervision of the organization.

The Executive Officers for 1870-1 were:

**Executive
Officers.**

R. W. G. T., Jonathan H. Orne, Massachusetts.

R. W. G. Co., W. S. Williams, Canada.

R. W. G. V. T., Lillie Robinson, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. S., Julius A. Spencer, Ohio.

R. W. G. Treas., John Campbell, Missouri.

P. R. W. G. T., Samuel D. Hastings, Wisconsin.

CHAPTER V.

THE ORDER BECOMES WORLD-WIDE—1871-1876.

R. W. G. Lodge Session 1871, Baltimore, Maryland. 1871.

The seventeenth session of the R. W. G. Lodge was held at Baltimore, Maryland. R. W. G. Templar Orne reported that "the Order has now been established in all the States of the American Union except three, and in nearly all the Territories," while of the seven provinces embraced in the Dominion of Canada, five have Grand Lodges, and all but one have altars dedicated to the purpose of our mission.

"Our brethren 'beyond the sea' have won triumphs that are truly marvellous. The Grand Lodge of ENGLAND has one hundred Subordinate Lodges within its jurisdiction, and a large and increasing membership. Four hundred Lodges have been organized in SCOTLAND with a membership of 40,000. In October, 1870, the Order was introduced into IRELAND, by a deputation from Scotland. Thirty Lodges have been organized and the Order is increasing rapidly. A Lodge ("Cambria" Lodge, No. 1) was organized in WALES by Brother Joseph Malins (G. W. C. T. of England) on April 18, 1871.

"Thus in every geographical division of Great Britain our Order has been permanently established.

"It is with no common degree of pride and satisfaction that I recall the fact that during my three years of official service the Order has maintained

1871. a strength and influence as the leading temperance organization of the world, and that, during this time, it has been welcomed and established in the lands of Shakespeare and Burns with a faith and joy that have fairly rivaled our own."

Reports. The membership reported in 1871 was 385,720 in 6,691 Subordinate Lodges under 41 Grand Lodges. During the year Lodges had been formed in North Carolina and South Carolina and in the Territory of Dakota. The Grand Lodge of ENGLAND was instituted on July 25, 1870.

Grand Lodge of England.

Juvenile Organization.

A Constitution had been prepared for "COLD WATER TEMPLES," and in several Grand Lodge jurisdictions a number of Temples had been instituted. It was agreed that the R. W. G. Templar should annually appoint a General Superintendent to take charge of the work. The first General Superintendent was Professor Daniel Wilkins, Illinois.

Executive Officers.

The Executive Officers for 1871-2 were:

R. W. G. T., Rev. John Russell, Michigan.

R. W. G. Co., John J. Hickman, Kentucky.

R. W. G. V. T., Anna Raymond, New Jersey.

R. W. G. S., Julius A. Spencer, Ohio.

R. W. G. Treas., John Campbell, Missouri.

P. R. W. G. T., Jonathan H. Orne, Massachusetts.

R. W. G. Lodge Session 1872, Madison, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. L.

1872.

The eighteenth session of the R. W. G. Lodge was held at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1872.

Reports.

The membership reported was 400,603 in 7,326 Lodges under 44 Grand Lodges, but allowing for

those not reported the R. W. G. Secretary thought there were at least 423,603 members in the Order. Five Lodges had been instituted in Mississippi, two in Florida and two in Louisiana.

1872.

Three Lodges had been formed in AUSTRALIA by Brother John Watson from Scotland. New Grand Lodges had been formed in IRELAND on July 26, 1871; WALES on March 4, 1872, and SOUTH CAROLINA on April 23, 1872.

New Grand Lodges.

The General Superintendent of Cold Water Temp-lars reported that there had been few responses to his request that Grand Lodges or their Executives should take up the work among the children. Fred. D. Dalton, Illinois, was commissioned Grand Superintendent.

Juvenile Work.

The Executive Officers for 1872-3 were:

Executive Officers.

R. W. G. T., Rev. John Russell, Michigan.

R. W. G. Co., John J. Hickman, Kentucky

R. W. G. V. T., Miss M. B. Dickinson, New York (afterwards Mrs. O'Donnell.)

R. W. G. S., Julius A. Spencer, Ohio.

R. W. G. Treas., J. K. Van Doorn, Illinois.

P. R. W. G. T., Jonathan H. Orne, Massachusetts.

R. W. G. Lodge Session 1873, London, England.

For the first time in the history of the Order the R. W. G. Lodge met in 1873 outside North America. The nineteenth session was held in London, England.

R. W. G. L. 1873.

The membership reported was 433,020 in 7,981 Lodges under 48 Grand Lodges, but allowing for

Reports.

1873. those from whom no reports were received the estimated membership was 525,000. Six Lodges had been instituted in the island of MALTA by a young sister, M. A. Waller, and one at Invercargill, NEW ZEALAND, by Rev. J. B. Westbrooke—both from England.

Two Lodges had been instituted in FRANCE by Thomas Richardson of England; one in PORTUGAL by Stephen Judd; two in Cape Colony, SOUTH AFRICA, by John Fox Smith; two in BERMUDA, by J. Smith; one in BELGIUM by W. E. Mathews; and one at Meerut, EAST INDIA, by Leonard Hill. All these were special deputies of Joseph Malins, G. W. C. Templar of England.

New Grand Lodges. New Grand Lodges had been instituted in NORTH CAROLINA on September 2, 1872; NEWFOUNDLAND on December 11, 1872; ARKANSAS on February 12, 1873; and QUEENSLAND (Australia) on February 19, 1873.

Juvenile Organization. It was agreed to prepare a new Ritual for "Cold Water Temples," and to have a uniform triple pledge against intoxicating drink, tobacco and profanity. At this session the R. W. G. Templar (Hon. Samuel D. Hastings) was elected Chief Superintendent of Cold Water Temples.

Executive Officers. The Executive Officers for 1873-4 were:
R. W. G. T., Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, Wisconsin.
R. W. G. Co., Robert Simpson, Scotland.
R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. Annie Weichman, Pennsylvania.

R. W. G. S., W. S. Williams, Canada.

1873.

R. W. G. Treas., J. K. Van Doorn, Illinois.

P. R. W. G. T., Rev. John Russell, Michigan.

R. W. G. Lodge Session 1874, Boston, Massachusetts.

The twentieth session of the R. W. G. Lodge was held at Boston, Mass. In his report R. W. G. Templar Hastings said:

R. W. G. L.
1874.

“Eight years ago we met in this city to transact the business of our twelfth annual session; to-day we meet to transact the business of our twentieth. *Then* the Order numbered 22 Grand Lodges with a few Subordinate Lodges scattered in New Mexico, Nebraska, Colorado, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, West Virginia, and Rhode Island. *Now* we have upon our records the names of fifty-two Grand Lodges, and Charters have been issued for five others.

Order in 1862
and 1874
Contrasted.

“*Then* our Order was confined to one continent, *now* it has an existence in each of the five continents of the globe. *Then* it was the I. O. G. T. of North America; *now* it is the I. O. G. T. having for the field of its labors, and embracing within its jurisdiction the entire world.

“*Then* we had Grand Lodges only in the United States, Canada, and Prince Edward Island; *now* we have them in the United States, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Bermuda Islands, Isle of Malta, and in Australia; and charters have been granted for Grand Lodges in New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa and India (Asia); and we have Subordinate Lodges in the West India Islands, Honduras, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, China, Japan, and in the Sandwich Islands.

“*Then* we congratulated ourselves on the unparalleled increase of our Order during the previous year, it having grown in membership from 75,932

in 1865 to 168,548 in 1866; *now* we can point to a single Grand Lodge—the Grand Lodge of England—that has a membership of nearly 50,000 in excess of that of the whole Order when we were last assembled in annual session in this city.

“We have grown and expanded until we have become the largest and most extended affiliated temperance organization in the world.”

1874.

Reports. The membership reported was 617,585 in 11,049 Lodges under 54 Grand Lodges, and allowing for Lodges not reported, 651,585.

New Grand Lodges. The following new Grand Lodges had been instituted:

VICTORIA on April 11, 1873; SOUTH AUSTRALIA on June 2, 1873; MEDITERRANEAN on January 26, 1874; BERMUDA on March 6, 1874.

A. Winter, G. W. C. T., of Connecticut, had been deputed to attend to the Juvenile work, and he reported that Juvenile organizations—“Cold Water Temples,” or organizations very similar to them—existed in 24 Grand Lodge jurisdictions, viz.: Alabama, Canada, California, Colorado, Connecticut, England, Georgia, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Nova Scotia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Scotland, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wales.

Juvenile Templars. The name of the Juvenile organizations was altered to “JUVENILE TEMPLES,” and Mrs. M. B. O’Donnell, of New York, was elected Chief Superintendent.

Executive Officers. The Executive Officers for 1874-5 were:
R. W. G. T., Col. John J. Hickman, Kentucky.

R. W. G. Co., Joseph Malins, England. 1874.
 R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. M. McClellan Brown, Ohio.
 R. W. G. S., W. S. Williams, Canada.
 R. W. G. Treas., J. K. Van Doorn, Illinois
 P. R. W. G. T., Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. Session 1875, Bloomington, Illinois.

The twenty-first session of R. W. G. Lodge was held at Bloomington, Illinois, in 1875. **R. W. G. L.
1875.**

The membership reported was 735,000 in 11,850 Lodges in Grand Lodge jurisdictions. **Reports.**

New Grand Lodges had been instituted in SOUTH AFRICA May 29, 1874; NEW SOUTH WALES (Australia) May 25, 1874; TASMANIA May 25, 1874; QUEBEC July 1, 1874; WALES (English) August 11, 1874; NEW ZEALAND (South) September 29, 1874; NEW ZEALAND (North) January 25, 1875; MISSISSIPPI May 5, 1875; ARKANSAS May 8, 1875; INDIA May 17, 1875. **New Grand
Lodges.**

Mrs. O'Donnell, Chief Superintendent of Juvenile Templars, reported that the new Juvenile Temple work had been accepted by nearly forty Grand Lodges, but that no returns of membership had been received. Mrs. O'Donnell was re-elected Chief Superintendent. **Juvenile
Templars.**

The Committee on the State of the Order said:

"We have pleasure in calling attention to the fact that the Island of Ceylon in the Indian Ocean; the Presidency of Madras in Hindoostan; British Honduras in Central America; and British Guiana in South America, have been occupied during the year, and our Order successfully planted in **Extension of
Order.**

1875. these countries under commission from the G. W. C. Templar of England. During the same period the Order has been planted in the Islands of St. Christopher, Harbor Island, and Jamaica, by and under direction of Brother Hannan, of the British warship "Aboukir," under commission granted by the R. W. G. Templar."

Executive Officers.

The Executive Officers were.

R. W. G. T., Col. J. J. Hickman, Kentucky.

R. W. G. Co., Joseph Malins, England.,

R. W. G. V. T., Amanda Lane, Massachusetts.

R. W. G. S., W. S. Williams, Canada.

R. W. G. Treas., Robert R. Scott, Missouri.

P. R. W. G. T., Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. Lodge Session 1876, Louisville, Kentucky.

**R. W. G. L.
1876.**

The twenty-second session of R. W. G. Lodge was held at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1876.

**Order
World-wide.**

R. W. G. Templar Hickman in his report said:

"Twenty years ago we called our Order a National Order; NOW IT IS INTERNATIONAL. We break down all national lines, respect all forms of government but take the world for our field of battle, truth for our weapon and temperance for our watch-word.

"I am rejoiced to be able to present to you in this centennial year (of the United States Republic), our banner with a representative star upon its spotless folds for every state in the Union."

Reports.

The membership reported was 617,733 in 12,593 Lodges, and allowing for those from whom no returns had been received the total was estimated at 721,000.

New Lodges were working in Malacca, China and Japan, in Asia; in Natal, and Sierra Leone,

in Africa; in the Island of St. Helena; in British 1876.
Guiana and the Argentine Republic in America;
in Trinidad, Grenada and other West India
Islands; and in the Bahamas (near the coast of
Florida).

The following new Grand Lodges had been in- **New Grand**
stituted: WESTERN AUSTRALIA on January 19, **Lodges.**
1876; FLORIDA May 13, 1876; LOUISIANA May 16,
1876.

The General Superintendent of Juvenile Tem- **Juvenile**
ples reported that— **Templars.**

“In Great Britain, comprising England, Wales
and Scotland, there are 1,763 Temples, with a
membership in England and Scotland alone of 81,
000. In the United States, Territories, and Can-
ada, 373 Temples have reported, with a mem-
bership of 16,000. Of the states some twelve have
sent no reports. Bermuda reports 6 Temples,
with a membership of 335.

“The reports received from Australia, New Zeal-
and and Tasmania are most encouraging. I am
satisfied that, could we have had accurate state-
ments from all Superintendents, the number of
children pledged under our banner of Truth, Love
and Purity would be shown to exceed 200,000.”

The G. Superintendent of Scotland reported that
1,500 had passed from the Juvenile to the Subor-
dinate Lodge and the G. Superintendent of Eng-
land reported 1,580.

THE ORDER IN AUSTRALIA, ETC.

In November, 1874, the Hon. Samuel D. Hast- **Australia.**
ings, P. R. W. G. Templar, visited the Order in
the Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand,

1876. and Tasmania. He spent about fifteen months on his mission, visiting all of the cities and most of the large towns in Australia, and addressing large audiences in advocacy of abstinence and prohibition. On his return in 1876 he reported the existence of eight Grand Lodges in Australia, with an aggregate membership of between 35,000 and 36,000. In his report to the R. W. G. Lodge he said:

“The spirit of the Order in all the Colonies is good. The Grand Lodges are officered generally with able, good and true men and women, who seem to appreciate the importance of the work in which they are engaged, who are doing what they can to carry it forward. * * *

“I am painfully conscious that as an organization we are far from doing our full duty anywhere; that our Order in no locality is exerting the influence which it can and ought to exert; still I am under the opinion that we do not realize how much good we are actually accomplishing; that we do not often enough consider what we have done, and hence fail to derive that stimulus to increased exertion that is afforded by the consciousness that we are really succeeding in some fair measure in the accomplishment of what we have undertaken. In all my travels in distant lands, I have never met with a Good Templar’s Lodge, let it have been ever so small and weak, that had not accomplished vastly more than enough to compensate for all the time and money and effort that had been employed in establishing and sustaining it; while in hundreds of cases the good accomplished was so marked and tangible as to be acknowledged by all, including the strongest opponents of our Order. I am sure our brothers and sisters at the Antipodes are doing a good work, and, all things considered, the Order there will compare favorably with the Order in any other part of the world.”

At this session serious misunderstandings arose regarding two subjects, viz.: (1) the relation of the Order in the Southern States of America to the colored population, and (2) the permissive division of Grand Lodge jurisdictions. The controversy was so great and the division of opinion so strong that the two parties separated, and for eleven years there were two Supreme Courts of the Order each working with its own officers, rituals and private work, and each having its own Subordinate Lodges. The eleven years' controversy was happily terminated in 1887 by the re-union of the two Supreme Courts at Saratoga, New York.

The two staffs of executive officers for 1876-7 were: **Executive Officers.**

RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE.

- R. W. G. T., Col. J. J. Hickman, Kentucky.
- R. W. G. Co., Theo. D. Kanouse, Wisconsin.
- R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. W. D. Gould, California.
- R. W. G. S., W. S. Williams, Canada.
- R. W. G. Treas., R. R. Scott, Missouri.
- P. R. W. G. T., Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, Wisconsin.
- G. S. J. T., Sister Mrs. O'Donnell, New York.

RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE OF THE WORLD.

- R. W. G. T., Rev. James Yeames, England.
- R. W. G. Co., Hon. J. J. Talbott, Indiana.
- R. W. G. V. T., Laura A. Berry, Iowa.
- R. W. G. S., Joseph Malins, England.
- R. W. G. Tr., Captain G. B. Thomas, Wales.
- G. S. J. T., Mrs. M. McClellan Brown, Ohio.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ELEVEN YEARS OF SEPARATION, 1876-1887. 1876-87.

Happily in tracing the progress of the Order it is unnecessary to refer to the controversy and rivalry that were carried on, more or less, in different parts of the world during the years of separation from 1876 to 1887. Speaking generally, the bulk of the membership in North America adhered to the "R. W. G. Lodge," while the great majority of those in other parts of the world adhered to the "R. W. G. Lodge of the World." Both sections had of course sympathisers and adherents everywhere. Each section of the divided Order pushed the organization of its own subordinate and Grand Lodges wherever it could, but we do not need to take special account of these, as it was the desire of the Order that, as quickly as possible, all traces of rivalry should be removed, and the Order in all parts of its jurisdiction become, as formerly, a visible unity, so far as organization is concerned. This, we are thankful to say, has been entirely accomplished.

THE R. W. G. LODGE.

An interesting item is found in the R. W. G. Secretary's report for 1877:

"We have a large number of good working In-
Lodge of
Indians.

1877. dian Lodges, scattered over the various parts of Canada where there can be found enough willing to identify themselves with us. Thousands of Indians have taken our lifelong obligation of total abstinence, and to many it has proved their salvation from drunkenness."

Manitoba. He also speaks hopefully of the work in Manitoba and the great Northwest: "Hundreds of our enterprising Templars have left the Province of Ontario to seek their fortunes in the great Lone-Land and have carried with them the love of our cause and Order. A number of Lodges have been organized."

New Grand Lodge. A Grand Lodge was instituted in the ISLE OF MAN on September 20, 1876.

Southern States. R. W. G. Templar Kanouse reported in 1878 that: "We have now three Dual Grand Lodges respectively in Maryland, Georgia and South Carolina. The first mentioned is composed entirely of white people, whilst the Grand Lodge of Maryland is largely composed of Lodges of colored people—probably 75 per cent. of the members of this Grand Lodge are colored. The Dual Grand Lodges of Georgia and South Carolina are composed entirely of colored people."

Advance. In 1879 R. W. G. Templar Kanouse reported:

"During the year we have made a great advancement in many jurisdictions. We have a Grand Lodge for NEVADA and UTAH which was instituted on July 8, 1879. We have nine good Lodges at work in Indian Territory. Some of these Lodges are composed entirely of Indians and one of them exclusively of colored people, and application has been made for the printing of our Ritual in

Cherokee. * * * Good gains have been made in some of our jurisdictions, the largest in Maine, Missouri and California, and, in others, where no gains have been made, the condition of the Order, in many respects, is better than heretofore. Dual Grand Lodges have been formed in Tennessee, Virginia, and Missouri, and colored Subordinate Lodges in West Virginia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kentucky. The work of forming Lodges in Sweden and Norway is progressing as rapidly as could be expected." 1879.

The formation of the following new Grand Lodges was reported in 1881: NORWAY, February 26, 1880; SWEDEN, October 29, 1880; DAKOTA, ARKANSAS, and MISSISSIPPI—the previous Grand Lodges having ceased working—and MISSISSIPPI DUAL. **New Grand Lodges.**

The Ritual, etc., had been printed in Hindustanee for India. In the United States Indian Territory the Order was said to be confined to the Cherokee nation, which embraces the Shawnees and Delawares.

In 1882 it was reported that the Grand Lodge of LAKE SUPERIOR, covering the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan was instituted July 26, 1881. **Michigan.**

The Order had been introduced into DENMARK on May 23, 1881, by the institution of a Lodge at Copenhagen by a sister from Norway. (Some time before, however—as will be seen later on—the Order had obtained a good footing in Denmark under the R. W. G. Lodge of the World.) A Grand Lodge for DENMARK was formed January 21, 1883. **Denmark.**

1882. The Committee on the State of the Order in
Missionary 1882 expressed the opinion that the period had ar-
Work. rived in the history of the Order when the R. W.
G. Lodge should consider if it was not formed to
do something more than hold annual sessions
for social intercourse and amending the Constitu-
tion.

On their recommendation an assessment of one
cent per member was levied for missionary work.
This was found altogether insufficient, for in 1883
it was reported that out of \$1,423 only \$900 had
been paid. The R. W. G. Lodge thereupon amend-
ed the Constitution and imposed a mission tax
of one-half cent per member per quarter. This
yielded between 1883 and 1889 upwards of \$20,000
(£4,000), with which a great amount of mission
work was done—principally in America—by direc-
tion of R. W. G. Lodge Executive, and assistance
given to several States in their Constitutional
Amendment Campaigns.

New Grand A Dual Grand Lodge for KENTUCKY was insti-
Lodges. tuted on 1st May, 1883, and the Grand Lodge of
MANITOBA, on 17th October, 1883. At the 1883
session of R. W. G. Lodge, it was reported that
Reports. there was a Grand Lodge working in every one of
the United States, in the District of Columbia, and
in each of the Territories except Wyoming, Utah,
Arizona and New Mexico. But in all the latter
there were flourishing Subordinate Lodges, and
there were also Dual Grand Lodges in the States
of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, and
Virginia.

A Grand Lodge was also working in each Province of the Dominion of Canada, excepting Newfoundland (where all the Lodges and members adhered to the R. W. G. Lodge of the World). There were 8 Grand Lodges in Australia, 3 in Africa and 1 in India. Except in Ireland the Order (under the R. W. G. Lodge) was not prosperous in Great Britain. Great advances had been made in Scandinavia. 1883.

At the 1886 R. W. G. Lodge session the necessity of special work among the freedmen of the South was brought before the members. It was agreed that the race was qualified neither financially nor intellectually to successfully maintain the Order without special education. The policy of hastily instituting Dual Grand Lodges and leaving the members to help themselves was condemned. It was recommended that competent lecturers of the Negro race be employed to organize Lodges, which should remain under the supervision of the R. W. G. Lodge, until time and cultivation enabled them to be self-sustaining, and that then Dual Grand Lodges be formed which should be faithfully nursed and encouraged by the R. W. G. Lodge. It is much to be desired that this wise policy should be carried out.

**Freedmen in
America.**

In 1886 the R. W. G. Secretary reported progress all the world around, except among the colored people, regarding whom he said, "We have never had a prosperous colored Grand Lodge. Lodges of colored people can be organized

1886. wherever the attempt is made, but we cannot depend on their continuous existence.”

John B. Finch. During this period (1876-1887) the most noteworthy new departures in the work of the Order were initiated by the Hon. John B. Finch, who became R. W. G. Templar in 1884.

Literature. In 1881 he had been appointed Convener of a Standing Committee of Literature. He set to work and issued a circular to the 4,500 Subordinate Lodges on the American Continent. In that circular it is said:

“The drunkard-makers have strong Local, State and National organizations, the object and purpose of which are to perpetuate the infamous business of selling alcoholic liquors. Our Order, the most numerous and best disciplined body of temperance workers in the world, is organized to destroy the evils growing out of the drink traffic, and the individual use of alcoholic drinks. Against the local organization it opposes the Subordinate Lodge; against the State Liquor Union the Grand Lodge; and against the American Brewers’ Congress and National Distillers’ Union the R. W. G. Lodge.

“The machinery of our Order has been tried for years and found to be good, and yet as an Order we have come far short of our duty. The liquor traffic is a relic of barbarism; its customs the customs of heathen worship of false gods. The stronghold of the drunkard-making system is superstition and ignorance. To destroy the evil and accomplish the work we must educate, *educate*, EDUCATE! The people of this age are a reading, thinking people, ready to investigate, ready to examine. Our duty then, in view of our relations to society, and especially of our vows taken at the altar of Good Templarism, is plain; we must place the facts and arguments against the

drink curse in the hands of the people, thereby urging and enabling them to ascertain the truth on this question. 1881.

"The time has come when the Order must do more *aggressive work*. The enemy has run up the black flag and the temperance forces must advance or retreat; they cannot remain idle in the old line of trenches. The strongholds of the enemy are ignorance, superstition, and avarice. To capture them the temperance forces must agitate, *agitate*, AGITATE! The hope of the world is consequently the young. Year after year the Order has resolved to work among the young, and there its work has ended. The plan is now to make the theoretical practical, and do something for the children worthy of a great and leading Order. **Aggressive Work.**

"For years the R. W. G. Lodge has done little but work to perfect the machinery of the Order. The body must now devote its time to devise plans for carrying out its "Platform of Principles." Money must be put into the work. The membership must be educated to give. A stingy Good Templar is the curse of the Order. No Lodge ever died of giving too much, but thousands have died of penuriousness.

"The strength of the Order is in the Subordinate Lodges. The time has come to test the efficiency of the drill in the fight. The Order is simply a division of an army organized to overthrow an enemy. It must not remain idle in its tents while a great battle is progressing. The best thing to keep soldiers from deserting is to get up a fight—to move on the enemy's works; and Lodges that do practical, energetic work, have no time for wranglings or dissensions among their members. Our reformed brothers must be made safe by the removal of temptations, and public opinion must be educated to condemn the business of drunkard-making, and make its continuance an impossibility. The committee believe the only way to do this is to sow the land with Temperance Literature, taking advantage of every possible way to do this."

1882. In the Committee's Report which Brother Finch presented to the R. W. G. Lodge in 1882 it is said:

"This Body must change its methods of work if it is to maintain the position of leader in the Temperance army. The object for which the Order was instituted seems to have been forgotten. The policy has been to relegate all practical ideas and work to Grand Lodges, to strip the R. W. G. Lodge of all real power, and to make it an artificial figurehead. The fact is that the Order is disintegrating and losing ground under this 'figurehead' theory and 'do-nothing policy.' Common sense should lead to a change. The entire membership throughout the world should be made to feel that in this Body they have a strong, able, and efficient counselor, adviser, and defender."

Course of Study. Another important new departure under Brother Finch's regime was the inauguration of the Course of Study. The real originator of the scheme was Captain J. F. Cleghorn, G. C. T. of Wisconsin. It was brought under the notice of R. W. G. Templar Finch, who introduced it to the notice of the R. W. G. Lodge in his Report to the 1886 session. A special Committee endorsed it, and recommended its adoption. It has since been carefully organized, and under the watchful, wise and fostering care of its Chancellor, Hon. S. B. Chase of Pennsylvania, has become an integral part of the Order.

R. W. G. L. Sessions. The following table gives the places where R. W. G. L. Sessions were held and the membership annually reported during the years 1877 to 1886:

Year.	Session.	Meeting held at	Membership.	Lodges.	1877 to 1886.
1876	22	Louisville, Kentucky	721,000*	12,593	
1877	23	Portland, Maine	450,000	7,324	
1878	24	Minneapolis, Minn.	467,406	6,735	
1879	25	Detroit, Michigan	370,000	6,183	
1880	26	New York City, N.Y.	305,113	5,965	
1881	27	Topeka, Kansas	310,115	6,512	
1882	28	Charleston, S. C.	286,347	6,331	
1883	29	Chicago, Illinois	290,790	6,120	
1884	30	Washington, D. C.	289,005	5,943	
1885	31	Toronto, Ontario	288,783	6,727	
1886	32	Richmond, Virginia	274,719	6,366	

*Estimated.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Right Worthy Grand Templars.

1876-7. Col. John J. Hickman, Kentucky.

1877-9. Theo. D. Kanouse, Wisconsin.

**Executive
Officers.**

Brother Kanouse joined the Order in 1865 in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, and was G. W. C. T. of Wisconsin, and afterwards of Dakota and California. In 1876 he was elected R. W. G. Counsellor. In later years he removed to California.

1879-91. Col. John J. Hickman, Kentucky.

1881-4. Geo. B. Katzenstein, California.

Brother Katzenstein for upwards of 20 years was G. W. Secretary of California.

1884-7. Hon. John B. Finch, Nebraska.

R. W. Grand Counsellors.

1876-7. Theo. D. Kanouse, Wisconsin.

1877-8. Stephen Todd, England.

1878-9. Dr. F. R. Lees, England.

1879-80. Andrew S. Draper, New York.

1880-1. Samuel Capper, England.

- 1877
to
1886.
- 1881-2. F. B. Demaree, Kentucky.
1882-3. Major J. N. Stubbs, Virginia.
1883-5. Dr. Oronhyatekha, Ontario.
1885-7. W. H. Lambly, Quebec.

Executive
Officers.

R. W. G. Grand Vice-Templars.

- 1876-7. Mrs. W. D. Gould, California.
1877-8. Mrs. A. A. Brookbank, Indiana.
1878-9. Ann Thrower, Georgia.
1879-80. Amanda M. Way.
1880-1. C. Evelyn Gilbert, South Carolina.
1881-3. Mrs. A. A. Brookbank, Indiana. ,
1883-6. Mrs. Sarah A. Leonard, Massachusetts.
1886-7. Mrs. F. C. Bailey, New Hampshire.

R. W. G. Superintendents of Juvenile Templars.

- 1876-7. Mrs. M. B. O'Donnell, New York.
1877-8. Mrs. M. B. O'Donnell, New York.
1878-81. Lillie J. Disbrow, Connecticut.
1881-3. Mrs. C. Evelyn Gilbert, South Carolina.
1883-5. Gertrude L. Cushman, Ohio.
1885-6. Mary F. Peck, Connecticut (afterwards
Mrs. R. S. Chevis).
1886-7. Gertrude L. Cushman, Ohio.

R. W. Grand Secretaries.

- 1876-80. W. S. Williams, Ontario.
1880-4. F. G. Keens, Nebraska.
1884-5. D. P. Sagendorph, Michigan.
1885-7. B. F. Parker, Wisconsin.

R. W. Grand Treasurers.

- 1870-9. R. R. Scott, Missouri.
1879-87. Uriah Copp, Jr., Illinois.

THE R. W. G. LODGE OF THE WORLD. 1876.

During the year 1876-7, Grand Lodges were instituted as follows: JAMAICA, in July, 1876; ISLE OF MAN, 22d September, 1876; NATAL, 16th November, 1876; CHANNEL ISLANDS, 28th February, 1877. Several Lodges of colored people were formed in America, and Grand Lodges of them organized in North and South Carolina.

**R. W. G. Lodge
of the World.
New Grand
Lodges.**

The Grand Lodges in Great Britain reported 205,740 members, exclusive of 100,000 Juvenile Templars; and the Grand Lodges in Bermuda, Mediterranean, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, Nova Scotia, Ontario, North and South Carolina reported 20,800 adult members. The Grand Lodges of India, Ireland and Jamaica sent no returns. Subordinate Lodges existed in 36 other countries and islands through the world.

**Reports.
1877.**

Captain Reynolds, a seafaring man, had been initiated at Hull, England, and was commissioned to institute Lodges wherever his ship went, provided there was no Grand Lodge in the jurisdiction. He succeeded in introducing the Order into Norway, by instituting the first Scandinavian Lodge in Europe at Porsgrund, on 5th March, 1877.

In the next year—1877-8—the following Grand Lodges were instituted, viz.: CAPE COLONY, Africa, 28th September, 1877; VIRGINIA, 14th November, 1877; MASSACHUSETTS, 31st December, 1877; FLORIDA, 14th April, 1877; and SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 12th March, 1878. Lodges had been formed in

**New Grand
Lodges.
Reports.**

1878. several American States, and the work of organization vigorously prosecuted among the colored people in the Southern States.

There were Lodges in Central America, South America, and the West India Islands.

The Ritual was being printed in Norwegian, there being now a large number of members in Norway. There were Lodges in Ceylon, and in parts of China and Japan in Asia, and in several places on the coast of Africa. In all, it was reported that the Order (under the R. W. G. Lodge of the World) had Lodges and adherents in 77 countries and territories, embracing Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australasia, and Polynesia.

**New Grand
Lodges.**

The Grand Lodges instituted during the year 1878-79 were: NORWAY, 14th June, 1878; KENTUCKY, June, 1878; NEW YORK, 1st August, 1878; WEST VIRGINIA, 2nd May, 1879; GEORGIA, 22nd May, 1879. R. W. G. Secretary Malins reported having "lost hold" of Quebec and Illinois, and "regained footing" in France and St. Helena.

Reports.

There were 20 Lodges with 1,800 members in Norway, and Lodges had been instituted in Cyprus, Burmah, Gambia, British Columbia, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, California, and Uruguay. A Negro Mission Committee had been formed to collect funds to mission the Southern States of America, and considerable sums were expended in organizing the colored people in the South land during the years that followed up to the union of the Supreme Courts in 1887.

In 1880 it was reported that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, with its 20 Subordinate Lodges, had "disappeared"; that the Order (under R. W. G. Lodge of the World) had been "revived" in Illinois and in the District of Columbia, and Good Templary planted for the first time in Denmark, by the institution of two Lodges in Copenhagen—the first by G. W. C. Templar Balle, of Norway.

1880.
Reports.

Also that Lodges had been formed in Indian Territory, Kansas, and Tennessee, while Grand Lodges had been organized in Georgia, New Jersey, Queensland, Victoria, Kansas, and Tennessee.

About the close of 1879, Subordinate Lodges began to be instituted in SWEDEN, under the R. W. G. Lodge, by Brother Bergstrom, a Swede, who had been initiated in England. In the spring of 1880 he organized a Grand Lodge, which the R. W. G. Lodge, at its New York Session, 1880, refused to recognize.

Sweden.

On the return of Brother Bergstrom to Sweden, he asked the assistance of R. W. G. Templar Malins, who instituted a Grand Lodge under the R. W. G. Lodge of the World, on the 12th August, 1881, having under it 13 Lodges.

1881.

Grand Lodges were instituted in TEXAS on the 28th December, 1881, and in BAHAMAS on the 18th April, 1882.

New Grand Lodges.

The Grand Lodges of Tennessee and West Virginia had gone to pieces, that in South Carolina was "disorganized," no reports had been received from North Carolina, Virginia, New Jersey, or Kansas, all the 13 Lodges in Illinois had ceased

Reports.

1881. working, as also the Lodges in Pennsylvania. The Grand Lodge of New York was said to have been "hastily formed" and never to have met after its institution, although four Lodges were still working in the State, and the Lodge in Portland, Maine, was "defunct."

Reports
1883. The Grand Lodge of DENMARK was instituted on the 28th August, 1880, with 12 Lodges; the Lodges in Sweden had increased by the year 1883 to 332 with 19,676 members, and in Norway to 75 with 4,463 members. A Grand Lodge was instituted in Ceylon on the 27th December, 1882, but it soon afterwards ceased working. Only four Grand Lodges in America reported in 1883, although there was a scattered membership in other States.

1884. The Order was introduced into Iceland in the
Iceland. early part of 1884 by the institution of Isafold (Icefield) Lodge, No. 1, which was followed by the organization of several others.

Finland. Brother Oskar Eklund, G. Sec. of Sweden, introduced the Order into Finland by instituting Aura Lodge, No. 1, on the 13th September, 1884. The ablest temperance men in the Duchy were enrolled, but the Russian authorities interfered, and in their dislike of "secret societies" prohibited Lodge meetings. The brethren have held together as an open society under the name of "Good Templars" ever since.

India. The Grand Lodge of MADRAS, East Indies, was instituted on the 14th April, 1884.

The Grand Lodge of Newfoundland had 18

Lodges working in the towns and villages of "its icebound coast" (R. W. G. Templar Malins said), and great progress had been made in Nova Scotia, where 50 new Lodges had been organized in consequence of the rivalry excited by the activity of "the other section" of the Order. A new Grand Lodge of ONTARIO (duplicate) was instituted on the 25th May, 1885.

At the 1887 session R. W. G. Secretary Turnbull detailed the ramifications of the Order, showing that under the R. W. G. L. of the World it had an existence and was doing good work in about 80 countries, states, islands, and territories.

The Grand Lodge of ICELAND was instituted on the 24th June, 1886, with 14 Lodges and 893 members.

The following table gives the places where R. W. G. L. Sessions were held, and the membership annually reported during the years 1877 to 1886. It should be noted that in 1881 it was resolved to hold them only biennially:

R. W. G. L. of
the World
Sessions.

Year.	Session.	Meeting held at	Membership.	Lodges
1876	22	Louisville, Kentucky, U. S. A. [Included in Reports of R. W. G. L.]		
1877	23	Glasgow, Scotland	236,540	—
1878	24	Boston, Mass.	300,000*	—
1879	25	Liverpool, England	300,000*	—
1880	26	Cardiff, Wales	180,471	4,099
1881	27	Belfast, Ireland	174,262	3,739
1882		186,720	3,817
1883	28	Halifax, Nova Scotia	196,000	3,782
1884		211,725	4,228
1885	29	Stockholm, Sweden	208,738	4,290
1886		205,579	4,533

*Estimated.

1876 EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF R. W. G. L. OF THE WORLD.
to
1887. *Right Worthy Grand Templars.*

1876-7. Rev. James Yeames, England.

Executive Officers. Brother Yeames joined the Order in 1871, and was Grand Superintendent of Juvenile Templars and a member of the Executive of the Grand Lodge of England for four years (1873-7). He was R. W. G. Superintendent of Juvenile Templars 1879-80. He originated and for several years edited "The Templar" (the first weekly *illustrated* Temperance newspaper ever published and the organ of the Grand Lodge of England) and the "Young Templar." These periodicals, now issued under the titles of "The Good Templars' Watchword" and "The Juvenile Templar," have had an uninterrupted existence for nearly thirty years.

1877-9. Rev. William Ross, Scotland.

Brother Ross was for many years District Deputy for Bute and Cowal, and afterwards Grand Worthy Chaplain and Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Scotland.

1879-80. Rev. George Gladstone, Scotland.

Brother Gladstone joined the Order in 1870, was District Deputy for Dumfriesshire, from 1873-7 was G. W. C. T. of Scotland, and in 1875-6 R. W. G. Chaplain.

1880-5. Joseph Malins, England.

1885-7. Rev. W. G. Lane, Nova Scotia.

Brother Lane joined the Order in England, but removing to Nova Scotia he became G. W. C. T.

of the Grand Lodge there in 1879, and afterwards
G. W. Secretary. He was R. W. G. Counsellor in
1883-4. 1876
to
1887.

R. W. G. Counsellors.

**Executive
Officers.**

1876-7. Rev. George Gladstone, Scotland (in
place of Brother Talbott, deceased).

1877-8. Dr. W. Wells Brown, Massachusetts.

1878-9. Prof. S. C. Goosley, South Carolina.

1879-80. Rev. E. M. Pinckney, South Carolina.

1880-1. Rev. Wm. Ross, Scotland.

1881-3. Rev. George Gladstone, Scotland.

1883-5. Rev. W. G. Lane, Nova Scotia.

1885-7. Joseph Malins, England.

R. W. Grand Vice-Templars.

1876-7. Laura A. Berry, Iowa.

1877-8. Mrs. Helen Kirk, Scotland.

Sister Kirk was the wife of the Rev. Prof. Kirk,
of Edinburgh.

1878-80. Mrs. H. N. K. Goff, Pennsylvania.

1880-3. Mrs. Margaret Bright-Lucas, England.

Sister Lucas was the sister of the Rt. Hon. John
Bright.

1883-7. Jessie Forsyth, Massachusetts.

Miss Forsyth joined the Order in London, Eng-
land, in 1872, removing to the United States in
1874. For several years she edited "The Temper-
ance Brotherhood." Upon the accession of Bro.
Turnbull, R. W. G. Co., (at the death of Bro. J.
B. Finch), to the office of R. W. G. Templar, she
waived her claim to the Counsellorship in order
that the Executive might be strengthened by the

L. of C.

1876 election of Dr. Oronhyatekha. On the death of
to Mrs. Brookbank in 1893, she was elected R. W. G.
1877. S. J. T. and has been re-elected at each Supreme
Executive Officers. Lodge session. She is the present editor of the
"International Good Templar." Sister Forsyth
was the last R. W. G. V. T. of the R. W. G. L. of
the World, and the first R. W. G. V. T. of the re-
united Order, filling six consecutive years of office
as Vice-Templar.

R. W. G. Superintendents of Juvenile Templars.

- 1877-8. Captain G. B. Thomas, Wales.
- 1878-9. Mrs. Elizabeth Browne, England.
- 1879-80. Rev. James Yeames, England.
- 1880-1. George A. Edwards, Wales.
- 1881-3. Mrs. A. M. Green, England.
- 1883-5. Rev. Enoch Franks, England.
- 1885-7. Gilbert Archer, Scotland.

R. W. G. Secretaries.

- 1876-80. Joseph Malins, England.
- 1880-7. William W. Turnbull, Scotland.

R. W. Grand Treasurers.

- 1876-7. Captain G. B. Thomas, Wales.
- 1877-79. W. T. Raper, Wales.
- 1879-80. George A. Edwards, Wales.
- 1880-83. B. Collenette, M. D., Channel Islands.
- 1883-5. Gilbert Archer, Scotland.
- 1885-7. Charles F. Allen, Ireland.

*R. W. Grand Chaplains.**

- 1880-1. Rev. E. C. B. Hallam, India.
- 1881-3. Rev. D. Burford Hooke, Wales.

1883-5. Rev. H. J. Boyd, England.

1885-7. A. H. Berg, Sweden.

*R. W. Grand Marshals.**

1880-1. W. F. Lawlor, Ireland.

1881-3. A. G. Marment, Texas.

1883-5. Oscar Eklund, Sweden.

1885-7. Dr. Selmer, Denmark.

1880

to

1887.

**Executive
Officers.**

*In 1880 the Chaplain and Marshal were made Executive Officers, in the R. W. G. L. of the World.

CHAPTER VII.

THE UNION OF THE ORDER, 1887.

1887.

The time had now happily arrived when continued separation appeared undesirable. Informal negotiations between R. W. G. Templars Finch and Lane, and R. W. G. Co. Malins resulted in a conference of Representatives accredited by the two R. W. G. Lodge Executives assembling at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., on September 27, 1886. **Reunion.**

These Representatives were: *For R. W. G. Lodge*, John B. Finch, R. W. G. T.; W. H. Lambly, R. W. G. C.; Mrs. F. C. Bailey, R. W. G. V. T.; Dr. Oronhyatekha, Ontario; N. B. Broughton, North Carolina; W. Martin Jones, New York; Charles L. Abbott, Mass., and George A. Bailey, New Hampshire.

For R. W. G. Lodge of the World: Rev. W. G. Lane, R. W. G. T.; Joseph Malins, R. W. G. C.; Rev. William Ross, P. R. W. G. T.; Jessie Forsyth, R. W. G. V. T.; Wm. W. Turnbull, R. W. G. S.; W. M. Artrell, Florida; W. P. Hastings, Tennessee; and N. T. Collins, New South Wales.

After full consideration of the whole matter, it was unanimously resolved that a Reunion of the Order was both desirable and possible in view of the following agreement which covered all the causes of separation:

1886. 1. That, as a general rule, there should be
Reunion. only one Grand Lodge in any State, Province, or
general division of nation or empire.

2. That, as an exception to the general rule, a Charter may be issued, or continued, to a Junior Grand Lodge, in order to provide for the successful prosecution of the work of the Order in a jurisdiction where it is necessary temporarily to overcome differences of race or language.

3. That a Junior Grand Lodge Charter be not granted where the members of the Order, although differing in race or language, can work effectively and harmoniously in one Grand Lodge; and before such Charter shall be issued, the existing Grand Lodge shall have opportunity to consider the application therefor, after due notice to all Subordinate Lodges in the Jurisdiction.

4. That Good Templary does not recognize the distinction of race, sex, or color, as affecting rights and privileges in the Order. A Subordinate Lodge may refuse to receive any person as a member or as a visitor, if it deems such refusal wise and expedient; but such refusal must not be based upon a distinction not recognized by the Order. To base such a refusal upon race, sex, or color, would subject the Lodge to discipline. A Grand Lodge may refuse a Charter to any persons petitioning, if it believes the interest of the Order will be promoted by such refusal. It has no right, however, to refuse a Charter on account of the race, sex, or color of the petitioners. Lodges chartered by a Grand Lodge are entitled to all

the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution. Until a Junior Grand Lodge is organized in a jurisdiction all Lodges are entitled to full rights and privileges under the existing Grand Lodge.

5. That in case of the surrender or forfeiture of the Charter of a Senior or Junior Grand Lodge the Subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction shall, subject to the approval of the surviving Grand Lodge, pass at once under its jurisdiction, but such approval shall not be withheld on account of the race or language of the members of said Subordinate Lodge.

6. That as the ballot on the admission of candidates is secret, members cannot be compelled to divulge how they voted, or their reasons for voting for or against candidates; but if a Lodge uniformly rejects candidates of a certain race, sex, or color, while admitting candidates of a different race, sex, or color, it would be sufficient evidence of a conspiracy to violate the fundamental principles of the Order, to justify the trial, and, upon conviction, to necessitate the disciplining of the Lodge.

7. That although a Grand Lodge or a Grand Lodge Executive has the right to grant or refuse a Charter to a Subordinate Lodge, yet if it uniformly refuses to charter Lodges composed of persons of a certain race, sex, or color, while chartering Lodges composed of persons of another race, sex, or color, it would be sufficient evidence of a conspiracy to violate the fundamental principles

1886. of the Order, to justify the trial, and, upon conviction, the disciplining of the Lodge.

Reunion.

8. That a Subordinate or Grand Lodge cannot exclude anyone from membership in the Order on account of race, sex, or color.

This Basis of Union having been found to be generally acceptable to the membership of the Order throughout the world, it was approved and adopted by both Right Worthy Grand Lodges, which met simultaneously at Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1887.

Union was consummated at the evening session on May 26th, when the two R. W. G. Lodges met together in the same hall.

1887. THE REUNITED ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

R. W. G. LODGE.

Membership.	Grand Lodges.	Sub. Lodges.	Adult Memb's.	Juv. Temples.	Juv. Memb's
North America—					
United States	46	4,937	202,794	639	35,844
Canada	8	643	29,146	41	2,340
Europe—					
Great Britain and					
Ireland	10	281	9,864	...	6,293
Continent, etc.	4	748	30,117		
Africa	3	63	2,866	22	789
Asia	1	15	453		
Australia	7	240	11,972	117	5,473
West Indies	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	79	6,927	287,212	819	50,739

R. W. G. LODGE OF THE WORLD.

1887.

	Grand Lodges.	Sub. Lodges.	Adult Memb's.	Juv. Temples.	Juv. Memb's	Membership.
North America—						
United States...	6	89	3,216	21	1,049	
Canada	3	109	4,464	18	740	
Europe—						
Great Britain and						
Ireland	7	2,527	111,932	1,039	78,120	
Continent, etc...	5	1,240	49,015	83	3,248	
Africa	2	34	1,168	12	318	
Asia	2	111	4,103	28	586	
Australia	5	407	20,697	101	4,728	
West Indies.....	2	27	1,296	11	423	
Totals	32	4,544	195,891	1,313	89,212	

United total—	
Adult members.....	483,103
Juvenile members	139,951
Subordinate Lodges	11,471
Juvenile Temples	2,132

This shows a grand aggregate of 623,054 members, in 13,603 branches.

It may be interesting to observe the geographical extension of the Order at the time of the Reunion of the sections which for eleven years had been separated. It is evident that both had been earnest and active in missionary work.

AMERICA—	R. W. G. L.	R. W. G. L. of the World.
United States Grand Lodges..	46	6
Canada Grand Lodges	8	3
	54	9
ASIA	1	2
AFRICA	3	2
AUSTRALIA	7	5
WEST INDIES		2
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND...	10	7
EUROPE (Continental)	4	5
Total Grand Lodges.....	79	32

1887. On the continent of Europe both bodies were
Membership. represented in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark;
while the R. W. G. L. entered Germany, and the
R. W. G. L. of the World had organized Grand
Lodges in Iceland, Switzerland, and the Mediter-
ranean.

Each section had a Grand Lodge of India, and
the R. W. G. L. of the World a second Grand
Lodge "of Madras."

The R. W. G. L. held Central, Eastern and
Western SOUTH AFRICA, and the R. W. G. L. of
the World occupied Cape Colony and Natal.

Both bodies had Grand Lodges in each province
of Australasia, except Tasmania, where the R.
W. G. Lodge of the World was not represented.
The number of members, however, in Australia,
was much larger in the "British" than in the
"American" section. The natural affiliations of
nationality were thus illustrated both in the West-
ern and the Eastern hemispheres.

The R. W. G. Lodge had no membership in the
West India Islands.

Thus the flag of the Order had been carried into
every division of the Globe, and the time had
now happily come, when differences being adjust-
ed, a cordial and honorable union could take
place; and the whole Order, one and undivided,
hold the territory already gained and press for-
ward to carry the principles of Good Templary
into every land and among all peoples.

Among the Lodges and Temples of the R. W. G.
Lodge of the World not under the control of

Grand Lodges there were some working in the following places: In EUROPE, Antwerp, BELGIUM; Hamburg, GERMANY; and Gibraltar. **1887.**
Membership.

In ASIA, at Aden, ARABIA; the EAST INDIES, Colombo; and Pont de Galle, CEYLON; HONG KONG; Singapore, STRAIT SETTLEMENTS; and CHINA.

In AFRICA, at Cape Coast, Elmina, Accra, Anambu, Salt Pond, and Cape Coast Castle, GOLD COAST; ST. HELENA; Freetown, SIERRA LEONE; Alexandria, EGYPT; and West Coast.

In the WEST INDIES, in ANTIGUA, BARBADOES, BERMUDA, GRENADA, ST. KITTS, ST. VINCENT, TOBAGO, and TRINIDAD.

In SOUTH AMERICA, in the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC; CHILL, BRITISH GUIANA, PACIFIC, PERU, and URUGUAY.

In CANADA, at Victoria, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

And Scandinavian Lodges in the UNITED STATES at Chicago, ILLINOIS; St. Paul and Minneapolis, MINNESOTA; Menomonee, MICHIGAN, and Sioux City, IOWA.

It was resolved at the 1887 session of the R. W. G. Lodge that in future the meetings should be held biennially.

The Executive Officers for 1887-1889 were:

R. W. G. T., John B. Finch, Illinois.

R. W. G. Co., Wm. W. Turnbull, Scotland.

R. W. G. V. T., Jessie Forsyth, Massachusetts.

R. W. G. S. J. T., Mrs. A. A. Brookbank, Indiana.

R. W. G. S., B. F. Parker, Wisconsin

**Executive
Officers.**

1887. R. W. G. Treas., Uriah Copp, Jr., Illinois.

P. R. W. G. T., Rev. W. G. Lane, Nova Scotia.

R. W. G. T.
Finch.

Bro. Finch joined the Order at Smyrna; N. Y., on January 2, 1872, and did good work as an organizing Deputy in that state. He removed to Nebraska in 1877 and for years carried on successfully Temperance and Templar missions there and in Wisconsin. He was an able and convincing speaker in favor of prohibitory legislation. In 1879 he was elected G. W. Counselor of Nebraska, and in 1880 G. W. C. Templar, which position he occupied two years. He entered the R. W. G. Lodge in 1878, and as Convener of the Finance, and afterwards of the Literature, Committees he rendered very valuable service to the Order. He was elected R. W. G. Templar in 1884, and immediately set himself to get the Order to regard itself as "The Temperance Missionary Organization of the World." For many years it had been so in reality under the direction of Bro. Joseph Malins, G. W. Chief Templar of England. Bro. Finch soon discovered that the great obstacle to the fulfillment of his desires was the divided condition of the Order. He therefore bent all his energies towards UNION. When the reunion was accomplished he was the only member thought of as leader of the united Order, and he was enthusiastically elected as R. W. G. Templar at Saratoga in May, 1887. His term of office came suddenly to an end on October 3d, of the same year, when, returning from addressing a meeting, he dropped down dead from heart disease on the platform of the Eastern Rail-

way station at Boston, Mass. The R. W. G. Counselor, Bro. Turnbull of Scotland, according to the Good Templar law of succession, took up and carried on the work for the remainder of the term, Dr. Oronhyatekha of Canada being elected by the Executive to the vacant office of R. W. G. Counselor. 1887.

Bro. Turnbull joined the Order in Edinburgh on September 19, 1870. The first quarter afterwards he was elected W. Secretary, and the next W. C. T. Soon after this he was elected District Secretary, in 1872 Grand Assistant Secretary, and in 1873 Grand Worthy Secretary, which office he held continuously till his removal from Scotland in 1891. For many years he edited the *Good Templar*, the official organ of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In 1877 he was appointed R. W. G. Assistant Secretary, and from 1880 till 1887 he was R. W. G. Secretary of the R. W. G. Lodge of the Wor.d.

W. W. Turnbull,
R. W. G. T.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD—1887-1897.

1887-9.

R. W. G. Lodge Session 1889.

R. W. G. L.
1889.

The thirty-fourth session of the R. W. G. Lodge was held at Chicago, Illinois, in 1889. R. W. G. Templar Turnbull reported that the Union of the Order had been hailed throughout the world with great satisfaction, and that nearly everywhere all traces of separation had been obliterated. Many difficult and delicate questions had arisen requiring settlement, but most of them had been harmoniously arranged.

Union.

The membership reported was:

Membership.

1888—484,789 members in 11,085 Lodges and 120,124 Juveniles in 1,760 Temples.

1889—473,342 members in 10,298 Lodges, and 139,951 Juveniles in 2,087 Temples.

The following new Grand Lodges were reported: ARKANSAS formed on January 9, 1889; ARKANSAS Junior on January 11, 1889; GERMANY No. 1 on February 13, 1888; IDAHO on June 20, 1888; ISLE OF MAN on November 22, 1888; WESTERN AUSTRALIA (reorganized) on October 5, 1887.

**New Grand
Lodges.**

The Executive Officers for 1889-91 were:

**Executive
Officers.**

R. W. G. T., William W. Turnbull, Scotland.

R. W. G. C., Dr. Oronhyatekha, Canada.

1889. R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. F. E. Finch, Illinois.
 R. W. G. S. J. T., Mrs. A. A. Brookbank, Indiana.
 R. W. G. S., B. F. Parker, Wisconsin.
 R. W. G. Treas., W. Martin Jones, New York.
 P. R. W. G. T., Rev. W. G. Lane, Bermuda.

P. W. G. Lodge Session 1891.

R. W. G. L.
1891. The thirty-fifth session of the R. W. G. Lodge was held at Edinburgh, Scotland, in May, 1891. In his report R. W. G. Templar Turnbull gave a survey of the history of the Order throughout the world during the two years 1889-91.*

Orphans' Home,
California. He reminded the R. W. G. Lodge that in addition to its ordinary work the Order had rendered invaluable service to humanity by means of two admirable institutions—"The Orphans' Home" at Vallejo, California, and "The Good Templar and Temperance Orphanage," England. For twenty years the Good Templars in California had sheltered the homeless, fatherless and motherless children. More than 2,000 had passed through their hands, been clothed, fed, housed, educated, and carefully nurtured and trained for the battle of life, at a cost of half a million of dollars. There were 216 children in the home at that time and the annual expenditure was about \$24,000.

"The Good Templar and Temperance Orphan-

*[This report was declared by the R. W. G. Templar to be the most complete historical review of world-wide Templar and Temperance work ever made.—EDITOR.]

age" was established in 1875 by the Grand Lodge of England for the orphan children of Good Templars and other abstainers. After a few removals it at last found a permanent home at Marion Park, Sunbury on Thames, a few miles from London. **1891.**

In the first year of its existence the inmates numbered ten, in the second year fourteen, in the third twenty, and so on, gradually increasing till, during the last few years, the number cared for has been about forty-six. In all, during the sixteen years, about 500 have been admitted to the institution. It is supported entirely by voluntary offerings, the annual expenditure being about £1,250 or \$6,250.

There were also Mutual Benefit or Life Assurance Associations in operation connected with the Order in the Grand Lodges of Ohio, New York, Maine, Wisconsin and Canada. **Benefit Associations.**

The R. W. G. Superintendent of Juvenile Templars reported that a National Institute of Juvenile Workers had been formed, and the first session had been held in Wisconsin. **Juvenile Institute.**

The membership of the Order was reported to be as follows: **Membership.**

1890, 418,198 members in 9,923 Lodges and 151,084 Juveniles in 2,515 Temples.

1891, 410,996 members in 9,902 Lodges and 159,106 Juveniles in 2,664 Temples.

The following new Grand Lodges were reported: **New Grand Lodges.** GERMANY, No. 2, formed October 6, 1889; NORTH DAKOTA on November 12, 1889; DISTRICT

1891. OF COLUMBIA (Junior) on March 7, 1890.

Executive Officers. The Executive Officers in 1891-93 were:
R. W. G. T., Dr. Oronhyatekha, Canada.
R. W. G. Co., Edward Wavrin-sky, Sweden.
R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. Stakesby-Lewis, Cape Colony.

Sister Lewis (*nee* Schriener) is a sister of the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and of Theodore and Olive Schriener (*Ralph Iron*, the well-known authoress.)

R. W. G. S. J. T., Mrs. A. A. Brookbank, Indiana.

R. W. G. S., B. F. Parker, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. Treas., W. Martin Jones, New York.

P. R. W. G. T., Wm. W. Turnbull, England.

Oronhyatekha, Dr. Oronhyatekha had been a member of the
R. W. G. T. Order for upwards of thirty years and had been G. W. C. Templar of Canada and for several years an executive officer of R. W. G. Lodge. He is a full-blooded Mohawk Indian.

R. W. G. Lodge Session 1893.

R. W. G. L. The thirty-sixth session of the R. W. G. Lodge
1893. was held at Des Moines, Illinois, in 1893. Statistics were given regarding the numerical condition of the Order throughout the world. The reports were:

Membership. 1892, 416,046 members in 9,967 Lodges and 156,047 Juveniles in 2,733 Temples. 1893, 423,639 members in 10,125 Lodges and 169,881 Juveniles in 2,879 Temples, making a total membership of 593,433, or, in round numbers, six hundred

thousand Good Templars in the world, comprised in 83 Grand Lodges. The Order was truly world-wide, and is found in North America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, Polynesia, South America and Central America. 1893.

The successful propagation of the Order throughout the world has been mainly due to the watchful care and prompt action of Brother Joseph Malins, who has been Grand Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of England since its institution more than thirty years ago. His services in this respect have been frequently acknowledged by the R. W. G. Lodge, and at Des Moines in 1893 the special thanks of the Order were again accorded to him for his judicious management of mission work outside the jurisdiction of his own Grand Lodge. **Extension.**
J. Malins.

The following new Grand Lodges were reported: **New Grand Lodges.**
MINNESOTA (Junior) formed on August 28, 1891; ARIZONA on January 14, 1892; TEXAS on March 28, 1893; TENNESSEE on April 25, 1893; ALABAMA (re-organized).

The name of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge was altered at this session to "The International Supreme Lodge."

At Des Moines twenty-two members of the Order graduated as Master (or Mistress) of Royal Templars, having completed the Good Templar "Course of Study." This "Course" was inaugurated in 1888 to give members of the Order a thorough education in the principles and requirements of the Temperance reform. The Hon. S. B. **Royal Templars.**
Course of Study.

1893. Chase, P. R. W. G. T., Chancellor of the Course of Study reported that 836 students had been registered since the system was started.

**Training
Schools.**

In several Grand Lodge jurisdictions "Training Schools" have also been resorted to with the best results. At these gatherings "papers" have been read and instruction given on a great variety of subjects bearing upon the principles and work of the Order. The importance of making Good Templary thoroughly educational was well brought out in a report adopted by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, which was the pioneer in the "Training School" experiment and the Grand Chief Templar of which (Captain J. F. Cleghorn), as already stated, suggested the idea of the Course of Study. The following is an extract from that report:

"The mission of Good Templary is largely to disseminate a knowledge of the facts underlying the temperance reform, and to appeal to the conscience of the people to act accordingly. It is to press the question everywhere: 'Is alcohol in its essential nature a poison? If so, why do you license its sale to poison men to death?' The presentation of facts and the appeal to conscience should always go together. Good Templary, as an educational agency, roams everywhere for facts. It draws upon history, chemistry, physiology, sociology, and political economy for its truth, and then, inspired by a sense of personal responsibility to God, makes an appeal to the moral sense of men to act in accordance with it."

Prohibition.

The Order has always taken the highest ground regarding the extinction of the liquor traffic, and at Des Moines its position was reaffirmed in un-

mistakable terms, as will be seen from the following extract: 1893.

"We believe prohibition to be the only proper solution of the liquor problem and the only righteous method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

"We are in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, because alcohol is a poison, an enemy of the human race, the prolific source of pauperism, crime, disease, woe, misery and death, whether found in whisky, gin, brandy, malt liquors, wine, beer or cider, whether it is sold in gilded palaces or low, vile dens, whether sold for a low or high fee for license, or whether sold by the authority of the state or government, it is the same old demon.

"As Good Templars we set our faces against all compromise and stand united on the solid platform of absolute prohibition and the annihilation of the liquor traffic, believing that on this line we shall ultimately prevail. Composed as we are of members of all political parties and religious creeds, we do not attempt to dictate to our members as to what political party they shall support, yet we do demand that the votes of the members of our Order shall be planted where they shall smite the enemies of prohibition and of prohibition enforcements, wherever and whenever found."

The Executive Officers for 1893-95 were:

R. W. G. T., Dr. D. H. Mann, New York.

R. W. G. C., Joseph Malins, England.

R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. S. E. Bailey, Virginia.

R. W. G. S. J. T., Mrs. A. A. Brookbank, Indiana.

R. W. G. S., B. F. Parker, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. Treas., G. B. Katzenstein, California.

P. R. W. G. T., Dr. Oronhyatekha, Canada.

**Executive
Officers.**

1893. Dr. Mann, after having served for two years as Grand Counsellor of the Grand Lodge of New York, was, in 1885, unanimously elected G. C. Templar, and held that office for eight consecutive years.

International Supreme Lodge Session 1895.

I. S. L. The thirty-seventh session of the International
1895. Supreme Lodge was held at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1895. It was reported that Mrs. Brook-

R. W. G. S. J. T. bank, the R. W. G. Superintendent of Juvenile Templars, had died on October 20, 1893, and that the Executive had appointed Miss Jessie Forsyth of Massachusetts as her successor. The membership reported was as follows:

Membership. 1894, 403,849 members in 9,932 Lodges and 157,838 Juveniles in 2,797 Temples.

1895, 402,010 members in 9,799 Lodges and 160,948 Juveniles in 2,770 Temples.

New Grand Lodges. New Grand Lodges had been formed in OKLAHOMA on June 8, 1893; SWITZERLAND on August 12, 1894; MISSISSIPPI on June 4, 1895.

In the report presented by the Committee on Political Action, it was said:

Prohibition. "The complete suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is a fundamental principle of this world-wide Order. The principles (embodied in our 'platform') adopted and crystallized into law would free the civilized globe from the most monstrous crime that has blackened the pages of human history since the sunrise of civilization. It yet remains to arouse the sovereign political and legislative powers of each and all nations to the necessity and practicability of such laws. * * * Let each voting Templar re-

fuse to dodge this question, or to compromise with halfway measures. * * * And let us not be hoodwinked by new-fangled patent devices for evading the real issue between prohibition of the liquor traffic and the licensed toleration and consequent perpetuation of this festering sore on the body politic of earth's greatest governments. Our lives are too short and time is too precious to be wasted in fruitless efforts to mitigate the horrors of this iniquitous barbarity through systems of state control. * * * Voting Templars can force this question into national prominence and compel politicians to hear and heed them, by being consistent with the principles and teachings of our Order. If the liquor traffic is a social crime of unequalled enormity, the political party that perpetuates it, fosters it or fails to declare against it, is certainly not entitled to their ballot."

1895.

The Executive Officers for 1895-97 were:

**Executive
Officers.**

R. W. G. T., Dr. Mann, New York.

R. W. G. C., Joseph Malins, England.

R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. Margaret McKinnon, Scotland.

R. W. G. S. J. T., Miss Jessie Forsyth, Massachusetts.

R. W. G. S., B. F. Parker, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. Treas., George B. Katzenstein, California.

P. R. W. G. T., Dr. Oronhyatekha, Canada.

International Supreme Lodge Session 1897.

The thirty-eighth session of the International Supreme Lodge was held at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1897. A meeting in Central Europe was made possible through the persevering, self-denying labors of a devoted sister, Miss Charlotte A. Gray, **I. S. L.
1897.**

Charlotte Gray.

1897. who (under the direction of Brother Malins, R. W. G. C., the Superintendent of Missions in the Eastern Hemisphere), for years traveled over the Continent and carried on mission work on behalf of the Order. A special committee at Zurich reported that "too much praise cannot be given to Sister Gray for her arduous and abundant labors all over Central Europe. She has done mission work in Switzerland twice, Belgium, France, Germany and Holland." The best thanks of the Order were given to her for her unwearied and self-denying labors. The membership reported was as follows:

Membership. 1896, 395,330 members in 9,575 Lodges and 167,742 Juveniles in 2,826 Temples.

1897, 391,601 members in 9,484 Lodges and 148,687 Juveniles in 2,641 Temples; being a total membership of 540,288. This membership is distributed as follows:

	Grand Lodges.	Mem- bers.	Sub. Lodges.	Juv. Mem.	Juv. Temp.
North America—					
United States.....	49	138,998	3,848	35,956	851
Canada	8	22,247	567	3,766	124
Europe—					
Great Britain and					
Ireland	6	104,796	2,394	84,128	1,191
Continent, etc.....	7	92,989	1,833	15,846	273
Asia	2	5,220	137	316	19
Africa	4	7,207	147	3,714	80
Australia	7	18,898	519	3,611	87
West Indies	1	164	7	1,350	16
Sub. Lodges under					
I. S. L.....		1,082	32		
Totals	84	391,601	9,484	148,687	2,641

Comparing these figures with those reported at the Union of the Order in 1887 there has been a decrease in the ten years of upwards of 90,000 adult members.* It is made up thus in round figures: In the United States, 68,000; Canada, 11,000; Great Britain, 17,000; Australia, 14,000, and the West Indies 1,000, while there have been increases on the Continent of Europe of 14,000, Africa 3,000 and Asia 600.

1897.
**Membership in
1887 and 1897.**

During the same time there has been an increase on the Juvenile membership of nearly 9,000. It is made up thus: On the Continent of Europe, increase 12,500; in Africa, 2,500; in Canada, 700; in the West Indies, 900; while there have been decreases of 6,500 in Australia, 900 in the United States, 300 in Great Britain and 300 in Asia.

New Grand Lodges were formed as follows: MASSACHUSETTS (Junior Scandinavian) on May 9, 1896, and INDIAN TERRITORY on April 9, 1897.

**New Grand
Lodges.**

The Chancellor of the Course of Study reported to the Zurich Session that 1743 students had been registered since the Course was started in 1888.

The Committee on Political Action in their report to the Zurich session said:

*It should be stated, however, that this decrease is in some measure more apparent than real. There is no doubt that in some jurisdictions, owing to causes not wholly avoidable, the statistics had been kept at a higher figure than was warranted by facts. Lodges have great patience, often retaining members and paying tax upon them, when a severer policy would cut off "dead wood."—EDITOR.

1897. **Prohibition.** "No system of regulation can ever be satisfactory, the only real remedy is prohibition. Nothing short of the utter annihilation of the liquor traffic in every form will cure the drink evil. Prohibition all the world over is the ultimatum of the Order. * * * Under God's blessing and guidance the Order has borne a noble part in the world's regeneration, and with faith, pluck and determination is destined to accomplish even greater triumphs. * * * We dare not yield until the world is emancipated from the tyranny of alcohol. To secure the success of our work, Good Templars everywhere are strongly urged to consecrate their votes to the cause of temperance. Good Templar votes and influence should be centered in securing the election of members to their various legislatures who will enact prohibitory laws."

Executive Officers.

The Executive Officers for 1897-9 were:

R. W. G. T., Joseph Malins, England.

R. W. G. C., Edward Wavrinsky, M. P., Sweden.

R. W. G. V. T., Anna M. Saunders, Nebraska.

R. W. G. S. J. T., Jessie Forsyth, Massachusetts.

R. W. G. S., Col. B. F. Parker, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. Treas., Dr. August Forel, Switzerland.

P. R. W. G. T., Dr. D. H. Mann, New York.

**Joseph Malins,
R. W. G. T.**

Brother Malins joined the Good Templar Order in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1866, and two years later was commissioned by R. W. G. T. Orne to introduce the Order into England. Soon afterwards he formed "Columbia" Lodge, No. 1, at Birmingham, but it was not till 1870 when twelve Lodges were in existence that the Grand Lodge of England was organized. Brother Malins was then elected G. W. C. Templar and every year

since he has been unanimously and enthusiastically re-elected to that office. Brother Malins was elected R. W. G. Counsellor in 1875, and 1876 he was R. W. G. Secretary in the R. W. G. Lodge of the World for four years, and R. W. G. Templar of it for other four years. He has always been one of the most highly respected and useful members of the Supreme Lodge, his services to the Order have been repeatedly acknowledged by it, and his success personally or through his Deputies, in planting the Order in all parts of the world and thus practically making the Order world-wide, makes him one of the best-known Good Templars. 1897

His unanimous election to the highest office in the gift of the Order was a fitting crown to all his labors.

CHAPTER IX.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK.

Good Templary has by its work been proved to be the best Temperance missionary organization in the world. It is not a thing of yesterday. It is no longer on its trial. For fifty years it has been in operation. And the beneficent work begun so humbly by a few young men in New York State in 1857 has been extended till now the watchword of the Order truly is "FOR GOD, AND HOME, AND EVERY LAND." **Past.**

Good Templary is a living organization. It never was more vigorous, nor so well equipped for services than to-day, though at times it has had more members on its roll.

Its Lodges and Juvenile Temples belt the globe. There is no hour of the day nor night, when, in some part of the world, its members are not meeting by means of its organization, to prosecute the great Temperance reform. Therefore it may be said that "the sun never sets upon its operations." **Present.**

The end the Order seeks to accomplish is most desirable. *Mens sana in corpore sano*—"A sound mind in a sound body," was the chief good desired by the ancients. This is the aim of the

Good Templar Order also, and an essential to it is the entire absence of strong drink from the community in every country.

Means Employed. The means employed by the Order are most praiseworthy, simple, and unobjectionable. The Order is not a secret society, but a brotherhood of abstainers thoroughly organized for Temperance work. That work is carried on by means of private meetings composed of Good Templars only, and by public meetings and the active, personal efforts of the members.

But Good Templary is just what its members make it by their earnest faithful lives. Every one of them ought to be a consistent abstainer, an active Temperance reformer, and an ardent prohibitionist. They should strive earnestly to induce all to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and to secure the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic drinks.

Future. And Good Templary will be an organization of the future if the present members are faithful and energetic. They have entered on the labors of many successful workers who have, under the blessing of Almighty God, made and fashioned the Order, and brought it to its present position of eminence and usefulness.

The Good Templar Order is a grand organization, well adapted to cope with the drinking customs of society, and the licensed liquor traffic; but that which is needed, above all, is the activity of consecrated lives, and the blessing of Almighty

God will assuredly rest upon their labors. Therefore we take heart of grace and press forward, singing as we go the inspiring battle song of our reform—

“Go on! go on! O! doubt it never,
This strife with wrong
Is fated not to last forever;
But if we boldly make endeavor,
Will cease ere long!
Go on!”

Supplementary Chapters.

- X. The Toronto Supreme Lodge, 1899.
- XI. The World-Wide Order at the Close of the Century.
- XII. The Jubilee of the Order, 1901.

CHAPTER X.

SUPREME LODGE SESSION, 1899.

The thirty-ninth session of the International Supreme Lodge convened in the city of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on Tuesday, June 27, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the morning. I. S. L.
1899.

Right Worthy Grand Templar Joseph Malins presided, and the following officers were present at roll call: Miss Anna M. Saunders, R. W. G. Counsellor; Miss Jessie Forsyth, R. W. G. Superintendent of Juvenile Templars; Benjamin Franklin Parker, R. W. G. Secretary; Dr. August Forel, R. W. G. Treasurer; B. D. Rogers, R. W. G. M.; Dr. Delos H. Mann, P. R. W. G. Templar.

The following Past Right Worthy Grand Templars were also present during the session: Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, Hon. Simeon B. Chase, Theo. D. Kanouse, Dr. Oronhyatekha, Rev. James Yeames.

On behalf of the City Council of Toronto, Brother Alderman Spence invited the Supreme Lodge to a reception in the Horticultural Pavilion. This courteous invitation was accepted, as also an invitation from the Grand Lodge of Ontario to attend a reception and promenade concert at the Normal School Assembly room, the

1899. building being offered for the purpose by the state authorities.

In his report the Right Worthy Grand Templar referred to the resignation, on account of ill-health, of Brother Edward Wavrinski (P. G. C. T. of Sweden and a member of Parliament for Stockholm), as Right Worthy Grand Counsellor. The R. W. G. V. T., Sister Saunders, had succeeded him, according to the constitution, and her office had been filled by the election of Brother Geo. Asmussen, G. C. T. of Germany.

Reports.

The Officers' Reports showed a total membership of 403,287 members in 8,631 Lodges, an increase of 11,686 members and a decrease of 853 Lodges since the Zurich session of the Supreme Lodge in 1897. The Juvenile branch of the Order reported 172,839 members in 2,877 Temples, an increase of 181 Temples and 15,102 members *in one year*.

The great army of Good Templars throughout the world in its 11,508 adult and Junior branches numbers 576,126.

The R. W. G. Treasurer (Dr. A. Forel) reported cash received at Supreme Lodge office as \$31,908. Cash paid, \$26,649; balance in hand June 27, 1899, \$5,259.

When to this amount received and expended by the Supreme Lodge are added the moneys contributed and spent by the 11,508 branches of the Order in all lands in support of their local work, it will be seen that the Good Templar Order by

voluntary gifts devotes an immense sum to the work of temperance, not one penny being applied to any personal uses. In the aggregate of its members, the magnitude and extent of its work, the amount of its expenditure, the number of its publications, its enterprise, persistency, and universality, the Independent Order of Good Templars is the greatest Temperance organization in the world. 1899.

Brother S. B. Chase, Chancellor of the Course of Study, reported 413 students registered from thirty-eight states and counties; 2,156 having been registered since the beginning of the system in 1888. **Course of Study.**

Two notable deaths were reported—Brother Capt. J. F. Cleghorn, of Wisconsin, the originator of the Course of Study, and a member of the class of '93 (Pioneers). For thirty years he had been a devoted, prominent, and beloved worker in the Order. Brother J. E. N. Backus, *a member of the first Good Templar Lodge* and a member of the class of '95.

The following officers were elected:

R. W. G. T., Joseph Malins, England.

R. W. G. C., Geo. F. Cotterill, State of Washington, U. S. A. **Executive Officers.**

R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. D. E. Mackellar, Scotland.

R. W. G. S. J. T., Miss Jessie Forsyth, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

R. W. G. S., B. F. Parker, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

R. W. G. Treas., W. Martin Jones, New York, U. S. A.

1899. P. R. W. G. T., Dr. D. H. Mann, New York,
U. S. A.

R. W. G. Chaplain, the Rev. Canon F. B. Boyce,
New South Wales.

R. W. G. M., John Fox Smith, East South
Africa.

R. W. G. D. M., Miss Charlotte A. Gray, Europe.

R. W. G. A. Sec., D. C. Cameron, New Zealand.

R. W. G. Guard, Peder Svendsen, Norway.

R. W. G. Sentinel, Geo. Irving, Prince Edward
Island.

R. W. G. Mess., Miss Emily Lindquist, Sweden.

**Literature
Committee.**

The Literature Committee was appointed to
consist of: Rev. James Yeames, P. R. W. G. T.,
Massachusetts; Hon. S. B. Chase, P. R. W. G. T.,
Pennsylvania; Robert Semple, G. Sec., Ireland;
Dr. Oronhyatekha, P. R. W. G. T., Canada; Prof.
G. W. E. Hill, G. Co., Iowa; Dr. August Forel,
P. R. W. G. Treas., Switzerland; Alfred C. Clau-
sen, P. G. A. S., Denmark.

**Jubilee of
the Order.**

It was agreed to celebrate the Jubilee of the
Order in 1901, and to raise a Jubilee Fund, if
possible, of One Million Dollars, and to hold a
special session of the Supreme Lodge in the city
of Utica, New York (the birth-place of the Or-
der), on the second Tuesday in July, 1901.

On Tuesday, July 4th, 1899, after impressive
farewell words from P. R. W. G. Templar, Hon.
Samuel D. Hastings (now in his 84th year), In-
ternational Supreme Lodge adjourned, to meet in
Stockholm, Sweden, on the second Tuesday in
July, 1902.

CHAPTER XI.

THE WORLD-WIDE ORDER.

The end of the nineteenth century found the Order of Good Templars established in every quarter of the globe. **End of the Century.**

Originated less than fifty years before, in an upper room of a little building in Utica, in the State of New York, it has grown into the greatest Temperance organization the world has yet known.

Any sketch of its history must necessarily be imperfect, because of the extent of territory covered by its operations and the immense number of its workers. But that some idea may be obtained of the breadth of its mission and of the variety and success of its work, it may be well to take a hasty survey of its condition and prospects at the beginning of the Twentieth Century.

This view of the Order in all lands is obtained by a study of the reports presented by the Supreme officers to the last session of the Supreme Lodge (1899).

It will be seen that the story of the Order is the story of the battle, more or less successful, for Temperance. A striking example of the influence of the Order and of organized Temperance effort

1899. upon public sentiment and legislative action is furnished by Canada.

With Canada we may therefore conveniently begin our tour of the globe; while it is altogether proper that we start upon our journey by reviewing the forces of Good Templary in North America, where its banner was first raised and unfurled.

AMERICA.

CANADA.

Canada. In the Dominion of Canada the cause of Temperance has been advanced by the legal closing of licensed houses on Sundays (and, in some cases, early on Saturday evening); the closing of liquor-shops on election days; the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants to minors or inebriates; provision for the recovery of civil damages in the courts, etc.

The "Canada Temperance Act" of 1878 gave every city and county power by majority vote, under manhood suffrage, to suppress the common sale of intoxicating liquors.

Plebiscite. Under the "Plebiscite Act" of 1898 each Province voted for or against the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquors. The result was a vote of 278,493 FOR PROHIBITION. The adverse vote was 264,490. Every Province except Quebec gave a majority for prohibition. The government, however, held that the majority was not large enough to warrant legislation covering all

Canada. The effort will therefore be made to secure "Prohibition by Provinces." 1899.

IN ONTARIO the "Grand Lodge of Canada" has gained ten Lodges, and about held its own in membership. The plebiscite in this province showed a majority for prohibition of 39,224. **Plebiscite.**

QUEBEC is largely peopled by descendants of the original French settlers, and the majority of the inhabitants are still French in language and religious affiliations. Here the vote was against prohibition by a majority of 94,032. Nevertheless, there are two counties where the liquor traffic is vetoed in over 200 townships or parishes. In these two provinces of the Dominion we have nearly 5,000 members. **Direct Veto.**

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Here we have nearly seventy Lodges and about 4,000 members. Most of the province is under local prohibition, and three-fourths of the people voted for a prohibitory law for the province.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Sixteen of the eighteen counties of this Province of Canada have suppressed the liquor traffic, and in the plebiscite vote the majority for prohibition was more than six to one! The Order has about 6,000 members. **Six to One for Prohibition!**

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND has forty-two Lodges and Temples. Except in the capital city the island is generally "no license" by local veto. The people voted 9 to 1 for prohibition.

MANITOBA has about fifty Lodges. There are large Lodges of Icelanders in Winnipeg and other

1899. towns. Selkirk has 600 Icelandic inhabitants, of whom 140 are Good Templars. The province voted for prohibition by about six to one. Some notable names are associated with the history of the Order in Manitoba; Archdeacon McLean (who formed "Fort Garry" Lodge at Winnipeg more than a quarter of a century since), Hon. J. W. Sifton, P. G. C. T. (Deputy Minister of Public Works and Inspector of Public Instruction); Thomas Nixon, a venerated, valued, and familiar member of Supreme Lodge, and others. The R. W. G. Supt. Juvenile Templars, Sister Forsyth, visited this jurisdiction.

Six Hundred
Icelanders.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The "Pacific" province of the Dominion has a membership of about 1,000, a third of whom are Juvenile Templars.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Order in the island is depressed at present, but action will be taken for its revival.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.—"Golden" Lodge, No. 1, was instituted in Dawson City, Yukon, July 20th, 1898.

Yukon.

THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.—The Order in this state has had heavy reverses, but strenuous efforts have been made to institute and reorganize Lodges. Bro. Hooker, G. C. T., travelled last year 11,000 miles in the work, and the venerable pioneer of the Order, Rev. J. E. N. Backus, was in the field almost to the time of his death.

The New York Junior Grand Lodge (Scandi-

navian) was instituted in New York city Dec. 18, 1899. 1897, with twelve Lodges.

NEW JERSEY.—Here we have only 22 Lodges, and there is need of earnest missionary work.

PENNSYLVANIA, after seven years of declension, has added about a score of new Lodges. The state has many prohibitory counties. **Prohibition by Counties.**

MAINE has 222 Lodges and over 9,000 members. The state and the whole Order have suffered great loss in the death of Senator Nelson Dingley, P. G. C. T. (Secretary of the United States Treasury), and General Neal Dow, the Nestor of prohibition. General Dow, who was present at the Supreme Lodge in Boston in 1895, was then 90 years of age.

NEW HAMPSHIRE is harmonious and progressive. It has an official organ, a Veterans' Association, a Cycling Mission and a special work among soldiers. **Cycling Mission**

VERMONT.—The number of Juvenile members has doubled, though there is a decrease in the adult membership. G. C. Templar Chauncey H. Hayden reports that less liquor is drunk in the whole state than was formely used in the city of Burlington alone.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In 270 out of 350 towns and cities the liquor traffic is excluded by local option. The Junior (Scandinavian) Grand Lodge has over a score of Lodges. **Local Option.**

CONNECTICUT.—An increase of Lodges and membership. Out of 158 townships 87 vote "no license."

1899. In the SOUTHERN STATES the Order is in some places apparently dormant or diminishing. The difficulties are great and peculiar, and a generous and vigorous missionary effort on behalf of the Supreme Lodge seems to be demanded.

DELAWARE reports three active Lodges.

MARYLAND has two Grand Lodges, the Senior with about twelve, and the Junior or Dual Grand Lodge with perhaps three times that number.

VIRGINIA shows a loss of 776 members, but has instituted thirty Lodges, making ninety in all.

WEST VIRGINIA sends no recent returns, but, doubtless, the Order has aided in securing prohibition in three-fourths of the counties of the state.

GEORGIA.—Eighty-eight of the 137 counties of this state have excluded the liquor traffic.

FLORIDA has about twelve Lodges in the Senior and seven Lodges in the Junior Grand Lodge.

KENTUCKY had but sixteen Lodges at last report.

TEMPERANCE UNIVERSITY.—In this state, outside of the cities, saloons are prohibited within four miles of a public school. The American Temperance University at Harriman offers a free scholarship to every Grand Lodge.

ALABAMA, though urging a losing fight, is still hopeful.

TEXAS has instituted thirteen new Lodges and shows a praiseworthy desire to extend the Order among the colored as well as the white people.

NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA send no reports. South Carolina is trying to grapple with the liquor question by a state monopoly under the dispensary system.

1899.

Dispensary
System.

LOUISIANA has several Subordinate Lodges, but no Grand Lodge.

MISSISSIPPI, where we once had a strong Grand Lodge, has now no Grand Lodge. Doubtless the Order helped to bring about prohibition, as it exists in sixty-one out of seventy-five counties. We still hold (as in Georgia and Virginia also) one or two Lodges of colored members.

ARKANSAS sends no report. Temperance sentiment is not inoperative, for forty-four of its seventy-five counties are "dry."

Forty-four
"dry" Counties.

In the WESTERN AND MIDDLE STATES, OHIO has cleared a debt of sixteen years' standing, and has \$200 in hand. The Order has suffered losses which would have been heavier but for the earnest efforts of the G. C. Templar, Gen. Walter S. Payne, aided by Brothers Col. Demaree, Louis J. Beauchamp, Harry B. White, and Sisters Corry and Richards.

INDIANA has fifty-six Lodges.

ILLINOIS (formed 1854) reports a decrease of 1,883 members. The Grand Lodge sends a *Good Templar Quarterly* to every member. Brother Uriah Copp has entered upon the 27th year of service as Grand Chief Templar. "Star of Hope," Chicago, formed Dec. 27, 1854, is still working.

27 Years G. C. T.

MICHIGAN.—This Grand Lodge has suffered large losses, but reports 2,796 members. Brother

1899: J. H. Hartwell, P. G. Treas., forty-four years a member of Crystal Fount Lodge, and forty years a member of Grand Lodge, at thirty-nine of whose annual sessions he had been present, has passed away.

**An Active
Grand Lodge.**

WISCONSIN reports 8,000 active members—a good increase, and has cleared off a debt of \$1,300. This Grand Lodge appears to be the most active Grand Lodge in the United States.

MINNESOTA has a slight increase, and reports 2,522 members in eighty-two Lodges. The Junior (Scandinavian) Grand Lodge has also 1,300 members and about fifty Lodges.

IOWA, though depressed somewhat, mainly because of the Grand Lodge debt, musters, in its 250 Lodges and about 8,000 members, “a noble army for a western state.”

MISSOURI has had considerable losses, and reports only twenty Lodges.

New Territory.

OKLAHOMA.—The Grand Lodge formed some two years since still holds the field, which is one of special difficulty.

ARIZONA has sixteen Lodges.

**A Prohibition
State.**

NORTH DAKOTA has “constitutional prohibition” and a state commissioner to enforce it. This jurisdiction sent to Washington Senator Hansbrough and Congressman Johnson, whose anti-canteen proposals passed the United States Congress.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Twenty-two Lodges.

**Sister Amanda
M. Way.**

IDAHO.—The R. W. G. V. T. of forty-three years ago—Sister Amanda M. Way—is G. C. T of this

miniature Grand Lodge of ten Subordinate Lodges and 250 members. 1899.

KANSAS, with forty-three Lodges, shows an increase of 1,023 members. The state has enacted a prohibitory law. **State Prohibition.**

MONTANA has 1,142 members in twenty Lodges.

NEBRASKA has thirteen Lodges and 1,485 members.

On the PACIFIC COAST we have CALIFORNIA, the originator of four or five other Grand Lodges. It has suffered some decline, but still has enrolled 3,133 members in eighty-four Lodges. Prof. Crowhurst, G. Co., organized a military Lodge which went with the soldiers to the Philippines and did good work there. The Good Templar Orphanage has recently received large bequests of money. **Soldier Good Templars.**

OREGON has had great losses, but reports 625 members, in twenty-seven Lodges.

WASHINGTON has eighty-nine Lodges, with an increased active membership of nearly 3,000 active, in addition to 2,000 "inactive," but duly enrolled members. **State of Washington.**

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—In the capital city of Washington there are twelve Lodges, with 527 members. The number of bar-rooms in the city has been reduced one-half in the last seven years. **At the Capital.**

THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.—Good work was done at Camp Alger, Virginia, where the liquor canteens were closed and the liquor sellers imprisoned, mainly through the efforts of Brother Geo. W. Hawxhurst, G. Sec. The

1899. Order also worked for the soldiers in New York, Illinois and Wisconsin. In Arizona they presented the regimental flag to the First Regiment. One hundred and thirty-seven Good Templars were found among the California soldiers, and a military Lodge was formed. Georgia circulated an "army pledge." Brother Col. Parker, R. W. G. S., formed a great military Lodge among the troops in Porto Rico.

**On Sixteen
Battleships.**

The work in the navy is very recent and could not well be developed in times of active service, but we have Good Templars on at least sixteen battleships, and at the School of Artillery.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

BRITISH HONDURAS, where once we had many Lodges, has been again entered.

Buenos Ayres.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC has several Lodges. The members in Buenos Ayres gladly welcome visitors touching at that great port.

URUGUAY was missioned from Argentina, and counted among its members Brother Joseph H. Darley, Chief Yeoman on the Battleship Kentucky. Brother Darley has done good service for the Order on the "Castine" and other warships.

CHILI, missioned by British men-of-war's men, carries on work in both the English and Spanish tongue.

In BRAZIL, DEMERARA (where we once had a vigorous work), and VENEZUELA there is hope of introducing the Order.

JAMAICA.—The Order has felt the effects of the general depression of trade in the island. The collapse of the sugar trade led to the passage by the legislature of an act to stimulate (for the sake of revenue) the sale of liquors. This act was vetoed by Queen Victoria, on the advice of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary. His words are worth placing on record: "Legislation, which can only effect this object [the increase of revenue] by giving direct encouragement to increased consumption of alcohol, is opposed to the principles followed for some years past, not only in this country, but throughout the Empire. Laws which relate to intoxicating liquors are intended not to add to but to diminish inducements to drink."

**Queen Victoria's
Veto.**

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—The total membership (60,000 in Lodges and 50,000 in Juvenile Temples) exceeds 110,000—an increase in two years of nearly 7,000. England has 1,369 Lodges and 733 Juvenile Temples, with 125 military and naval Lodges (exclusive of the larger numbers in the British army in India.)

**110,000
Members.**

The Grand Lodge owns extensive offices and printing works. The Good Templar Orphanage is doing good work and has paid off its debt of \$4,500. There is a Juvenile Templars' Ward in the National Temperance Hospital. Six hundred members of the Order hold official positions—

**Good Templar
Orphanage.**

1899. mayors, councilmen, members of school boards, etc. The Order has two Mission Vans traveling the country, and about 700 cyclists in District Mission Corps.

IRELAND has 10,750 members, in 160 Lodges and 70 Temples, an increase of twenty Lodges and 800 members, of whom 500 are adults. Ireland has more Lodges and members than for twenty years past.

19,000 Increase in Two Years. SCOTLAND.—The record of progress in Scotland has of late surpassed that of all English-speaking Grand Lodges. There are in Scotland 47,000 adult members in 730 Lodges, and 40,000 Juniors in 450 Juvenile Lodges, a total of 87,000; being an increase in two years of 19,000.

Forty out of fifty-five Scottish members of Parliament voted for the local veto for Scotland. The Grand Lodge employs lecturers all the year round, and issues scores of thousands of tracts, etc.

The Largest Lodge in the World. The "City" Lodge, Glasgow, is the largest in the world. It has more than *One Thousand members!*

WALES.—The English-speaking Grand Lodge of Wales has increased continuously for nine years. It has 140 Lodges with 6,500 adult members, and 69 Juvenile Temples with 5,877 members, a total of nearly 13,500 members.

In the Welsh Language. The Welsh-speaking Grand Lodge of Wales has eighty-five Lodges, with 3,508 members, and twenty-four Temples with 2,125 members.

England transferred to this Grand Lodge the **1899.**
Lancashire Welsh District, with about a dozen
Lodges and 1,000 members.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—There are eleven
Lodges and 539 members in these British islands
in the Bay of Normandy, also four Temples with
294 members, a total membership of 833.

SWEDEN.—The Grand Lodge of Sweden is the
largest in the world. It was instituted by Bro.
Malins in 1880. It has in about 1,600 Lodges and
Temples 100,000 members, of whom 12,264 are
Juveniles. The G. C. Templar, G. Counsellor, G.
Superintendent of Juvenile Templars, and the G.
Treasurer, are Members of Parliament, which last
year voted some \$2,500 to the Grand Lodge for
temperance missionary work.

**The Largest
Grand Lodge in
the World.**

NORWAY has 350 Lodges with about 18,000
members, and 9,000 Juveniles in 140 Temples, a
total of 27,000. In the capital city, Christiana,
there are twenty-six Lodges and 2,600 members.
There is a Lodge at Hammerfest, the most north-
ern town in the world, called "Den Midnat Sol,"
(The Midnight Sun), for there the summer sun
shines through the twenty-four hours. Still
further in the Arctic circle is "The Uttermost
Outpost" Lodge. Brother Torjus Hansen has
been G. C. T. of Norway since 1885.

**In the Arctic
Circle.**

DENMARK.—The Order suffered severely in Den-
mark through a division on the question of allow-
ing the use of "weak beers," a majority leaving
because of the absolute stringency of our pledge

1899. against all alcoholic drinks. Yet we have about 120 Lodges and 5,174 members, an increase of twenty-five Lodges and 1,100 members. There are also forty Temples and 1,669 Juvenile members, an increase of 50 per cent. The King of Denmark sent a greeting and donation to the Grand Lodge.

A Royal Patron.

ICELAND has twenty-nine Lodges and 1,822 members. This lone island in the Arctic Sea has also sixteen Temples with 920 Juveniles enrolled. The first G. V. T. was Sister Johannesdottir, niece of the Speaker of the House of Parliament. Reykjavik, the capital city, with a population of 4,800, has 1,350 Good Templars—five Lodges and two Juvenile Temples. The four liquor-saloons of ten years ago have been reduced to one.

Central Europe.

GERMANY.—(No. 1.) This is a Danish-speaking body in the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, with 1,520 members in fifty-three Lodges.

GERMANY.—(No. 2) has the whole German empire for its field, and has Lodges in Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Westphalia and Baden. It reports 1,286 adults in forty Lodges, and 550 Juveniles in thirteen Temples. There is a great future before the Order in this vast empire.

SWITZERLAND.—The Order was planted in Switzerland in 1892 by Sister Charlotte Gray, by whom also the Grand Lodge was instituted in 1894. Some Lodges work in French, but most in the German language. There are fifty Lodges and 1,601 members, an increase of twenty-six

Lodgès and 812 members since 1897. There are also twelve Temples with 426 members. 1899

FRANCE.—In France we have but one Lodge, "Gallia," Paris. A Foothold in France.

HOLLAND.—Perhaps the hardest field in the world, yet we have some half-dozen Lodges and two Temples.

GIBRALTAR.—British Military Lodges have worked on "The Rock" for a quarter of a century. There are several Lodges also in Malta, and others in CYPRUS and CRETE.

ITALY has no Total Abstinence Society, but Bro. Dr. Forel, P. R. W. G. Treas., and some of his colleagues are trying to form Italian Lodges in Basle and Zurich, and have generously paid half the cost of translating our rituals and constitution into Italian. Rituals in Italian Language.

BELGIUM.—The Brussels International Conference of 1897 was attended by Brother Malins, R. W. G. Templar, Dr. Forel, R. W. G. Treas., Bro. Wavrinski, R. W. G. Co., and Sister Gray, as representatives of the Order. Save for an English Lodge, which existed for a while in Antwerp some years ago, we have never had a footing in Belgium. Total abstinence is little known. The Common School Temperance Society of 50,000 children has for its basis "*Moderation in wine and beer, and abstinence from spirits till eighteen year of age!*" International Conference.

In AUSTRIA teetotalism is practically unknown. Applications for permission to introduce the Or-

1899. der have not yet been granted by the government. Yet the necessary translations have been made, and printed matter in the German tongue has been distributed. We have a gallant little band of Good Templars, but as yet they may not organize a Lodge.

Austria. RUSSIA.—Nearly twenty years ago the Order was planted in Finland by Brother Oskar Ek-lund, of Sweden. It was, however, suppressed by the Russian government.

Finland. These notes of work on the Continent of Europe would be incomplete without recognition of the work of Brother Joseph Malins as Grand Chief Templar of England, through more than twenty-five years. The noble and persevering efforts of Sister Charlotte A. Gray demand more than a mere mention. Her success, considering the enormous difficulties, has been wonderful. The Right Worthy Grand Templar says of her: "To travel among and talk and correspond with people in the various languages of all the countries we have occupied in Europe, as Sister Gray does, requires remarkable ability and indomitable devotion and perseverance. I have seen for myself in France, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany and Denmark, and also in Norway and Sweden, how highly she is esteemed by distinguished philanthropic people, and how much she is appreciated and valued by our own membership for her good work."

Joseph Malins.

Charlotte A. Gray.

When the history of the redemption of the Continent of Europe from the curse of intemper-

ance comes to be written, the work of the Order of Good Templars will be a large and brilliant chapter, and the name of CHARLOTTE GRAY will find an enduring and exalted place therein. 1899.

ASIA.

INDIA.—The Grand Lodge of India covers the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay. Its members are British soldiers, with a sprinkling of civilians and natives. There are ninety-six Lodges with about 3,500 members, and fifty-three Temples with 712 Juvenile members. Considering the immense extent of the territory and the difficult conditions, this is a wonderful showing. **Soldiers, Civilians and Natives.**

The Grand Lodge of MADRAS occupies the third Presidency, Southern India. It has about twenty-five Lodges, mainly military.

BURMAH has Lodges under direction of both the Grand Lodges. The Lodge at Rangoon, the capital, is named "Frances Willard."

CEYLON has Lodges, some under the Grand Lodge of England, some under the Grand Lodge of Madras, and a few directly under the Supreme Lodge. Some day these will grow into a Grand Lodge of Ceylon.

ARABIA.—At Aden for more than twenty years there have been two or three military Lodges.

MALAYSIA.—At Singapore are Lodges of different races. A Lodge, to work in the Tamil language, has been formed. **In the Tamil Language.**

BORNEO.—We have representatives and hope of a Lodge in this Dutch colony.

1899. JAPAN.—We have as yet no Lodge in this great country, but a deputy of the Right Worthy Grand Templar resides at Tokio.

In the Holy City. PALESTINE.—The red-cross banner of the Good Templars flies in the Holy City, for we have a Lodge at Jerusalem.

CHINA has a few Lodges in the British settlement of Hong Kong, of military, naval and mixed membership.

AFRICA.

A Total Abstinence Army. EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.—British troops in Egypt have for many years had Lodges and a few natives have been initiated. Mohammedans usually abstain from intoxicants. In the expedition to Khartoum the troops (British and Egyptian) marched 2,000 miles towards the equator. The Sirdar, Lord Kitchener, closed the liquor canteens and destroyed all stores of liquors. Thus it was a total abstinence army (including several Lodges) which won Omdurman and recovered Khartoum, where after a memorial service for General Gordon, a Good Templar Lodge, "The Pride of the Soudan," was instituted. Lord Kitchener, as governor-general, prohibited all traffic in intoxicating liquor throughout these provinces.

Native Africans. SIERRA LEONE.—Good Templar seamen from the British gunboat "Active," planted the Order here twenty-five years ago. The African natives have kept Lodges in admirable working ever since.

There are three Juvenile Temples on the Gold Coast, with nearly 200 members. 1899.

Deputies have been commissioned for LAGOS and MADERIA.

WESTERN SOUTH AFRICA.—There are about fifty Lodges under this Grand Lodge. Brother Searle, G. C. T., a member of the Cape Parliament, translated the Ritual into Low-Dutch, in a simple form suited for a mixed people. **Rituals in Dutch.**

EASTERN SOUTH AFRICA.—Here, over a large scattered area, the work is carried on by thirty-four Lodges. There were at last report nearly 2,000 adult and 1,000 Juvenile members.

CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICA covers Bechuanaland, Khama's Country and Rhodesia, including also the Transvaal and Orange State. The jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge extends 1,200 miles from Cape Colony. Its headquarters are at Johannesburg. Uitlanders and Boers have worked with British residents in fraternal amity in one Grand Lodge. It is to be hoped that after peace has spread its wings over this war-distracted region our Order may develop Grand Lodges in each portion of the country. In 1899 there were forty-two Lodges and 2,389 members, besides twenty-nine Temples and 1,512 Juveniles. **Fraternal Amity Among Boers and Britons.**

NATAL.—The Grand Lodge covers South-east Africa, with Zululand on its northern border. It has penetrated into Portuguese territory, and formed native Lodges in Griqualand, on the south. There were twenty Lodges and 866 members in 1899. **Native Lodges.**

**The New
Commonwealth.**

NEW SOUTH WALES, the parent Australian Grand Lodge, reaches its twenty-seventh anniversary in this Jubilee Year. It has done and is doing a wonderful work, and has nearly 5,000 members in 178 Lodges. The 2,500 Juveniles, in 55 Temples, bring up the grand total to 7,500 members in 233 branches.

QUEENSLAND.—Members of this Grand Lodge may have to travel 1,000 miles to reach its session. It has more than 1,250 members and 32 Lodges, with 11 Temples and 567 Juveniles.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, the least populous of the divisions of Australia, has about 1,000 members in twenty Lodges, seven Temples and 226 Juveniles.

VICTORIA.—The Juvenile work in this jurisdiction is encouraging, in the face of a decline (which it is hoped is arrested) in the adult membership. There are 25 Lodges and 670 members, with 763 Juvenile members in fourteen Temples.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA has half a dozen Lodges and about 250 members, who "hold the fort" with splendid courage.

**A Large
Island.** TASMANIA (an island, south of the main continent, of 26,215 square miles), has ten Lodges with about 400 members; 188 children are enrolled in five Temples.

NEW ZEALAND, lying about 1,200 miles off Australia proper, has 113 Lodges and 3,822 members. It has also a noble galaxy of 40 Temples, with

1,600 members. Brother D. C. Cameron has been 1899.
for twenty-six years Grand Secretary.

THE FIJI ISLANDS have been missioned from New South Wales, and the Order planted there. The late Hon. Sir William Fox, prime minister, was at one time Grand Chief Templar. The local veto is in force where a three-fifths vote can be secured.

Sir Wm. Fox.

Australia generally has Sunday closing, and a local veto over additional licenses and license transfers. In Victoria and South Australia the extinction of licenses is subject to a form of compensation, the only places in the world where such a condition is known to exist.

The obituary record contains some notable names. Among these are:

Obituary
Record.

BROTHER HON. NELSON DINGLEY, P. G. T. of Maine, a member of Congress and a Secretary of State.

BROTHER GENERAL NEAL DOW, of Portland, Me., the Father of Prohibition.

BROTHER CAPTAIN JOHN F. CLEHORN (Brevet-Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.); G. C. T. of Wisconsin, 1883-86; the originator of the Good Templar Course of Study.

BROTHER REV. JAMES EMORY NEWTON BACKUS, one of the Committee of Three which organized the Order of Good Templars. Born at Minden, N. Y., 1835; died at Lincklaen Center, N. Y., 1899. Joined the Cadets of Temperance at 12 years of age. One of the "Knights of Jericho," from which came the committee which in 1851 founded the Good Templar Order, established in 1852 as The Independent Order of Good Templars. Singleminded, earnest, steadfast.

- Notable Names.** BROTHER JOHN B. COLLINGS, Trade Manager of the Grand Lodge of England, died suddenly in his office. He served the G. L. as an honorary worker for many years as G. Co., G. Sec., G. Treas., and G. Marshal. A faithful and devoted worker, keen and kindly, gifted and genial.
- BROTHER NIELS THORWALD ANDREAS SCHOULZE, G. Co., several years G. Co. of Denmark, editor and lecturer. Joined the Order at 17 years of age. Dying at 33 years of age, 2,500 persons followed him to his burial.
- BROTHER JOHN G. HOLBORN, Member of Parliament for N. W. Lanarkshire. Born in England. Lived in Leith, Scotland, for forty years. G. Sent., G. Marshal, and G. Marshal of the G. L. of Scotland. Wise, able, devoted.
- BROTHER J. W. HARTWELL, a charter member of "Crystal Fount" Lodge, organized Oct. 18, 1854, and meeting continuously ever since. Never missed a meeting of his Lodge when at home, and attended 42 sessions of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.
- BROTHER JOSEPH F. CULVER, P. G. C. T., Kansas. Joined the Order in 1854. Faithful unto death.
- BROTHER REV. LEONARD HILL, P. G. C., planted the first Lodge in India in 1872.
- BROTHER J. TURNER ROGERS, P. R. W. G. Sentinel, G. C. T. of India
- BROTHER H. PARR, G. Sec. of G. L. of Madras.
- BROTHER JOHN WILLIAMS, G. C. T. of Madras.
- BROTHER E. C. SHAKESPEARE, P. G. C. T., twenty-three years an executive officer of the G. L. of Victoria, Australia.
- BROTHER REV. PETER ASTOR, P. G. S., Queensland, Australia, a "pillar of the Order."
- BROTHER DAVID EDWARDS, G. C. T., Port Elizabeth, a founder of the Order in Eastern South Africa.

BROTHER JAMES POTTER, P. R. W. G. S., G. C. T. "Our Honored
of Channel Islands for ten years. Dead."

BROTHER REV. JAMES MACKENZIE, gave years of
noble service to the Order in England and in-
troduced the Order into Saxony.

BROTHER E. C. ELLIS, 25 years an active worker
in the Midlands of England. "A tower of
strength."

CHAPTER XII.

1901.

THE JUBILEE OF THE ORDER.

On the second Tuesday in July, 1901—July 9th, members of the Order assembled in the city of Utica, New York state, America, to celebrate in the birthplace of Good Templary the fiftieth anniversary of its beginning.

Utica is now a large and beautiful city of about 60,000 inhabitants, with more than fifty churches, handsome public buildings and many elegant private residences. It sells annually \$30,000,000 worth of the products of its industries. Utica, N. Y.

Owing to local difficulties the Order had, since 1896, declined in the city, but in anticipation of the Jubilee a new Lodge was instituted—"Jubilee" Lodge, No. 9—and nobly did the little band of Utican Good Templars do their work in welcoming the leaders of the Order. "Jubilee"
Lodge.

The Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies showed a courteous and liberal hospitality. The beautiful auditorium of the "New Century Club" was placed at the service of the International Supreme Lodge for its session, and the large and handsome Baptist Tabernacle was opened for a public meeting and reception. The Belt Line surface railway, by its manager, tendered to the

1901. Municipal Hospitality. delegates and visitors a trolley ride along the Mohawk valley to Summit Park, a beautiful place of popular resort, the property of the company, from which, by act of the corporation, all sale of intoxicating liquors is excluded.

The success of the Special Jubilee Session is largely due to the efforts of Brother W. Martin Jones, R. W. G. Treasurer, who organized the Subordinate Lodge, and perfected all the arrangements for a dignified and delightful celebration of the golden anniversary of the Order.

Officers Present. The roll of those present at the session showed the following representative and distinguished names:

THE RIGHT WORTHY GRAND TEMPLAR, Brother County Councillor Joseph Malins, G. C. T. of England for thirty-two years.

THE RIGHT WORTHY GRAND COUNSELOR George F. Cotterill (born in England but for many years resident in the United States), of Seattle, state of Washington.

THE R. W. G. SUPT. OF JUVENILE TEMPLARS Sister Jessie Forsyth, of Boston, Massachusetts. (Miss Forsyth is also of English birth, but has lived in Boston for more than a quarter of a century.)

THE R. W. G. SECRETARY Colonel Benjamin Franklin Parker, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the author of the plan for prohibition in the United States by *State Constitutional Amendment*.

R. W. G. TREASURER W. Martin Jones, of Rochester, New York state, a distinguished lawyer, an

uncompromising advocate of temperance, and a prominent promoter of *International Arbitration*. 1901.

The following PAST RIGHTWORTHY GRAND TEMPLARS were also present: Hon. S. B. Chase (1858-63), of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. James Yeames (1876-7), of Massachusetts.

**P. R. W. G.
Templars.**

Other Past Right Worthy Grand Officers in attendance were: Mrs. M. B. O'Donnell, P. R. W. G. S. J. T., now of Minneapolis; and Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, P. R. W. G. V. T., of Cincinnati. Sister O'Donnell was a pioneer in the work of the Order among children, and was elected in 1874 the first Chief Superintendent of "Juvenile Templars." The juvenile work was first officially recognized in 1869; Professor Daniel Wilkins, of Illinois, being appointed General Superintendent in 1871. Sister Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, wife of the Rev. W. K. Brown, D. D., born at Baltimore, is the mother of six children, five of whom are married, and all active and useful in every good work. For six or seven years she was the only woman on the platform in Ohio, and from 1864 to the present time has been known throughout the United States as an eloquent speaker and singularly able administrator. She is a college graduate, and in 1882 and 1883 received the two unusual literary degrees Ph. D. and LL. D., the second woman honored with the latter title.

**Mrs. M. B.
O'Donnell.**

**Mrs. Mattie
McClellan
Brown.**

Our sister is the originator and founder of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and was so introduced to the National Convention

**Founder of the
W. C. T. U.**

1901. at Cleveland, O., in 1894, by Frances Willard. She arranged the first convention, held at Columbus, O., Feb. 24-25, 1874. In August of the same year, at the first Chautauqua Assembly, she secured a temperance meeting for women, made the speech of the hour, and moved the appointment of a committee on organization. She herself nominated Mrs. Jennie Willing (sister of Bishop Fowler) as chairman, and submitted to the committee her previously prepared plan of organization, including the financial plan. The proof of this historic statement is furnished by the copyright, dated January 12, 1875.

**First National
Convention
W. C. T. U.**

Being at this time, 1874-5, Right Worthy Grand Vice-Templar, Sister Brown was by her extensive influence and personal correspondence able to secure a large attendance at the *first national convention of the W. C. T. U.*, held in Cleveland, November, 1874. She declined the first presidency, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer being elected president, and Miss Willard secretary.

Mrs. Brown is also the author of the movement which secured the quarterly temperance lesson in the international system for Sunday Schools. She is now Vice-President of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, Dean of the School of Art, and instructor in art criticism, literature and oratory.

**Other
Honored
Workers.**

Among other honored and successful workers present at the Jubilee Session were Prof. Crowhurst and his wife, from California (Mrs. Crowhurst's home is Utica, and Leverett E. Coon was her cousin); Mrs. Emma F. Bishop, of Washing-

ton, seventeen years Superintendent of "Undine" 1901. Juvenile Temple; Rev. T. F. Parker, Pavilion, N. Y., historian of the Order; Rev. Dr. D. W. Aylesworth, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.; Chas. E. Gildersleeve, of New York; A. J. Preece, P. G. Sec. of the Midland Grand Lodge of England; Thomas Nixon, P. G. C. T. of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Mrs. F. C. Stuart, Traverse City, Mich. (40 years a Good Templar); and others whose names occur elsewhere, as readers or writers of papers, or officers of the session.

The roll, as made up by the Credential Committee, contains 90 names, representing seventeen Grand Lodge jurisdictions, viz.: California, Canada, District of Columbia, England, Georgia, Germany, I., Manitoba, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, New York (Scandinavian), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin.

**Seventeen
Grand Lodges
Represented.**

The Special Session opened in the Auditorium, New Century Club Building, on Tuesday afternoon, July 9th, 1901. The following officers filled the chairs:

R. W. G. T., County Councillor Joseph Malins, England.

**Officers of the
Session.**

R. W. G. Co., Geo. F. Cotterill, Washington.

R. W. G. S. J. T., Sister Jessie Forsyth, Massachusetts.

R. W. G. V. T., Emma F. Bishop, Dist. of Columbia.

R. W. G. Sec., Col. B. F. Parker, Wisconsin.

R. W. G. Tr., W. Martin Jones, New York.

1901. R. W. G. Chap., Rev. T. F. Parker, New York.
R. W. G. M., Thomas Nixon, Canada.
R. W. G. A. Sec., Victor Holmes, Germany.
R. W. G. D. M., Sister Mrs. Crowhurst, California.
R. W. G. Guard, Brother A. E. Thurlander, New York Junior.
R. W. G. Sent., Brother Orry Evans, New York.
R. W. G. Mess., Sister J. E. Miller, New York.
P. R. W. G. T., Rev. James Yeames, Massachusetts.

Greetings. Many letters and telegrams of greeting and expressing regret for absence were received from all parts of the world. Among them, from the venerable Hon. S. D. Hastings, P. R. W. G. T.; T. D. Kanouse, P. R. W. G. T.; W. S. Williams, P. R. W. G. Sec.; Sister Charlotte A. Gray (dated Budapesth, Hungary); Brother Jacobsen, G. C. T., Germany I.; Brother A. C. Clausen, P. G. S. J. T., Denmark; Wilhelm Vockroth, Switzerland; Geo. E. Brackett, G. Sec., Maine.

Initiations. Nine candidates were initiated into the International Supreme Lodge Degree.

It was resolved to throw open the doors to the public, during an intermission to be declared at each sitting, so that all might hear the reading and discussion of papers.

A very sad interest attaches to the first paper read. It was written by Brother D. W. Hooker, P. G. C. T., of New York. A letter of regret for absence from Brother Hooker was read at the opening of the special session on Tuesday, and

his paper was presented on Wednesday morning **1901.**
by Brother W. Martin Jones. At an early hour **A Sad**
that very morning the train which was carrying **Incident.**
Brother Hooker to the Epworth League Convention at San Francisco was wrecked in a collision near Kansas City, Missouri. He was among the victims, dying from injuries received, while in the train conveying the sufferers to the hospital. Twenty-four lives were sacrificed through this calamity. Brother Hooker was probably passing away at the time another voice was speaking for him at Utica.

The Supreme Lodge took appropriate action, **Grief and**
sending a telegram of condolence to the only **Sympathy.**
son, and suspending its proceedings to allow of a prayer and hymn. A record was made of the great loss sustained by the decease of one who had served 19 years as Grand Secretary and 6 years as Grand Chief Templar of New York State, and who was a beloved and honored member of the Supreme Lodge.*

*Brother Hooker was born at Poultney, Vt., in 1835. For some years he made his home at Rutland. In 1872 he went to Syracuse, where he lived until the death of his wife in the winter of 1900, when he removed to Phoenix, to the home of his son, Rev. DeWitt S. Hooker. He was a prominent church officer and Sunday school worker; for many years a class-leader and steward, and Superintendent of the University Avenue Sunday School, Syracuse. He was one of the delegates to the Zurich session of the I. S. Lcdge, 1897. He was an able and convincing preacher and speaker, and wielded a ready and vigorous pen.

1901. The papers read on Wednesday (P. R. W. G. Historical Papers. T. Chase presiding) were on the following subjects:

1. D. W. Hooker. 1. "The Origin and Early History of the Order," by D. W. Hooker, P. G. C. T. (Read by W. Martin Jones, R. W. G. Tr.)

2. Rev. T. F. Parker. 2. "The Origin and Development of the Independent Order of Good Templars in the United States," by Rev. T. F. Parker, P. G. Co., New York. (Read by the author.)

3. W. W. Turnbull. 3. "Outline History of the Order throughout the World," by W. W. Turnbull, P. R. W. G. T., England. (Read by Thos. Nixon, of Manitoba.)

Excursion. In the afternoon of Wednesday a delightful trolley excursion was taken to a suburban park at the invitation of the Belt Line Electric Rail-

Public Meeting. way. A public meeting and reception was held in the Baptist Tabernacle in the evening, Brother W. Martin Jones presiding. The Rev. W. B. Marsh gave an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Utica, and Brother Harry Green-smith, G. C. T., a welcome from the Good Templars of the State of New York. R. W. G. Templar Malins responded in a felicitous speech, describing in detail his recent visit to the bounds of his "parish," which, like John Wesley's, is the World.

"The World is My Parish."

Brother Malins said, in substance: He started from the State of New York in July, 1899, and, with a complimentary pass proffered by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, crossed North America, attending receptions and meetings *en*

route in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. 1901.

He then attended similar gatherings in the Pacific States of the American Union, Washington, Oregon and California, and sailed from San Francisco, via the Sandwich Islands, where he held a conference, to Samoa and New Zealand.

**R. W. G. T's.
Tour.**

After a campaign through the latter country, including a temperance legislative address in its parliament, he proceeded to Australia and successively traveled inland in all its states, viz.: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia and the island, State of Tasmania.

Australia.

The governments of all these had accorded him a distinguished visitor's pass over their state railways, the respective civic authorities according him official receptions and the Grand Lodges organizing welcoming meetings and other demonstrations of a notable character.

Then followed a visit to Asiatic points, via the Indian ocean, first to Ceylon, at whose chief port, Colombo, and Kandy, the ancient capital, for meetings among the Good Templar, native and military membership.

Asia.

Crossing to the presidency of Madras he was welcomed under its Grand Lodge by civil, military and native members, and then traveled several thousand miles through the presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, and the northwest to the Himalayas; having military Good Templars' escort under the Grand Lodges of India from

1901. city to city for 3,000 miles, and being also accorded grand receptions by native Lodges and organizations.

Arabia. From thence he embarked for Arabia to greet the brethren at Aden; but, not being allowed to land, owing to the plague, he went through the Red Sea and across the Mediterranean to Joppa and crossed the mountains from Judea to Jerusalem in answer to a call from Christianized Jews.

Jerusalem. Among these on Mount Zion in the Holy City he instituted Mount Zion Lodge, No. 1, of Palestine, which has since doubled its membership and has added an Arabic Lodge named Calvary Lodge, No. 2.

Africa. The R. W. G. Templar next visited Africa, also Egypt in the northeast and Morocco in the northwest, calling midway at Malta and holding military and civilian meetings and lodges at the former and latter points. Touching the European continent at Gibraltar, he met the military and others, long working Good Templary there, and, traversing Spain and France, where the Order at present has but slight hold, crossed to the Grand Lodge of England and then returned to the continent to fulfill appointments in the north of Europe.

Home Again!

Europe. Crossing Germany and Denmark and meeting their Good Templar leaders for consultation, he had an influential assembly at Gottenburg, Sweden, and then reached Norway to take part in the International Scandinavian Temperance Congress and the annual session of the Grand Lodge

of Norway and dedicate the new Good Templar Hall in the city. 1901.

Brother Malins then returned to England, and now reaches this state and the city of Utica, the birthplace of the Order 50 years ago, thus fully completing a round-the-world circuit of 45,000 miles, necessitating the use of 31 steamships, and including travels in all the great divisions of the globe. **The Circuit of the Globe.**

The Supreme Lodge reassembled in Special Session on Thursday morning. After the reading and approval of the minutes the R. W. G. Templar announced the tragic death of Brother D. W. Hooker. The Lodge paused in its proceedings for special prayer by the chaplain, after which all joined in singing:

“There’s a land that is fairer than day,
And by faith we can see it afar.”
“In the sweet Bye-and-bye
We shall meet on that beautiful shore.”

The R. W. G. T. then called Bro. Rev. James Yeames, P. R. W. G. T. to the chair, and the following papers were read, received and placed on file. They were ordered to be printed and published in the *International Good Templar* magazine.

4. “The Order in Georgia,” by Brother W. B. Stuart, of Atlanta, Ga. (Read by the author.) **4. The Order in Georgia.**

5. “Temperance Literature and Temperance Study,” by Brother Dr. B. E. Hockert, Hartford, Conn. (Read by Sister Forsyth.) **5. Temperance Literature and Study.**

1901.

6. **The Spirit of the Order.**

6. "The Spirit of the Order," Rev. James Yeames, Arlington, Mass. (Read by the author.)

At this time a beautiful bouquet of flowers was presented to the Lodge, from the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as a token of their regard for the workers and respect for their work.

7. **Some Good Templar Philosophy.**

7. "Some Good Templar Philosophy," by Professor Wm. Crowhurst, California. (Read by the author.)

8. **The Templar Course of Study.**

8. "The Templar Course of Study," by Sister Mrs. S. A. Leonard, P. R. W. G. V. T., Massachusetts. (Read by Sister Forsyth.)

9. **Publications and Literature.**

9. "Good Templar Publications and Literature," by Brother Hohmann, G. C. T., Pennsylvania. (Read by the author.)

Brother Hohmann submitted a large number of specimens of Good Templar newspapers and magazines and placed them on exhibition. They represented Oregon, India, Africa, Iceland, Australia, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Sweden and Norway—nearly 50 periodicals in eight languages.

After recess, the Supreme Lodge met at 2 o'clock. The minutes having been read and approved, a paper on

10. **The Course of Study.**

10. "The Course of Study," was read by its author, Hon. S. B. Chase, P. R. W. G. T., Chancellor of the Course of Study.

It having been stated that many of our colored brethren had suffered severely in the recent terrible fire at Jacksonville, Florida, a subscription was opened in their behalf, the R. W. G. T. con-

Help for Jacksonville.

tributing ten dollars. By the efforts of Brother Greensmith, the amount collected reached more than \$50, which was ordered to be remitted by the R. W. G. Tr. 1901.

Between the more serious items on the programme music was frequently furnished, Sisters Mrs. L. M. Tiffany and Miss Gertrude Minnie Jones, of Rochester, being the skillful pianists. Miss Nellie Bishop, of Washington, also gave recitations, and solos were sung by Brothers Walter Scott Clark and Greensmith. **Music.**

11. "Good Templar Finances" was the title of the next paper, read by its author, Brother B. F. Parker, R. W. G. Sec. **11. Good Templar Finances.**

The R. W. G. Treas., Brother W. Martin Jones, spoke earnestly and at length on "The Million Dollar Jubilee Fund," and promised \$5,000 on condition that the whole amount be raised. This generous promise was later supplemented by a similarly handsome promise from Brother Victor Holmes, now resident in Copenhagen, but representing Germany, I., at this session. Brother Crowhurst pledged \$100, for California; Brother Malins had already subscribed \$250. A promise of two dollars to be collected or contributed by each member of the Order would raise the entire sum. Plans for raising the Million were discussed, and it was resolved to urge every Good Templar to subscribe at least One Dollar and place his name on the TWENTIETH CENTURY GOOD TEMPLAR ROLL OF HONOR. **"The Million Dollar Fund."**
Two Promises of Five Thousand Dollars.

1901. At the evening session the R. W. G. Counselor, Brother Geo. F. Cotterill, presided.

The Committee on Memorials presented their report, from which we extract the following:

In Memoriam. JAMES WRIGHT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was for many years a faithful member of Subordinate Lodge, and an active and useful member of the Grand Lodge. Two years ago he was elected to the International Supreme Lodge, which met at Toronto. This election was the gratification of his highest aspiration, and the Grand Lodge honored itself as greatly as it did him in his election. Brother Wright was an earnest Christian, and exemplified his faith by a spotless life.

BROTHER OSCAR O. ENGSTROM, P. D. R. W. G. T., N. Y., became a member of our Order some fifteen years ago in Gotland, Sweden. Upon his arrival in the U. S., a few years after, he attached himself to one of the Scandinavian Lodges in Brooklyn, and during the years that have rolled on since then, Brother Engstrom was a faithful Subordinate Lodge worker, carrying with him the esteem and respect of his co-workers, as a mark of which Brother Engstrom was elected by the Junior G. L. of N. Y. as its first Representative to the I. S. L. Session at Toronto.

BROTHER D. W. HOOKER, New York. When the great revival of Good Templary swept over the State of New York in 1866 and 1867, Brother Hooker was living at Le Roy, N. Y. He joined the Order, and was one of the great factors in the phenomenal growth of the Lodge in Le Roy, until its membership reached nearly 500 members. In 1871 he was admitted a member of the Grand Lodge of New York, and was elected a delegate to the R. W. G. L., which met at Madison, Wis., in 1872. At the session of the

Grand Lodge of New York, held in 1872, he was elected Grand Secretary, which office he filled for nineteen years. He was then elected Grand Counselor and the next session he was advanced to be Grand Chief Templar, which office he filled for six years. He was several times honored with an election as Representative to the International Supreme Lodge. In all these stations he discharged his duties so as to win the confidence and affection of all members of the Order who knew him. He was a man of excellent sense, of a high moral and Christian character, and his life and influence are like "ointment poured forth" throughout our Order. **1901.**

12. "Our Volunteer Army," a paper prepared and read by Sister Crowhurst of California, was next submitted. **12. Our Volunteer Army.**

13. "The Need of the Hour," a paper by Brother J. W. Hopkins, G. S. J. T., of England, was read by Brother A. J. Preece, P. G. S. **13. The Need of the Hour.**

14. "Some Methods Adopted by the Grand Lodge of England," by Brother Joseph Malins, R. W. G. T. **14. Grand Lodge Methods.**

15. "Juvenile Work and How to Do It," a paper written by Sister Forsyth, R. W. G. S. J. T., was read by the author. **15. Juvenile Work.**

Brother A. J. Preece, chairman of the Press Committee, reported that he had secured the insertion of reports of the Jubilee Session in 60 newspapers in the United States, and condensed reports in several European papers. **Press Reports.**

The local press had given large space and admirable service to the Order.

The *Utica Press*, in a leader of July 11th, said:

**The Utica
Press.**

There is in the city a large delegation of Good Templar representatives from various sections of the country. It is the special Jubilee Session of the International Supreme Lodge. The meetings have been interesting and have helped to further the work of the Order. The organization is not a new one, and that it is not as strong in this immediate vicinity as it was 30 years ago, is not evidence that interest in it has lagged elsewhere. In the days when the Temperance Patriot was one of the most prosperous weekly papers in the State as the organ of that Order, Good Templarism in Central New York drew to its support nearly all prominent and enthusiastic workers in the cause. For one reason or another in this locality enthusiasm has flagged somewhat, perhaps because the temperance workers have turned their endeavors in other channels, notably that of the Prohibition party.

It is not to be presumed and, indeed, is not the fact, that Utica or Oneida County has fewer out and out temperance people and temperance workers than when Good Templarism was at the pinnacle of its local prosperity. Organizations of this character are very liable to wax and wane, and then, perhaps, to wax and wane again. The session of the Supreme Lodge which has been going on in Utica for the last two days, and which finishes to-day, may renew and enliven interest in the Order here, to the end that it shall regain its old-time popularity. There are still a great many Good Templars in the land, and they are earnest workers in the temperance cause. The guests have been given a cordial welcome to Utica, and it is hoped they have enjoyed their stay here. They were hospitably received and it is believed they will go away with good impressions of our city and its citizens. Utica has frequently proved itself of late a very desirable place for holding conventions, particularly because it is so easily accessible. Perhaps the Good Templar representatives think well enough of the

city to come again, and if they do, they can depend upon a kindly reception. 1901.

After comprehensive votes of thanks to all who had helped to make the Special Jubilee Session so marked a success, and a particular and hearty recognition of the great services of Brother W. Martin Jones, R. W. G. Tr., the session closed with the solemn ceremony, and the singing of

“God be with you, till we meet again.”

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUVENILE TEMPLAR WORKERS.

The International Institute of Juvenile Templar Workers convened in the Auditorium at ten o'clock on Friday morning. The meeting was not large in numbers but was of intense interest. The R. W. G. Supt., Sister Jessie Forsyth, presided.

**Juvenile
Templar
Institute.**

Brother Rev. James Yeames, Corresponding Secretary, acted as Recording Secretary.

The Secretary read extracts from a number of letters from Grand Superintendents and other workers in various parts of the world.

The President called attention to the enlarged opportunity for work among young people, furnished by the legislation of 1900. As the result of this action of the Supreme Lodge, where Grand Lodges by by-law so enact, persons may be admitted as associate members of Juvenile Temples on taking the Good Templars' pledge of total abstinence. Such associate members cannot vote or hold office in the Temple.

**Associate
Juvenile
Templars.**

Further, the new organization (the Junior Lodge), provides for the initiation of young peo-

Junior Lodges.

1901. ple, first into the pledge of total abstinence; and
Graded Pledge. then encourages and systematically secures their
instruction and advancement in the further grades
—called the grades of the silver, bronze, and gold
seals—of obligation against tobacco, profanity and
gambling.

The Junior Lodge is not intended to be a rival
or supplanter of the Juvenile Temple; and can
only be instituted where Grand Lodges decide that
they are necessary and will be useful. In such
case, the Grand Lodge by by-law provides for the
institution of Junior Lodges.

It is anticipated that in some countries and
states where it has been found difficult or, at pres-
ent, impossible to introduce and maintain Juvenile
Temples, the Junior Lodges will not only enrol
thousands of young people under the Good Tem-
plar banner of total abstinence, but also lead them
on to the acceptance and appreciation of the four-
fold pledge, which is and has been for nearly
thirty years, the distinction and glory of Juvenile
Templary.

**Old Time
Workers.**

The presence of Sisters M. B. O'Donnell, one of
the founders of Juvenile Temple work; Sister M.
McClellan Brown, also for three decades identified
with it; Prof. Crowhurst (the designer of the offi-
cial Juvenile Seal); Brother Yeames, in large
measure responsible for the Juvenile Temple
Junior and Senior rituals and constitutions, and
the sole author of the new ritual for "Junior
Lodges"; of Mrs. Emma Bishop, seventeen years
Superintendent of a Temple in the Capital city;
and other earnest and successful workers—not

forgetting R. W. G. Templar Malins, who gave most touching illustrations of the success of Juvenile Templar work—gave a very special interest to a most profitable meeting. 1901.

Thus the work, originated fifty years before in the city of Utica, was represented and reviewed in all its branches at the Jubilee Special Session of the Supreme Lodge, in the place which has become famous and historic as the birthplace of the Order of Good Templars. The conviction was unanimously felt and acknowledged that the session had been not only impressive and delightful, but also an inspiration to those privileged to participate in it; and that it could not fail to have a universal and enduring influence upon the Order the wide world over.

Two years of history have been written since the Toronto session of 1899. From such data as are now available (1901), we are able to make the following notes of progress in the great world-area lying outside the United States.

Postscript.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The United Kingdom has six Grand Lodges, with a membership of 117,666 adults in 2,430 Lodges, and 100,703 children and young persons in 1,318 Juvenile Temples. The leaders of every temperance organization, with hundreds of clergymen and many prominent men and women, are found in the Order. The Order has immense influence upon the policy and action of local and national governing bodies.

Notes of Progress.

1901. NORWAY has some 30,000 knights of the new Northern and Central Europe. chivalry.

SWEDEN has a weekly Good Templar paper called *Reformatorn*, and a Juvenile monthly *Daggdroppen* (Dewdrop). DENMARK issues the *Dansk Good Templar* and *Der Little Good Templar*.

ICELAND, where the Order was introduced in 1884, the Grand Lodge being formed in the Parliament House in 1886, has as its organ the *Good Templar Blad Stor-Stuker Islands*.

The Scandinavian Lodges and Temples in Northern Europe number nearly 2,500 with about 140,000 members.

GERMANY, No. I., in the ex-Danish province of Schleswig-Holstein, issues the *Nord Sleswig Good Templar*. Germany, No. II., reports a marvelous increase. The numbers have gone up from 1,286 in 40 Lodges to more than 10,000 in 260 adult Lodges. It publishes the *Deutscher Gut Templar*.

Work in Two Languages.

SWITZERLAND—Here also the record is progress! The 50 Lodges have grown into more than 100. The official organ is published in two languages as the *Schweizer Gut Templar* and *Le Bon Templier Suisse*. Northern and Central Europe have about 2,500 Lodges and 130,000 members.

ASIA.

“Mount Zion” and “Calvary.”

MADRAS shows 38 Lodges and Temples, with 1,182 members. In Palestine a second Lodge, “Calvary,” has been instituted (the first being “Mount Zion,” Jerusalem), to work in the Arabic language. Asia has 122 Lodges, with 3,604 members.

AFRICA.

1901.

The dark cloud of war still rests over Southern Africa. There are 134 Lodges and 6,500 members on the Dark Continent.

AUSTRALIA.

The visit of R. W. G. Templar Malins has given **Australasia.** an impulse to the Order in the new Commonwealth. There are now about 550 Lodges and 20,000 Good Templars in Australasia.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA has 220 members in six Lodges, and nine Temples with 937 Juveniles. There are Lodges in Barbadoes, Bermudas, Turks Island and (Danish) St. Croix.

CANADA.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA has eight Grand Lodges. There are 634 Lodges and Temples in Canada, with 23,497 members.

THE UNITED STATES.

The native land of the I. O. G. T., whence, from the tiny fountain at Utica, such streams of blessing have flowed through the world, numbers nearly 4,000 branches of the Order, with more than 160,000 members. We confidently look for the Renaissance of Good Templary in the land of its birth.

Thus the line which marks the progress of the Good Templar Order around the globe has been brought back, through the cycle of fifty years, to the point from which it was first extended. **The Cycle of Half a Century.**

1901. It was in 1851 that Daniel Cady came from Poughkeepsie to Utica, and instituted the Order of the "Knights of Jericho." In one of the Lodges of this Order were three young men—L. E. Coon, J. E. N. Backus (both now deceased), and T. L. James (afterwards Postmaster-General of the United States).

Beginnings One of these, probably Mr. Coon, made a motion to place their Lodge on a total abstinence basis and to change the name of the society to "The Good Templars." The motion was adopted, and in two weeks eight new Lodges were instituted. In a few months the new Order numbered fourteen Lodges.

First Good Templar Paper. The Order of Good Templars had five degrees, and the rituals were printed at the office of the *Utica Gazette*. A Good Templar paper, *The Crystal Fount*, was published at Hamilton, N. Y., by Mr. T. L. James.

Thus Good Templary had its origin and inception in Utica in 1851. On the evening of Tuesday, July 13, 1852, in the hall of Excelsior Lodge, No. 14 (of this original Order of Good Templars), in the Empire block, on Salina street, near the canal, in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., the action was taken which created the first Lodge of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

First Grand Lodge. On Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1872, the first Grand Lodge was organized in the same hall, Nathaniel Curtis being chosen Grand Worthy Chief Templar.*

*The authority for this is ISAAC NEWTON PIERCE, in his History of the I. O. G. T.

Three Lodges were represented at this first **1901.**
Grand Lodge session—Excelsior, No. 1, Utica,
(formerly No. 14, of the “Good Templars”);
Eureka, No. 2, Fayetteville, (instituted July 20,
1852, by L. E. Coon, five young men having been
previously obligated); Forest City, Ithaca, No. 3,
(instituted July 21, 1852, by Nathaniel Curtis).
Nathaniel Curtis had been obligated and instruct-
ed by L. E. Coon, when in Syracuse in attendance
upon the Grand Division of the Sons of Temper-
ance July 15th, 1852.

The Order of Good Templars did not admit **Admission**
women. Mrs. Elizabeth Snow, the wife of the **of Women.**
Chief Templar of “Forest City” Lodge, is said to
have been the first lady initiated into the Inde-
pendent Order of Good Templars, one month and

Brother Pierce was born of Quaker parentage
April 13, 1823, at London Grove, Chester Coun-
ty, Pa. At the age of twelve he gave up his
studies to learn the wood veneering trade, but
continued personally to study by lamplight mathe-
matics and science. In 1838 he opened a free
night school for adult colored people. In 1840 he
went to Ohio, and while there entered the Wash-
ingtonian movement. In 1850 he built the fifth
house in what is now known as Alliance, O.

In 1852, through the columns of the *Lily*, pub-
lished by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, of Seneca Falls,
N. Y. (she of bloomer costume fame, who entered
our Order as a worker at the outset), he became
interested in the I. O. G. T., a new organization,
formed at Syracuse, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 13,
1852. In the fall of 1852 he organized at Free-
dom, near Alliance, O., Lodge No. 1, the first
Lodge in Ohio, and had Sister Bloomer act as the
instituting officer.

In 1853 he removed to Lancaster, Pa., and or-
ganized Lancaster Lodge, No. 9. Three years

1901. one day (Aug. 14, 1852) after the reorganization of Lodge No. 14 of the *Good Templars* as No. 1 of the *Independent Order of Good Templars*.

“To God be All the Glory.” Fifty years after, on the *second Tuesday in July*, in the year 1901, the Special Jubilee Session of the Supreme Lodge of the World, I. O. G. T., met in Utica, representing at least five millions of past and present Good Templars, and a magnificent active membership of 600,000 souls in all the five great divisions of the globe! What hath God wrought!

SOLI DEO GLORIA!

later he organized Relief Lodge, No. 28, at Darby, Pa., and the same year introduced Good Templary into Philadelphia by organizing Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 37. In 1864 he acted on the ritual committee in the R. W. G. L., and in the same year organized the first Lodge in New Jersey, Liberty Lodge, No. 1. On June 19, 1867, he instituted the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

In 1868 his report on the degree work of our Order was adopted by the R. W. G. L.

In 1868 he published “Pierce’s History of Good Templary,” which cost him much time and money and was the means of securing an accurate history of the Order.

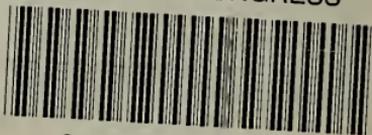
The Order owes a debt to Brother Pierce which it can never repay. After a membership of forty-nine years he still maintains a lively interest in the welfare of the Order he so dearly loves.

It is due to the first historian of Good Templary that this record be made in this Jubilee History.

Summary of Statistics.
May, 1900.

	Lodges	Adult Members.	Temples.	Juvenile Members.	Total Members.
AMERICA.					
United States.....	2,279	80,557	458	19,778	100,335
Canada.....	346	10,895	62	2,925	13,820
BRITISH ISLES.....	2,365	115,822	1440	105,594	221,416
EUROPE. (Continent.)	2,301	121,719	452	26,450	148,169
ASIA	122	3,604	73	1,872	5,476
AFRICA.....	134	6,531	82	4,703	11,234
AUSTRALIA	386	11,817	114	5,081	16,898
Subordinate Lodges not yet organized into Grand Lodges.....	28	840			840
Total.....	7,961	351,785	2,681	166,403	518,188

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