

AN
AUTHENTIC HISTORY
OF THE
BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE
ORDER OF ELKS

BY
CHARLES EDWARD ELLIS



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Dedicated
to the
Benevolent and Protective
Order of Elks
of the
United States of America,
by the Author.

PREFACE



VER forty years ago, a few members of the theatrical profession, in the city of New York, formed a social gathering of congenial spirits into a sort of club known as the "Jolly Corks," which hardly deserved the name of organization, as they had little or no organization. They were made up of that stratum of humanity—the theatrical profession—which for preceding generations had been stigmatized as "vagabonds"—those children of genius who have done so much to beautify and enrich the world. As they, in their day, were misunderstood by the outside world, so was their offspring for many years misunderstood by this same outside world, and it has only been in later years that the general public has come to understand the great fraternity which sprang from the loins of this once despised theatrical profession. But three men have written anything of the history of the Elks. The first book to appear on the subject was "The Elks' Annual Register," by Allen O. Myers, then Grand Secretary of the order. This was largely made up of many brief and some scanty sketches of the various lodges then in existence, with some prefatory pages giving a condensed version of the origin, which, owing to the lack of time or opportunity to investigate, contains but little authentic data on the subject. The second book, and practically the last one, was an excellent but brief history as far as the limited time of the author permitted him to go into the subject, and today stands as the best statement of the facts of the founding and early days of the order. The third writer intended to write a book, but when the second book mentioned was published his original idea was abandoned, and he issued instead a pamphlet of a dozen or more pages, which was more in the nature of a brief in rebuttal to some statements made by the second writer on one point touched upon than an effort at writing or formulating a history of the order. The first and second books were both written by men who were not members of the theatrical profession. The present work here presented is the first history designed to be in a measure as complete as the long and patient researches and the means of the author would permit, but written almost wholly from the theatrical standpoint, of the organization which owes its existence to the theatrical profession. The almost utter lack of any data at all within the reach of the lay member brought forcibly to the mind of the author the need of such a work as is now offered. When the writer began investigations along the line of gathering data, but without any settled purpose then of its disposition, every scrap of information was seized upon and put away with a view of laying a foundation at least, and trusting to future developments to decide what would be eventually done with it. Numerous inquiries made by others, in line with my own, for information, decided the writer to begin a systematic search for information and put it into shape. As time ran on and many old faces

began to disappear—called to the great beyond— it struck the writer that *some one* should make the effort towards recording Elk happenings and facts and recollections of the early days of the order from the memories of such "old timers" as were still with us; to gather the flying threads and thrums and weave them together so as to preserve them for reference for future generations, showing how, when and where this great order was started, and who were the pioneers in its early struggles, as well as the life of its principal founder, and the early officers and workers of the antecedent formation to which it owes its existence.

To constantly guard against errors creeping into this record has been the aim and unceasing vigilance of the author, and as there has been no complete repository of facts to draw from relating to its early movements and history, the chief dependence has been upon the memory of competent survivors, reinforced by such corroborative memoranda or documentary evidence as has escaped the ravages of time.

Thus in these pages we bring together the old and the new that we may glance back at our beginnings, not merely to glorify the past, but to preserve the traditions and discover in what manner the foundations of the order were laid.

CHARLES E. ELLIS.

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CHARLES E. ELLIS, Editor.

CONTENTS

Frontispiece in Colors—"The Flag of Our Country."

CHAPTER I.

TRANSATLANTIC HISTORY.

	PAGE
Early Guilds and Brotherhoods—The Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes—Theatrical Organizations in England—VIVIAN in England—The Old Tavern Near Westminster Bridge, London.....	12-22

CHAPTER II.

FORMATION OF THE "JOLLY CORKS."

Popularity of Minstrelsy—The Theatrical Situation in New York in 1867—The Excise Laws—The "Free and Easies"—VIVIAN arrives in America—Growth and Membership of the "Jolly Corks"—Military Hall—Change of Name Adopted—First Elks' Charter—Passing of the "Corks"—Biographies, Old Songs, etc.....	23-113
---	--------

CHAPTER III.

THE BIRTH AND RISE OF THE B. AND P. O. OF ELKS.

The <i>Formative Period</i> —First Constitution Adopted—Relation of the Early Elks to the R. A. O. B.—First Ball—First Benefit—Origin of "Eleven O'Clock Toast," Auld Lang Syne, and Social Session—First Death in the Elks—First Lodge of Sorrow— <i>Birth of the Grand Lodge</i> , and Its History by Administrations, with Portraits and Biographies of Past Grand Exalted Rulers, etc.....	114-272
Pioneers of Elkdom, Famous Minstrels and Old Players.....	273-342

CHAPTER IV.

First Ten Elk Lodges (<i>Schoolmaster Group</i>)—Elk Lodges in American Insular Possessions, with Portraits, Homes, and Old Benefit Bills.	343-392
The Growth of the Order (<i>Tables</i>), and the Spread of the Order (<i>Maps</i>), etc.	i-x

CHAPTER V.

The Forget-me-not (<i>Color Plate</i>) and the Prose and Poetry of Elkdom.	393-448
--	---------

CHAPTER VI.

The American Elk (<i>Color Plate</i>) and the History of the Elk (<i>Natural History</i>)	449-458
---	---------

CHAPTER VII.

The Elks' Colors (<i>Color Plate</i>)—Origin of the Motto—Elks' Rest—Elk Press—National Elks' Home, and Miscellaneous.	459-473
--	---------

PART II.

Official History of Chicago Lodge, No. 4: Portraits and Biographies of Her Past Exalted Rulers, Members, Illustrations, Necrology, etc.	1-232
---	-------

CONTENTS

Frontispiece in Colors—"The Flag of Our Country."

CHAPTER I.

TRANSATLANTIC HISTORY.

	PAGE
Early Guilds and Brotherhoods—The Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes—Theatrical Organizations in England—VIVIAN in England—The Old Tavern Near Westminster Bridge, London.....	12-22

CHAPTER II.

FORMATION OF THE "JOLLY CORKS."

Popularity of Minstrelsy—The Theatrical Situation in New York in 1867—The Excise Laws—The "Free and Easies"—VIVIAN arrives in America—Growth and Membership of the "Jolly Corks"—Military Hall—Change of Name Adopted—First Elks' Charter—Passing of the "Corks"—Biographies, Old Songs, etc.....	23-113
---	--------

CHAPTER III.

THE BIRTH AND RISE OF THE B. AND P. O. OF ELKS.

The <i>Formative Period</i> —First Constitution Adopted—Relation of the Early Elks to the R. A. O. B.—First Ball—First Benefit—Origin of "Eleven O'Clock Toast," Auld Lang Syne, and Social Session—First Death in the Elks—First Lodge of Sorrow— <i>Birth of the Grand Lodge</i> , and Its History by Administrations, with Portraits and Biographies of Past Grand Exalted Rulers, etc.....	114-272
Pioneers of Elkdom, Famous Minstrels and Old Players.....	273-342

CHAPTER IV.

First Ten Elk Lodges (<i>Schoolmaster Group</i>)—Elk Lodges in American Insular Possessions, with Portraits, Homes, and Old Benefit Bills. . .	343-392
The Growth of the Order (<i>Tables</i>), and the Spread of the Order (<i>Maps</i>), etc.	i-x

CHAPTER V.

The Forget-me-not (<i>Color Plate</i>) and the Prose and Poetry of Elkdom. . .	393-448
--	---------

CHAPTER VI.

The American Elk (<i>Color Plate</i>) and the History of the Elk (<i>Natural History</i>)	449-458
---	---------

CHAPTER VII.

The Elks' Colors (<i>Color Plate</i>)—Origin of the Motto—Elks' Rest—Elk Press—National Elks' Home, and Miscellaneous.....	459-473
--	---------

PART II.

Official History of Chicago Lodge, No. 4; Portraits and Biographies of Her Past Exalted Rulers, Members, Illustrations, Necrology, etc. . .	1-232
---	-------

PART I

CHAPTER I

TRANS-ATLANTIC HISTORY

EARLY GUILDS AND BROTHERHOOD



THE SPIRIT of association has in all ages induced men to join together for the pleasures of mutual enjoyment or for the attainment of some common purpose for which the support of numbers was necessary. The idea has taken shape in various ways. The formation of guilds was for the benefit of each one in his individual and social capacity, a voluntary association of those who joined for a common purpose, paying contributions, meeting together, or feasting together periodically, helping one another in sickness and poverty, and frequently united for the pursuit of a special object.

The influence of these guilds marks an important interest in Europe from an early period; their most signal development and prosperity was in the Teutonic countries, as well as in England during the middle ages; their spread, however, extended to the Romantic nations.

Human nature is the same everywhere, and two motives induce men to join together—weakness, seeking the power of numbers for resisting oppression; and, the affinity which those pursuing the same occupation and possessing the same interests have for each other.

The meaning of the word *guild* or *gild* is closely connected with the origin of the institution. *Gild* or *geld* was old English for a set payment or contribution, from *zeldan* or *zyldan*, to pay; the primary meaning was payment, and the company of those who paid became known by this chief title to membership. The essential principle of the guild is the banding together for mutual help, mutual enjoyment and mutual encouragement in good endeavor, and the *spirit* which directed itself to the inner business and life of such society is what gave *character* to such guild. There was a peace guild in the 10th century, an association based upon defense and mutual obligations. A great trading guild in the 13th and 14th century, and social and religious guilds in the 15th century. In Rome there were a large number of trade corporations, devoted to their crafts; others united for good fellowship, religion, and many were specially organized to provide for burial, and were known as burial guilds. While the earlier organizations were made up principally of workmen, and those from the humble walks of life, persons of the highest rank were oftentimes glad to belong to them. The freedom of social intercourse being particularly appreciated among the poorer organizations. The initiative of these institutions cannot be ascribed

to any particular race or country. In the Frankish Empire guilds were numerous for defence, for conviviality, and for religious and social duties among the serfs and clergy, as well as others; but under Charlemagne and his successors they suffered great oppression, and were persecuted by both ecclesiastical and secular authorities.

The social or religious guilds of England in the middle ages covered a broad scope; their objects were every exercise of Christian charity, mutual assistance of the guild-brothers in every exigency, especially in old age, sickness, cases of impoverishment—if not brought on by their own folly—of wrongful imprisonment, losses by fire, water, shipwreck, aid by loans, provision for work, and, lastly, burial of the dead.

These societies were composed of men and women of all ranks, and in some instances grew into wealth and popularity. Even kings and princes did not disdain to become guild-brethren. Henry IV and Henry VI were members of the Guild of the Trinity at Coventry; Henry VIII and his queen were members of the Guild of St. Barbara, of St. Katherine's church next the Tower, London. Another prince belonged to the famous Guild of St. George at Norwich. Each member took an oath, paid an admission fee and yearly contribution; they held regular business meetings. Every guild had its livery, which the members were expected to wear at funerals, feasts, etc., and they had strict rules for good life and behavior. The era of the Reformation shook many of them, and destroyed others; the exactions they suffered and the altered conditions of social economy and labor all contributed to their decay; so that, according to one writer, "all that remains of the ancient guilds in the livery companies of today is the common eating and drinking."

Various brotherhoods have existed in the past, and formed the connecting link between the guilds and the modern secret societies of today. They formed a species of archaic secret societies, and were known as the Egyptian Trismegistians, the Hermetic Brethren, the Vehm Gerich, the Tauranii, the Echevians, the Rosicrucians, Freemasonry, etc., their work being more or less clothed in allegory and veiled in symbols. To this class also belongs what is known as Buffaloesm, and this society or order is worthy of special mention and a brief synopsis of its history.

THE ROYAL ANTEDILUVIAN ORDER OF BUFFALOES.

Leaving the question of guilds and coming down to a later period, we find an organization which has often been spoken of at various times in connection with the early days of the Order of Elks, but, contrary to the general acceptance or understanding of what the antecedent organization really was.

The only history ever published concerning the Elks also errs in its statements as to what this antecedent organization was, and leaves us wholly in the dark as to its real objects and purposes. At the outset, to correct an error, it should be thoroughly understood that the "Order of Buffaloes," carelessly referred to many times in the past, never "emanated from a tap-room or from the lively imagination of strolling players," but, on the contrary, originated in the mysteries of antiquity. The organization commonly designated in our early history as the "Order of Buffaloes" is neither the Benevolent Order of Buffaloes, another

English organization radically different, nor again does the bar-room trick of charging a victim 11 cents to "make him a Buffalo" deserve any notice whatever other than to dismiss such puerility. The organization in reality to which this passing allusion is often made is the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes, an old and honored institution of such a character as to command the respect of all men. While it is true that there was a time when a certain element crept into it and a period existed when the low quality of its then personnel emasculated its original mysteries and substituted a senseless lot of buffoonery conceived in a Bacchanalian age, but before long that was swept away, and it again resumed its place upon the plane of the intellectual. Many ignorant of the real origin and purposes of this organization deemed it as little better than a chaffing and musical-wedded-to-benevolence society, and not an ancient order with lofty ideals, as ensouled in the archaic mysteries of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes.* The common error prevailed for some years that this order sprang from a bibulous society called the City of Lushingtons, held at the Harp tavern, Russell street, Drury Lane, London, but that period marked a gathering of convivia with a lot of mummery and totally devoid of all symbolism and allegory, which is the common foundation upon which not only the R. A. O. B. but all archaic secret societies have been built. Others supposed that Buffaloism in its rites and ceremonies used at "a making" was burlesque Freemasonry; in short, that Buffaloism was nothing but a comical off-shoot from that learned and powerful organization. This belief had no foundation in fact, inasmuch as Buffaloism has existed from a remote period of time, and was first started, according to one of their best writers," soon after the creation of man, whereas," continues this same writer, "Freemasonry as a society cannot be traced further back than the year 1614, which was about the time that the celebrated Rosicrucian manifesto or pamphlet, the "Fama Fraternitatis," made its appearance and convulsed the whole of scholastic Europe as to what was its real meaning."**

In this old and ancient ritual the names of the illustrious members are divided into two classifications—the ancient historical and the modern historical; the former are, viz:

Noah	Richard the Second
†Soloman	Henry the Fourth
Sampson	Sir John Falstaff
Brutus	Edward the Fourth
Marc Antony, and a woman, viz.,	The Duke of Clarence
Cato's Daughter.	The Earl of Essex
The modern historical division	William Shakespeare
comprises:	Sir Walter Raleigh
Henry the Second	George Cooper Murray
Thomas a Becket	and
Richard the First	Queen Elizabeth
Edward the Third	

* This order hereafter, when mentioned in the text, will be designated by the letters R. A. O. B., for brevity.

** See Rosicrucians and Freemasonry, by Thomas De Quincey, published by Ward, Lock & Co., Warwick House, Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

† The Buffalo spelling of Solomon.

There is an apocryphal list of names, such as George IV, Smith, Lille, Cook, Kean, Grimaldi, Charles Dickens, Richard Brinsley Sheridan and Sims Reeves, but they have no place in the ritual proper; such names were added as complimentary innovations, and are purely imaginative interpolations of some brothers who flourished some sixty years ago, who, according to the usages of those times, drank well, but not wisely. The boisterous interpellations and emasculations of the ceremonial of "The Kyber Pass" destroyed the early and original signification of the ancient archaic symbolism of that portion of the ritual.

The modern historical division of names are keys wherewith can be unlocked some of the history of the order in England, commencing about 800 years ago, and continued up to the year about 1780. There the record of the English history, as recorded in the old ritual, stops. The motto of the R. A. O. B. came from Queen Elizabeth, viz.: "Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit" (mortals are not wise at all hours).

Passing from the ancient to the modern historical epochs, we reach the time of the conquest by William of Normandy, who introduced the curfew bell; the extinguishing of all lights and fires was directed at these gatherings of secret orders.

Henry II, a good Buff,* gave rise to the House of Commons, upon which the liberties of the Buffs were established. Richard I fought in the Holy Land, but his brother was a great enemy of the Buffs, for he refused them Christian burial. The barons, however, resented that, and besieged him in the Tower, and from thence to Runnymede, where he signed that great bulwark of English liberty, the Magna Charta. Edward III was a good Buff; he won the battle of Crecy. So was his son, the Black Prince, and his grandson, Richard II. Henry IV was not a Buff, but his son was, and won the battle of Agincourt. In his time lived Sir John Falstaff, another good Buff. In the reign of the fourth Edward there lived a good Buff, the Duke of Clarence, who had by some means offended the state, and having, as it is told, the choice of the means of death, elected to be drowned in a butt of wine. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth lived that great dramatic luminary, William Shakespeare. Sir Walter Raleigh also lived in her reign, and was another good Buff.

The Grand Arch Primo, who founded Buffaloism in the latter part of the 17th century, was George Cooper Murray, or rather this name is a hidden key containing his name, which only the initiated in that order may know. Observe, however, that in each of these three words in the given name there are six letters—George has six letters, Cooper six, and Murray six; their mystic emblem also had six points. Each of these letters in the higher occultism is represented by three letters synthesising into one, which is a symbol of a word; that, in short, the entire name is a TEMURA (six letters), which will be found embodied in stone in countless churches with six pillars in front or the PRONOAS of the temple.

The first Buffalo lodge established in London was called the Harpocrates Lodge, which means the son of the bull or buffalo.

A few words on the outward aspects of Buffaloism as they struck the minds of the inhabitants of Ancient Egypt, dating back from the time of Menes, 7,000 years ago, and up to about 2,000 years ago. Within that immense stretch of

* Members of this order were spoken of as "Buffs," an abbreviation for Buffaloes.

historical time of 5,000 years Buffalo mysteries practically remained supreme as a state instrument for the government of the vast empire of Egypt, whose grandeur as a civilization has never been surpassed, not even by Imperial Rome in the palmy days of the Cæsars; whose wisdom ("the wisdom of Egypt") has never been excelled by any nation, ancient or modern, and the question arises if it ever will be. Egypt from its inception as a nation has been the schoolmaster of all the nations that succeeded it, as it is the schoolmaster now. The Egyptian word for Bull, or Buffalo was Apis; according to Egyptian wisdom all animal and vegetable creations were possessed of what they called a KA, or, as we should call it, a vital principle. They saw that as soon as the KA was removed from a created something that something, whether a horse, sheep, bull, or vegetable, or any other animated entity, ceased to exist; in our language it died; therefore, the KA or vital principle was in the minds of the Egyptians, superior to its mere encasements, or what we should call its body. The vital principle or KA of the Bull or Buffalo they called Osiris.*

Keeping in mind this meaning for Bull or Buffalo, represented by a course of reasoning down to the one word, Osiris, and the encasement of the KA being represented by its opposite, called Isis, we pass on to discuss another phase of R. A. O. B. symbolism. * * * Electricity is the agent nature uses to account for various phenomena in the universe. This agent was quite as well known to the ancient Egyptians as it is to us; in their spoken language they probably called it "akasa"; but when they wrote our word electricity they used a symbol like the letter O, which, with the ancient Egyptians in writing, meant electricity. This symbol has much to do with certain parts of their ceremonial, unnecessary to discuss here.

Electricity or electric fluid is by modern science split up into seven parts or correlations; COLOR is one of these correlations, of which there are also seven, viz., violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. Here is the origin of the colors of their regalia, all with the exception of black—the C. P.'s regalia. * * * Electricity, in the universal opinion of scientific men, is the working power of the universe; seven is the number of electrical correlations necessary to do the work of the universe, a R. A. O. B. lodge being a symbol of that universe, seven is the number of the minor officers necessary to do the work in a lodge, in connection with two major officers. The two major officers of a lodge are symbolized by the two (red and blue) candles burnt on the station of the S. P. The two candles are also symbols of the two poles, or opposites of nature, called the positive and negative; the ancient Egyptians called them Osiris (positive) and Isis (negative), and symbolized by certain figures inexpedient to reproduce here. These two poles of the universe, as symbolized in these colored candles, exoteric and esoteric, have in an R. A. O. B. sense most wonderful and far-reaching meanings, and as far as modern science has reached, entirely agree with the Buffalo sense or interpretations of these two symbols.

Here is one instance of this agreement: Modern science says that all phenomena can be traced up to two foci; that everything we sense with our eyes, smell, taste, hearing, or feel, or revolve in our minds in the shape of reasoning, without one single exception in the line of causation, are simply variants of one or the other of these two opposites in nature—they are, in a modern scientific

* See Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, under Osiris.

sense, the ultimate courts of appeal. * * * Just as in nature, the two opposites in the lodge are the ultimate courts of appeal. * * * With regard to the two colored opposites in nature, viz., red and blue, already described, refer for confirmation of this to Hargrave Jennings' learned work on the "Rites of the Rosicrucians," published by Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly, London, page 224.

The minor officers of an R. A. O. B. lodge are seven in number; their names as follows:

City Secretary; or, more properly, City Scribe
 City Minstrel
 City Tyler
 City Barber
 City Almoner; corrupted into Alderman of Benevolence
 City Constable
 and
 City Physician

Innovations in officers: Assistant Scribe. City Taster—there never was such an officer until about sixty years ago; and the City Waiter is only an acolyte to the City Almoner. The ancient Egyptians used a collection of symbols to express their cosmic thoughts, and one of their creations was the signs of the Zodiac. * * * These signs are to be found on the oldest Egyptian monument, viz., the Tanis Zodiac (estimated at 6,000 years); the Dendera Zodiac is even older than the Tanis one. There are twelve signs, or symbols, which form the Zodiac, amongst them the symbol of the Bull or Buffalo; this is called Taurus, and is the chief symbol of the Zodiac. The ancient Primos called this a city.* All the rest of the signs they called habitations.**†

Passing on rapidly, to touch only upon the high places. The early candidate in the R. A. O. B. was brought in with dress disordered, showing his shirt. The origin of the word shirt is purely Egyptian; our word is a corruption or derivation, meaning briefly a short garment, from Egyptian shri. The apron worn in Buffaloism and other orders has its origin as indicated in shri, also the root to shrive, i. e., to grant absolution from sins committed, etc. The semi-darkness of lodge had an obvious meaning unnecessary to explain; the rope for binding, reducing the novitiate to a quasi state of helplessness, had a meaning according to symbolic heraldry apparent to students; the binding of the sinister tendencies and the good potencies being left free, carry their own interpretation. The operation of the City Barber and City Physician formed a distinct part of the work.

The Bull, in the form we sense that animal, with the Egyptians was a symbol by which they wrote our English words, "the fecundating power of nature"; they erected vast temples in which they celebrated their Bull mysteries. These temples were colossal in size. The approach to those Bull Temples consisted of a broad paved avenue, flanked on each side of it with the statues of Bulls of great size carved out of solid blocks of stone and placed on appropriate pedestals, and when

* See, Secret Doctrine, published No. 7 Duke St., Adelphi, London; vol I, Zodiacal section.

** Further exemplified by M. Ragon, learned Belgian Freemason, in his *Franc-Maonnere Occulte*.

† Consult Secret Doctrine, vol. II, page 795.

it is taken into consideration that these avenues were frequently more than half a mile in length, with hundreds of such Bull statues on each side of it, and the Bull Temple itself towering in sombre grandeur at the end of this avenue, a mountain of carved stone work, some idea may be formed of Egyptian civilization, more particularly if we people this avenue with crowds of Egyptian citizens, high military commanders in their glittering armour, the nobles of the Court of Egypt in their splendid robes, merchants, artificers, etc., going to or from via the avenue to attend or depart from the celebration of the Bull Mysteries in the temple.

This is no fancy sketch; the ruins of these avenues and temples existing at the present time, and visited by thousands of tourists, bear witness.

This, in brief, is an outline of the origin of the Ancient Bull Mysteries, as far as we know them through the *via media* of the Eleusinian and other mysteries of antiquity, which were copies of the Ancient Egyptian Bull Mysteries.††

The two principal objects of the order are philanthropy and conviviality, the former more particularly towards a brother Buff, and a novice is instructed that he will best promote his own happiness by mitigating the sorrows and sufferings of his less fortunate creatures; he is then commanded that whenever a poor brother crosses his path he shall give him whatever he can afford with a cheerful heart, and say to him, "take this and fare better elsewhere." No order in existence has done so much benevolent work wherever it is found, with the limited funds at its disposal, wherever a helping hand was required. So many were the benevolent works done by this order that the name of Buff and a charitable man soon became convertible terms.

Buffalo lodges were divided into lodges, sections and banners, and certain shires or what we would term counties or districts were in charge of some certain banner, and a Grand Council controlled such banner; the principal banner in England is known as the Grand Surrey Banner.

Lodges had a special work designated as "decorations." They established funds supported by voluntary contributions for the purpose of presenting certain specified kinds of jewels to brothers attaining certain eminence or qualifications. They were known as the Order of Merit, Roll of Honor, and Propaganda Medal. Members of these respective classifications were known as Knights of the Order of Merit, or decorated with the Roll of Honor Jewel, or presented with a Propaganda Medal, and provision was also made as a further stimulus for procuring additional members to award a second Propaganda Medal or a Gold Bar to be attached to his first Propaganda Medal, as a still higher honor. The Roll of Honor Jewel was presented only for distinguished services in the Order, and was considered the Fourth Degree. They issued relief cards, traveling relief cards, etc. They had Provincial Grand Lodges, made up of delegates from minor provincial lodges. The Grand Council met semi-annually in January and July; each lodge appointed two Primos as delegates thereto.

The Grand Council formulates the Code of Laws governing the organization entire.

They had rules and regulations for the conduct of members, and a schedule of fines for infractions or violations of such rules. They had a form of punish-

†† See *History of Freemasonry*, a monumental work, by Robert Freke Gould, vol. I, page 13, 1886 edition, published by T. C. Jack, 45 Ludgate Hill, London.

ment for members guilty of certain offences known as "being sent to Coventry," and any members speaking to such member "while in Coventry" was punishable with a certain fine. The social side of their sessions or work was known as "Liberty Hall," or, phrased in American lodge parlance, as the "lodge is at ease," or not in regular session.

All of these points in vogue and use in this order have a bearing later on in this history, when it is shown in its proper relationship with events that followed. In this order Charles Vivian became a member, and thoroughly enthused in all of its occult and archaic mysteries, and therefore an enthusiastic Buffalo; hence, here is the key to his later actions and their bearing on events that followed.

THEATRICAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ENGLAND.

These organizations of the people of the stage deserve brief mention, as they lend color to theatrical organizations which later followed in America, and from the transatlantic side came the formulated ideas afterward adopted by their cisatlantic brothers in the same profession.

There exist in England at the present time, and have for many years, a number of organizations, many of which have no special connection with the theatrical profession. The largest organization in England is the Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity; next in importance come the Foresters, then the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes, and smaller societies like the Druids, and the Ancient Order of Corks. English actors have always been very greatly interested in Freemasonry. Most of their leading actors are brethren of that order. Edward Terry is an enthusiastic Mason, and on whom there remain but few honors to be bestowed. Henry Neville is another prominent Mason; he is the historical exponent of Bob Brierly in "Ticket of Leave Man." There are several Masonic lodges in London almost exclusively made up of members of the theatrical profession. The most distinguished lodge is that of Asaph, held in London. Then there is the Drury Lane Lodge, in which Sir Augustus Harris took a deep interest. This is mainly composed of actors, although it welcomes other members. Lord Kitchener was one of the founders of that lodge. There is a lodge within the Green Room Club, mainly theatrical, and there is a lodge within the Savage Club having many actor members. So far as the vaudeville profession is concerned, the Pimlico Lodge and the Chelsea Lodge, both meeting in London suburbs, are very largely made up of vaudeville performers. Within its own ranks the music hall profession has the Grand Order of Water Rats. The membership of this organization is rigidly confined to working members of the vaudeville profession, managers and agents, as such, being rigidly excluded, although a few members, having ceased to appear on the stage in order to devote themselves to other pursuits, have not been excluded. To such the lay element in the Water Rats is confined; and is, indeed, insignificant. The ceremonial of the Water Rats is probably suggested by Freemasonry. Some twenty-five years ago Mr. Joe Elvin, the comedian, had a trotting pony called the "Water Rat," which from time to time would be matched against some other trotter. Several well-known members of the vaudeville profession, intimate friends of Mr. Elvin's, were in the habit of accompanying him to the matches in which his trotter took part. They would celebrate its victories by a convivial

gathering, where, naturally, the affairs of vaudeville formed the subject of conversation. These gentlemen eventually constituted the Order of the Water Rats, which, in its objects, is partly benevolent and partly convivial, but, in fact, exercises a paramount influence in the affairs of vaudeville, social and political. Its membership, originally restricted, has expanded a good deal of late, and is now largely in excess of 100 members, who may be described as the fine flower of the vaudeville profession. The principal official is the King Rat; supporting him are the Prince Rat, the Scribe Rat, the Bank Rat, the Musical Rat, and the Test Rat, whose duties are obvious. The benevolent operations of the Water Rats are on a most extensive scale. In emulation of the Water Rats there was formed another association called the Terriers, on similar lines, but less exclusive, opening its ranks to honorary members. From time to time there have been many other associations in imitation of those enumerated. Years ago, the young actors of the country formed what they called "The Cut-Throat Brotherhood," which was at one time very numerous, but it gradually died out.

There used to be a society of vaudeville proprietors, known as the "Bi-Weekly Amicables," which was very secret as to its proceedings, but of a pleasant conviviality. At its business meeting the affairs of vaudeville were cut and dried. The rule of its fortnightly dinners was that at each a chairman was elected, whose business it was to entertain all his brother members on the occasion of the next dinner.

There are quite a number of minor associations in London, not specially of a secret character, but connected in some way with the theatre, as an institution. At Drury Lane Theatre there is a fund, of considerable wealth, on which actors and actresses who have been engaged at that house for a term of years may draw. Many years ago Robert Baddeley, the comedian, left a sufficient sum of money to purchase for the members of the Drury Lane Fund a large cake, which they solemnly cut up in the green room on Twelfth Night. There used to be a fund in connection with Covent Garden Theatre, which accumulated large sums of money. Its manipulation became something of a scandal, and eventually its distribution was placed in the hands of other charities. The Actors' Benevolent Fund and the Royal General Theatrical Fund are sufficiently described by their names; the same may be said of the Variety Artistes' Benevolent Fund and the Music Hall Sick Fund.

VIVIAN IN ENGLAND.

Charles Vivian was born in Exeter, Devonshire, England, on October 22, 1842. His father was an English clergyman of the established Church of England and his mother was of gentle birth; there were two children, Charles and George, the latter being the elder. Charles Vivian went to school in his native shire, and at any early age evinced a natural love for the stage and theatre. While yet in his teens his father died and the young man started out in the world to make his own way. He seemed to be drawn towards the great city of London, whither he went to make his fortune. He frequented the various music halls of that great city and, possessing a good voice and a natural instinct for mimicry, he soon made his way quite successfully, playing in the music halls, and later took to the dramatic side of the profession, where his sense of the humorous made it easy for him to drop into comedy roles. While in the dramatic

side of the profession he took a great interest in the various meetings of the different "funds" held at the old established theatres. There was no one in England who took more interest in the theatrical profession and its organized "funds" than did Mr. Charles Dickens, who was not only a wonderful novelist, but a close observer of humanity as well. He it was who delivered a speech upon the occasion of an organization for the dramatic fund known in its title as "Benevolent and Provident," delivered on February 14, 1866; stated its character as possessing in its charitable functions six grounds, etc. Vivian attended this function of the dramatic fund and heard the Dickens speech. The ideas advanced by the speaker on that occasion were so kindred with those in which Vivian a year or two later advanced and took part that it is not difficult to trace the similarity of ideas between the two institutions. The only change was the original words "Benevolent and Provident," which later became "Benevolent and Protective."

At this period of his career he joined the fraternal organization in London known as the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes, an institution which had a long and illustrious history, with kings and queens upon its roster. The occult mysteries of that order, with its wealth of allegory and archaic symbolism, seemed to fascinate him, and he became an ardent and an enthusiastic "Buff," as its members were often spoken of, for the sake of brevity. Grounded in this early experience, he now left the dramatic side of the profession and went back to his former field—the music halls—and toured the provinces, and again returned to London. This time he began to attend the gatherings of the members of his profession at the old tavern near Westminster bridge.

THE OLD TAVERN NEAR WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, LONDON.

Back in the early fifties and sixties the theatrical profession used to hold informal gatherings every Sunday at the old tavern at the foot of Westminster bridge, in London, at which time players from all parts of London and those who came from the provinces used to gather at what were first called "professional meetings," at which time they sought the companionship of their fellows and mingled with kindred spirits in the profession to discuss various topics pertaining to their vocation, the latest play, or gossip about some of their fellows, some new star or player coming into prominence, the business of the season, and hopes and aspirations and prospects for the proverbial "next season" so often discussed among the profession—all done with the utmost of freedom and utter lack of conventionality. For some time these "meetings" continued, when some one—it is not recorded who it was—started the "cork trick," and it caused so much merriment that those who were victimized, by a species of camaraderie, seemed to tacitly gather somewhat apart from the others, and, owing to the fun caused by the caper, some one called them the "Jolly Corks." The feature of jollity associated with those who had been victimized by the "cork trick" seemed to form a slight line of demarcation into that portion of the gatherings, thereby unconsciously fixing a sort of formation which was appropriately called the "Jolly Corks." No closer origin than this is to be found of how the matter started. Suffice it to say that those who were "Jolly Corks," when called upon to travel from place to place, prompted those in the secret to perpetrate it on others, and

thus it spread. Into this gathering came a young man originally from down in Devonshire. He was a singer, and had sung in the various music halls of the great metropolis, and, in course of affairs, became one of the "Corks." Some years later this same young man, after playing various places in the provinces, drifted into Southampton, England, and while there acted as chairman in one of the old English music halls; finally embarked on a sailing vessel to try his fortunes in the New World. This young man's name was Charles Vivian. His arrival in the new land of his adoption and what he did there, bringing with him the ideas of his English professional brethren to those of his craft or profession in America, form another epoch in his checkered career.

CHAPTER II.

FORMATION OF THE "JOLLY CORKS."

POPULARITY OF MINSTRELSY.



THE BEGINNING of minstrelsy dates back to January 31, 1843, at the old National Theatre, Chatham street, New York. The second night was at the Bowery Ampitheatre, February 1. There were four men in the company—Frank Brower, Dick Pelham, Billy Whitlock and Dan Emmett, author of "Dixie." These men traveled with a circus, and, meeting in New York, formed a melange of songs, dances, etc., for the benefit of R. W. (Dick) Pelham. In those days two black faced performers traveled with a circus, one playing banjo or violin, the other dancing or beating tambourine.

The four rivals combined for this benefit performance, and thus gave birth to minstrelsy, adding singers and a few more musicians later on.

The above four went to England and made a terrific hit everywhere.

The Buckleys seized upon the idea and elaborated the performance with real instruments in a musician-like manner. The Christys did not come into notice much before 1846, or, possibly, 1845. The Buckleys date their origin to 1844, and are correct, according to old bills—best of proofs. Minstrelsy flourished before and during the war, as the black man was much in evidence, and up to 1870 was perhaps the greatest institution in the United States. At the time when the "Jolly Corks" were instituted in New York city, in November and December, 1867, and up to the spring of 1868, the popularity of minstrelsy was evident, and manifest by the thriving business done by the three Ethiopian minstrel bands then located in New York city, viz.: Bryant's Minstrels, Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, and the San Francisco Minstrels. The former, although the oldest in name, was at that time the latest in organization. Bryant's Minstrels was a name as popular with the lovers of minstrelsy in the days of 1868 as had been the name of the Christys twenty years before. For several years they held undisputed sway in New York city, but lost their grip with the advent of the San Francisco Minstrels, when they retired from the field; but now, in 1868, after a retirement of three years from the Ethiopian drama, Dan Bryant came back once more, and had built for him in New York city one of the best adapted halls for the business in the country. He collected one of the best organized bands in America, which numbered seventeen performers, including thirteen in the first part.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels located in New York city, and having secured Hope Chapel—a place that had swamped nearly every manager that had previously occupied it—fixed it up in good style, and opened October 1, 1866, where they continued to flourish up to this same period in 1868. There were seventeen performers in their first part besides the pianist. Several of these were choristers

used in the burlesque of the "Grand Dutch S," and they were put on in the first part not only to fill up the stage and make a good appearance, but they rendered good service in the choruses.

The San Franciscos gave their first performance in New York city May 8, 1865, and up to this same period in 1868 won for themselves a wide reputation. There were ten performers in their first part and a pianist, the whole company numbering fifteen people. As no single performer in any branch of the profession can excel in everything, so it was with these three minstrel companies. When one excelled the other in any one particular thing it failed in another. So, while the Bryants excelled in their instrumental music, and the San Franciscos in their ballad singing, Kelly & Leon's were certainly unsurpassed for the manner in which they produced their burlesque operas. The palm for superiority at that period in the funny business on the end was between Dan Bryant, Billy Birch and Unsworth. They were all first-class "enders," and as such had been so recognized for some time.

That the public appreciated this style of entertainment was proved by the presence of the numerous refined and aristocratic audiences that nightly thronged the several places where those entertainments were given. For over three months the hall of Kelly & Leon had been crowded, and on several occasions hundreds had been turned away, unable to obtain standing room. This was in a great measure owing to the handsome manner in which the burlesque of the "Grand Dutch S" had been produced. The success which had thus far attended the efforts of Bryant's Minstrels has never been excelled by any band in this country. On their opening night over 1,000 people were turned away long before the performance commenced, and each evening during the week the hall was densely crowded, and the receipts for the first six performances amounted to \$4,296.25, the largest week's business ever before done by a minstrel band.

Hooley's Minstrel band had been prospering steadily since 1862, over in Brooklyn, and continued to do so until after this period in question.

The early Elks were all members, with but few exceptions, of the theatrical and minstrel profession. For the latter, the order was almost specially instituted. Whilst the Actors' Fund and other organizations were created, some prior and some later to this period, the devotees of burnt cork, double clogs and melodies were scattered around the world, having nothing in common, and knowing no existing ties of brotherhood, and when overtaken by misfortune were exposed to the cold charities of the world, with none to cool a fevered lip or replenish a depleted purse. That such a state of affairs should have existed seemed most singular, since the Ethiopian minstrel was one of the best, warmest, most kind-hearted men that any profession can claim, whilst none is, or ever was, more willing to share his finances or assist the needy, nor were the members of any other profession exposed to as many misfortunes as they were, as they existed in those days.

THE THEATRICAL SITUATION IN NEW YORK IN 1867.

In order to clearly comprehend prenatal causes and get into the atmosphere of conditions at that time, let us look at the theatrical situation in New York city in the fall and early winter of 1867. Beginning at the southernmost establish-

ment was Purdy's National or Chatham Square Theatre, in Chatham street; then came the Old Bowery Theatre, and opposite was the German Stadt Theatre. The first place on Broadway was Butler's American Theatre, 472 Broadway, with Robert Butler the manager, at this time giving a regular variety entertainment, the same as given by him at "444" up to the time of the burning of that place, on February 15, 1866. No. 472 had its regular patrons and Butler made money there, although not as fast as he made it at "444." Across Broadway, near Broome, was the Broadway Theatre, and on the east side, near Spring street, came the Theatre Comique, formerly known as Wood's Minstrel Hall, now passed into the hands of Sam Sharpley, who, with Ben Cotton and Charley White, turned it into a variety house, giving a very good minstrel entertainment, etc. Across the Bowery, opposite Spring street, we come to Tony Pastor's Opera House—it had passed out of the hands of Mr. Campbell into those of Sam Sharpley, and Tony Pastor took it for a variety place, and at this time Tony had assumed the sole proprietorship and was running it successfully. Barnum's Museum, on the west side of Broadway, above Spring, was formed by the "annexation" of several buildings. This Museum did a very good business, although as a curiosity depot it was far inferior to the old place burned down a few years before. Then came Niblo's, then running the "Black Crook." Opposite Niblo's was the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, previous to this time not a good paying investment, until Birch, Bernard, Wambold and Backus secured it and organized the San Francisco Minstrels, one of the best minstrel troupes ever presented to the public, and a decided success at this time. The Olympic came next, and still on Broadway, crossing to its east side, and below 8th street, was Kelly & Leon's Minstrel Hall, a place that was formerly known as Hope Chapel, but as a chapel it never was a success. Nearly every exhibition or entertainment given at the Chapel seemed to have left Hope behind—nothing would pay—until Kelly & Leon leased it and converted it into a minstrel hall, when it at once began to pay. It was known as an uptown minstrel hall. A short distance above, near Eighth street, was the Worrell Sisters New York Theatre, originally Brother Chapin's Church; its passing was followed by becoming the Lucy Rushton Theatre, unsuccessful, then the Smith & Baker regime fared no better, when the Worrell Sisters took hold of it—a success, then waned. Then around on 14th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was the New York Circus—a success. On the opposite corner, on Irving place, the Academy of Music, with Italian opera, was not doing very well. Adjoining this on the east was Bryant's Minstrel Hall, in the new Tammany Hall building, then in course of preparation as a place for minstrelsy. A few more theatres farther up town completed the situation, theatrically, the beginning of November, 1867, in New York city.

THE EXCISE LAWS.

The Legislature of the State of New York, in the winter of 1866, enacted a rigid excise law, which at the time of the "Cork" period, in the closing part of 1867 and early in 1868 was so unjust in its exactions as to cause popular condemnation. At this time New York city had a superintendent of police by the name of Kennedy, backed by Commissioner Acton, who had nerve enough to enforce it. Every place was closed up tight on Sunday. The law was so

drastic as to cause popular remonstrance and general discontent, and even the press of that period voiced the general sentiment in the following manner: "It was naturally anticipated by the inhabitants of this metropolitan district, groaning, as they have been, for some two years back beneath the burden of an overtaxed sumptuary legislation, that some measure would have been devised at the very opening of the session by the Legislature, wedded to the political proclivities distinguishing a vast majority of voters, and resident within the prescribed district, whereby the ever reiterated complaints of our community could have been modified, if not wholly appeased. The enforcement of an excise law, unnecessarily stringent and circumscribed in its action to a distinctive locality, had been regarded by the general mass of our citizens, suddenly bereft of enjoyments and privileges heretofore deemed their indispensable heritage, to be so flagrant an act of injustice as to suggest from its intrinsic demerits the necessity of revoking such portions at least of the legislative act sanctioning irksome exercise of dubious restrictive power. They recognize the prolongation of the excise discipline as none other than a recognition of an injury against which the community, with a marvelously singular accord, has spontaneously rebelled. It is repulsive to the general sense of liberal justice. General complaint has grown almost chronic. * * * The now existing excise law in this metropolitan district is justly denounceable as a flagrant invasion of the right of trade and the privileges universally accorded to both vendor and consumer in every other branch of trade. * * * Why not render the transgressor personally and singularly responsible for his inevitable dereliction? Why circumscribe the liberties of an entire community? The whole matter is a fallacy in toto, and should be modified or rescinded."

The foregoing article shows the general discontent with the odious law. Is it any wonder, then, with the general feeling running high in this regard, that the theatrical profession should likewise complain of the curtailment of their limited pleasures and enjoyment?

The conditions were so odious and the discontent ran so high that even the song writers and comedians of that period indulged in thrusts at these same excise laws. A typical parody of that period, as sung by the popular comedian, Gus Williams, is herewith presented to illustrate the case:

PARODY ON "LARBOARD WATCH."

(Written in 1867.)

'Tis dreary midnight, and the hour,
 As put down by the excise laws,
 When barkeepers have lost their powers,
 And have to close their liquor stores.
 A weary sailor bent with booze
 Clings firmly to an old lamp post,
 And still at times he seems to smile,
 And still at times he seems to smile.
 Sings as he views the barroom doors,
 Sings as he views the barroom doors.
 Let me in, ahoy! Let me in, ahoy!

But who can speak, the joy he feels,
 As on the street he turns, and reels,
 And his tight eyes, they brightly fall
 Upon a side door near the hall.
 So larboard watch is hoyle,
 Larboard watch. Excise is an awful botch
 Since larboard watch is hoyle.

—Gus Williams.

THE "FREE AND EASIES."

About the time of the "Jolly Corks" gathering in New York in November, 1867, there were a number of places of a Bohemian character called the "free and easies"—places where they ate chops and steaks, drank "tobies" of ale and smoked—a room adjacent to a barroom, or sometimes connected with a hotel, lodging house, or a chop house or restaurant. One or two evenings a week an entertainment was given to the patrons of such resorts, furnished by singers, musicians, and variety performers, two or three of whom were paid, but generally many of whom would volunteer. The proprietor of the place generally engaged a chairman to whom he paid a salary to look after things and keep it *going with* some kind of entertainment.

Louis McLeish ran a place called the "Buck's Head," in Crosby street, near Grand, right back of 444 Broadway; the "House of Commons" was run by "Bob" Smith, in Houston street, near Mercer; another place was the "Hong-Que," at 84 Spring street; Charlie Hamilton's "Mansion House" was at Bleecker and Crosby streets; John Ireland ran "The Star," a chop house and lodgings for men, at No. 5 Lispenard street. This was the first street below Canal, and was in what was then the upper end of the wholesale district. Harry Clifton ran a place in Houston street, near Crosby; another place was run by "Bill" Hastings, an ex-prizefighter known as "Dublin Tricks," in Center street between Hester and Grand; while another ex-fighter ran a place in Houston street called the "Arbor." Several minor places and a few others in New York and one in Brooklyn, at the corner of Jay and Prospect streets, called "Harrison Shades," completed the list of "free and easies" as they existed in those days, nearly all of them being run by Englishmen. There was a saloon with a rooming house up stairs, mostly a resort for gamblers and followers of the prize ring, at Houston and Crosby streets, called the "House of Lords," diagonally across from Harry Hill's place, but it had no "free and easy" connected with it, as many suppose. Most of these places had "regular nights" for their entertainment. Ireland's "The Star" had Tuesdays and Fridays, while Harry Clifton and others ran on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and others again ran different "nights," sometimes arranging so as not to conflict with one another in nearby locations, so that some performers arranged to sing a song or two at one place, then go to another place and do a "turn" and get back to the first one in time to "go on" again, near the close of the evening. Small sums, two dollars and two and a half dollars a night, were paid at these places to singers and others for their services.

VIVIAN ARRIVES IN AMERICA.

Into this existing condition of theatrical affairs, with the Bohemian environments of the amusement profession, on the evening of Friday, November 15,

1867, came a stranger who had just landed from an English trading vessel from Southampton, England, and made port that day in New York. This stranger drifted into "The Star," at No. 5 Lispenard street, a chop house run by John Ireland, and found as he entered this "free and easy" about 9 o'clock that evening that an entertainment was in full swing. He was a young man of twenty-five, dressed in a well-worn dark suit of clothes, a pea jacket and a soft hat, and he had the appearance of a seafaring man. Seating himself at a table he called for a toby of ale, and at first attracted but little attention. Later, when Mr. Harding, the chairman, asked if any one present would help entertain until some others would arrive, the stranger arose and volunteered to sing them a song. The chairman asked him his name, to introduce him (a custom of the place); he replied his name was "Richardson," and he was so introduced. The stranger possessed a remarkable voice, a light baritone of excellent quality, and he first sang "Jimmy Riddle, Who Played upon the Fiddle," and the several verses of the song met with such a hearty reception that he responded with another song, "Who Stole the Donkey?" This seemed to meet a heartier response than the previous one, and he was urged to sing again. Meanwhile Ireland, the proprietor, who had been listening, sent one of his waiters around the corner to the American Theatre, 472 Broadway, and requested its manager, Mr. Robert Butler, to come right over, that he had found a fine singer. Mr. Butler promptly responded, and with Richard Steirly, who was playing the piano there, as accompanist, "Richardson" sang several more songs for Mr. Butler, which so pleased that gentleman that he engaged the young man then and there to appear at the American Theatre, beginning the following Monday evening, November 18, at a salary of \$50 a week, which was looked upon as being a high figure in those days for a "single turn." It was then that the stranger disclosed the fact that his right name was Charles Vivian, saying that on the spur of the moment he had given his mother's maiden name—Richardson—earlier in the evening. Vivian knew no one, and his first acquaintance was "Dick" Steirly, the pianist at Ireland's place. Steirly invited Vivian to dinner with him the following day, Saturday, at his boarding house close by. Vivian accepted, and the next day he met Steirly and they went around to Mrs. Giesman's boarding house (pronounced Geez-man), at 188 Elm street, where Vivian was installed as a regular boarder. Having no baggage of any kind whatever, nothing but the clothes he wore, Steirly guaranteed Vivian's first week's board and room. At the end of the week Vivian so liked *the* place that he continued to make it his home. It was at this time and place that Vivian was introduced to and for the first time met W. L. Bowron, Kent, Wilton, Bosworth, Blume and other boarders.

The Giesman family consisted of Arnold Giesman, a violinist, Mrs. Giesman, the wife and mother, who ran the boarding house, Henry Giesman, a son, a pianist and prompter for parties and dances, and two daughters. The house was a two-story and attic brick building, with a Mansard roof, with dormer windows front and back. The boarders at that time were mechanics, clerks, musicians and others connected in various ways with the theatres.

Another house having a similar class of boarders was Mrs. Ryan's, at 39 Wooster street. One of her chief attractions was a pretty daughter, Annie, whom the professional people in the house designated as "Gentle Annie," after a popular

song of that time; the daughter attended the cigar stand in Butler's American Theatre, 472 Broadway.

Vivian, with his winning ways, happy disposition and infectious good humor, made friends rapidly. He was at a loss what to do for some suitable wardrobe in which to make his first appearance at the American Theatre the following Monday evening, so W. L. Bowron kindly loaned Vivian a dress suit, and thus rigged out Vivian made his first bow to an American audience, on Monday evening, November 18, 1867. His first song was "Who Stole the Donkey?" His reception was most flattering; he made a great hit and instantly became a favorite. Of his first night's work a New York paper of that date comments as follows: "Charles Vivian, a comic singer from the principal music halls of London, England, made his American *debut* at Butler's American Theatre on the 18th inst. He possesses one very necessary attribute of a comic singer—that is, he speaks with singular distinctness, and makes himself heard in the most remote parts of the hall. He is practical, and, knowing precisely what his audiences require, he gives it to them to their hearts' content. He not only knows how to sing a song, but seems determined to rely upon songs the words of which shall convey some kind of sense, and the music shall possess some distinctive character. He sang an original comic song called 'Who Stole the Donkey?' which was received with thunders of applause, and he was encored four times. Later in the evening he sang 'Jimmy Riddle, What Plays upon a Fiddle.' This is a very laughable song, and pleased the audience so much that he was called out and had to sing four other songs, all of which took well. He has made a very favorable impression, and will become a favorite at this establishment."

Vivian immediately became very popular among the player-folk, some of whom, however, began to view the sudden appearance and success of this young Englishman with some degree of envy, which later developed as his popularity increased, and his original engagement of one week was extended to nine, or until the week of January 25 the early part of the following year.

Vivian, now fairly launched in his new field, immediately gave vent to his fun loving propensities among his new acquaintances by the introduction of the "cork trick," so long in vogue by his English associates at the old tavern near Westminster bridge, in London. It caused great merriment, and Vivian was the "Imperial Cork," as their presiding officer was called, and his friends and acquaintances were on the lookout for recruits upon which to play these Bohemian pranks. Contrary to the statement made by a previous writer, the organization was not "patterned after the Buffaloes, a popular social and benevolent order in England," but after the "Jolly Corks" in England.

The "cork trick" was a simple affair, and had nothing to do with the popping of corks, or any bearing on the burning of corks for blackening the faces of the players assuming the Ethiopian character, as has been often conjectured by the uninformed. A prospective victim would be asked would he like to join the "Corks," and they being such a "jolly" set of fellows, the candidate for admission to their circle readily assented. He would give his name to Vivian, the "Imperial Cork," and pay a fee of fifty cents, which amount Vivian set down in a little book he carried in his pocket for that purpose. Each one present then produced a cork and placed it in front of him upon the bar or table; a fresh cork (generally a champagne cork) was given to the candidate, and to him was then explained

that the "Imperial Cork" would "count three," whereupon each one present was to seize his cork, and "the last one to lift his cork" was to pay for the drinks for the rest of the party. At the count of "three" the ones in the secret would simply jump their open palms over their corks, but allowing them to remain on the bar or table; the candidate would eagerly seize his cork in haste, resolved not to be "the last one to lift his cork," much to his surprise to find he was the *only one* who *had* "lifted his cork," hence the "last one." So he was "stuck for the drinks." The "rules" then were, now that he had become "one of us," that he must always carry his cork in his pocket, and whenever he met another "Cork," if he was asked to produce his cork at any time or place, he must do so, under the penalty of buying the challenger a drink, should he be unable to show his cork. It is related that when Stuart Robson was about to be married the members of the order thought to catch him without the "insignia" of a Cork, and lined up in two rows facing each other, through which the bridal party must pass to go into the church. As the bridegroom appeared each member drew from his pocket a cork and held it up to view. But Robson was not to be caught napping. Reaching around into the tail pocket of his dress coat he produced a cork, and, holding it up to view, moved triumphantly on into the church.

Again, when a party of them met at a saloon at any time, each one was required to place his cork upon the bar before ordering, and to *keep it there* until leaving; if he could not produce his cork he was "fined" to "buy the drinks." Again, even when each one had placed his cork on the bar in front of him, while they were standing, talking and drinking, some one would engage another's attention while another would slyly reach around and steal the cork, and then demand a showing of his cork by the discomfited member; hence he was again compelled to "buy," or until he secured his cork again and was immune while he watched it or had possession of it.

Such were the pranks of the players at that time. This state of affairs had been in vogue but a short time when the stringency of the excise laws began to be more and more annoying to the various members of the profession, who on Sunday, with all saloons, theatres and public places closed down tight, and with no place to go to while away the time of this, their single day of rest in the week, the inventive faculties of the various ones began setting about to plan a way whereby they could continue to enjoy the good times they had during the rest of the week. Vivian was the prime mover in the plan, and with several congenial spirits he began to agitate the movement of forming themselves into a social club, and to levy assessments upon their number whereby to raise funds with which to lay in a supply of refreshments before Sunday, and on that day all meet and enjoy the fruits of their prudence and foresight.

At Mrs. Ryan's boarding house, 39 Wooster street, where some of the players working at Tony Pastor's Theatre were boarding, one Sunday evening Charlie Vivian dropped in, and found William Carleton, Billy Sheppard, the banjoist from California, and Tom Riggs, all working at Pastor's Theatre, with little Johnnie Collins, another California boy, and Hugh W. Eagan, and they had a little social visit and were discussing their various affairs and "talking shop." Carleton was reading a speech of some one in the paper when Johnnie Collins broke in with the remark, "Canada papers, please copy." This referred to a slap at the English, and evoked considerable merriment. Then Vivian began con-

plaining of the Sunday situation and the hardship imposed by the strictness of the excise laws. The talk became general, and the question was discussed of finding a place to meet to carry out this plan of enjoying refreshments each week, to be procured before Sunday arrived. Vivian suggested that they form a little club, and Eagan then tendered them the use of his office, at 189 Bowery, where Eagan, John Wild and Andy Leavitt, all stock comedians at Pastor's, had a theatrical agency, Eagan and Leavitt working at odd times writing "nigger stuff" for what they then called "The Darkey Drama," which was a series of sketches and after-pieces for the various houses. Wild at this time was "doing nigger business" at Pastor's, as well as Leavitt, although the latter was a wig-maker by trade. The following Sunday they all met at this office, 189 Bowery, and the matter was again discussed. The following Sunday they made their start by going up into the attic of Mrs. Giesman's boarding house, where they had previously placed a barrel of beer and some sandwiches, and also a piano. They enjoyed themselves after the fashion of "Liberty Hall," taken from the English Buffaloes, introduced by Vivian, wherein some one of the party (it made no difference whom it was) was charged with some offense, some one was appointed for the prosecution, another one for the defense, and a mock trial was held, Vivian acting as judge, and whatever the outcome the culprit was "fined" and additional funds were thus raised to buy "more refreshments." Some one was called on for a song; if he sang it badly he was "fined"; if he sang it well he was "fined"; all sorts of pretexts were resorted to to impose "fines," and Harry Vandemark was selected as treasurer, and took charge of the "fines" collected. Vivian was quite an adept at this sort of thing, and being the Right Honorable Primo, presided at all the meetings and imposed the fines, keeping an eye on the amount on hand in the treasury, with a view of having a surplus as a starter for the refreshments the following Sunday. Occasionally some one would be missed from the gatherings; when inquiries were made as to where he was some one would say "he was sick," or "not working," or "in hard luck," whereupon, with one accord, all would vote to send him five or ten dollars to help him along. Thus was started, in a spirit of half fun and half serious, a crude beginning of their helping one another when in need.* As the hours wore on they became quite jolly, and a roomer on the same floor railed at them for being so noisy as to disturb him. This roomer was Harry Malsch, a pianist at Dodds-worth's Dancing Academy. Malsch was a schoolmate of Steirly's in London, England, where both were Chapel Royal choristers and sang for the queen (Victoria). The "Corks" used to steal Malsch's beer, which he left outside his dormer window on the roof to keep cool; they used to go into his room and play on his piano, to annoy him. Malsch changed the lock on his door to keep the pests out; the Corks retaliated by stuffing paper in the keyhole to tease him. Thus it was they played their pranks in the attic of "Mammy Giesman's." The following Sunday the popularity of the gathering had spread so among the professionals that there was scarce room enough to contain all who applied for admission, visitors being permitted to come with "members." On this second Sunday they became so noisy and so many in number that the irate landlady ordered them out of her house. They then secured a room at 17 Delancey street,

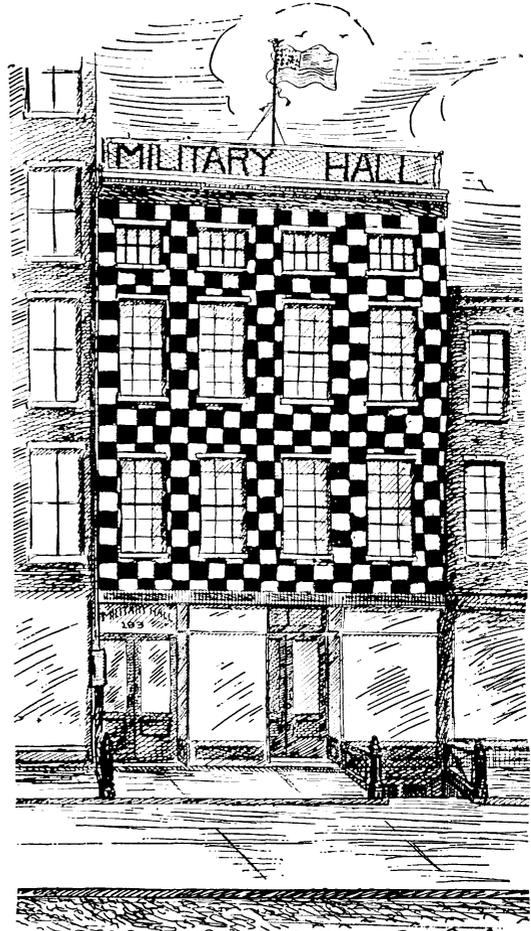
* The "Corks" were, after a fashion, benevolent; a trait hitherto denied them and wrongly stated by another writer.

over Paul Sommer's saloon, on the second floor, where they met the following Sunday. By this time the club was so popular and accessions seemed so readily obtainable that the more serious ones, realizing the needs of their profession for some kind of a brotherhood or organization with some purpose in view higher than conviviality, began to evolve plans whereby something of a better order of things could be established. This feeling marked the turning point in affairs. Meantime the popularity and success of Vivian, the moving spirit of the whole affair, rankled in the minds of some of the participants, who covertly began holding secret caucuses discussing ways and means to oust Vivian and his friends and to seize the "Jolly Corks" as a nucleus, and with this number start another movement, with a view to formulate some definite organization under some other name. Accordingly, at the next Sunday meeting, George F. McDonald made a motion, which carried, that "we resolve ourselves into a benevolent order, and that a committee be appointed to draft rules and a ritual and to select a name." Vivian then, as presiding officer, appointed the following committee: George F. McDonald, chairman, William Sheppard, Charles A. Vivian, Edgar N. Platt, and Thomas G. Riggs, as shown by their names signed to the first Constitution and Rules. Five hundred copies of these laws were ordered printed, and were used thereafter for some years. The same committee, with George W. Thompson added, continued to work on the Ritual. Leaving this committee at work on the new Ritual, we now come to another side of the early history.

GROWTH AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE "JOLLY CORKS."

Keeping in mind the civic conditions in New York at this period, and the fact that the social club known as the "Jolly Corks" afforded a way for those of the profession and their friends inclined to enjoy certain privileges not obtainable otherwise, the rapid growth of the "Corks" which naturally followed is easily understood. The order of rotation or sequence of joining of the first members of the "Corks" was: First, Vivian; second, Steirly; third, Carleton; fourth, Vandemark; fifth, Kent; sixth, Langhorne; seventh, Bowron; eighth, Blume, etc., until in the rapid accessions later details were lost sight of. There have been numerous stories and versions as to how many constituted the original number of the "Jolly Corks." One legend has it as four, another six still another thirteen; another fifteen; a later legend gives it as twenty-five, and so on. As a matter of fact, the old photograph still in existence, taken one Sunday morning early in January, 1868, by a Hungarian photographer named K. W. Beniczky (pronounced Ben-nis'-kys) at his studio at Chambers and Chatham streets, shows a group picture of ten of the fifteen members then constituting the "Jolly Corks." By referring to the photograph shown (page 37) it will be noted there are two groups of five men each; the group to the left was photographed by M. G. Ash, who was the "operator" in the studio; the group on the right was taken by F. C. Langhorne, who was a journeyman photographer then working in the same studio; the two plates of groups of five were then printed and mounted side by side, as shown by the fine line in the center of the picture; thus the group of ten was completed. This is the nearest fixed authority in existence showing who constituted the "Corks" at that time. Rapid accessions later swelled the number until up to the time the club had reach the "organization" stage, had been renamed and created and adopted a Ritual with a second degree. According to a list

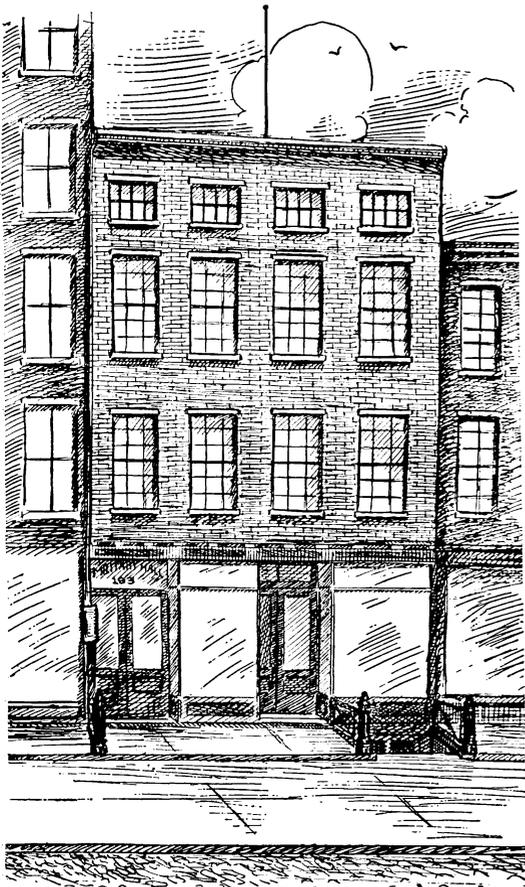
made up by George W. Thompson, the members of the "Corks" comprised the following: Charles Vivian, Richard R. Steirly, William Carleton, Harry Vandemark, John T. Kent, Frank C. Langhorne, William L. Bowron, John H. Blume, George W. Thompson, William Sheppard, Thomas G. Riggs, George F. McDonald, Thomas G. Gaynor, M. G. Ash, Fernando Pastor, Harry Bosworth, William H. Smith, Albert Hall, John Mulligan, James Gaynor, John G. Wilton, Harry Stanwood, Hugh Dougherty, Joseph Chevers, Edward Kennedy, Joseph W. Shannon, James W. Glenn, Charles F. Shattuck, Joseph Wood, F. Eland, E. N. Platt, George W. Rockefeller, Louis Nevers, George Guy, William West, Harry J. Armstrong,



MILITARY HALL IN 1868.

John Allen, John Thompson, Tony Hart, Cool Burgess, David Reed, Billy Courtright, Ned Goss, James Fox, Dick Quilter, Peter C. Goldrich, Andy McKee, Stevie Rogers, Bobby Newcomb, Oscar Willis, Hank Mudge, Gus Williams, Frank Bronner, Matt. Wheeler, George Reynolds, Charles Reynolds, John C. Rice, William Welch—58.

Photographs are herein shown of all of the foregoing list except seven—John H. Blume, Albert Hall, Thomas G. Gaynor, James Gaynor, F. Eland, Frank Bronner and Peter C. Goldrich, all deceased, with no survivors or pictures in existence except Goldrich, of whom is shown a picture in black face with his old partner, Dick Quilter, living.



MILITARY HALL IN 1910.

The "Corks" only remained at 17 Delancey street for a period of four weeks, or, as near as can be ascertained, to Sunday, February 2, 1868, when they moved to the top floor of Military Hall, at 193 Bowery, just opposite Spring street, or old "Checkerboard Hall," as it was then called by many of the profession. At this time they approximately numbered about twenty; the accessions in Military Hall up to May 17, 1868, (the time of the adoption of the Ritual and the second degree) reached about fifty-eight, the number given by Thompson in his list of "Corks" heretofore mentioned.

Of the original number at the time of the taking of the first photograph (of the ten of the then fifteen "Corks") the following are still living: Frank C. Langhorne, Plainfield, N. J.; William L. Bowron, San Diego, Cal.; John G. Wilton, Fennville, Mich., and Edgar N. Platt, 466 Lenox avenue, New York city. The others, deceased, are: Charles Vivian, buried in Elks' Rest, Mt. Hope cemetery, Boston; Richard R. Stierly, buried in Grove Church cemetery, New Durham, N. J.; John T. Kent, buried in New York Bay cemetery, Jersey City, N. J.; William Carleton, buried in Evergreens cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Sheppard, buried in Woodlawn cemetery, near New York city; Harry Vandemark, buried in the cemetery at White Plains, N. Y.; Henry E. Bosworth, buried in Evergreen cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mathew G. Ash, buried in an unmarked grave, at Havana, Cuba; John H. Blume, buried in Evergreens cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas G. Riggs, buried at Strahan (Tasmania), Australia; George F. McDonald, buried in Elks' Rest, Evergreens cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It became necessary as the organization grew apace in numbers and financial strength to secure a more suitable name therefor, to give it definite shape and form, and place it on a more business-like and permanent basis. This situation required serious consideration and mature deliberation. The members of the committee to select a new name were George W. Thompson, W. L. Bowron, William Sheppard, James W. Glenn, Thomas G. Riggs, Harry Vandemark, George F. McDonald, and Chas. A. Vivian, acting ex-officio.

Vivian, with the splendid and substantial work and ceremonials in mind of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes of England, of which he was a member, favored and strongly urged the adoption of the name of the "Buffaloes," but the majority of said committee wishing to avoid copying a name of some existing order, and to secure some name indigenous to the soil, and debated the matter quite freely trying to arrive at some suitable selection. The committee had an appointment to meet at the corner of Broadway and Ann street, and while some of the committee were at that point, weary of waiting for the other tardy members, they entered Barnum's Museum, with an idea of deriving some suggestions from what they might see in the animal collection of that institution. It has been stated in some versions of this choosing an animal from which to derive a suitable name that "Buffaloes had been suggested, although the animal was a native of the country, but the knowledge that an English order had usurped the name caused the suggestion to be discarded." This is a fallacy pure and simple. The Buffalo is not "a native of the country," but is a native of the African continent, confusion arising over confounding the American Bison with the African Buffalo, and not being familiar with natural history, led them into this error. Bears were then thought of, but as those animals had but few inviting traits, being coarse, brutal and morose, that thought of adoption was

cast aside; beavers, industrious enough, but too destructive; foxes, too cunning and crafty; and so on through the list. A large moose head attracted their attention, and caused them to ponder on that emblem; finally an elk's head, with its graceful spreading antlers seemed to meet with general approval.

Before the matter came up for final vote, a partial committee report was made, on February 2, 1868, and laid over for two weeks for final action. On February 16, 1868, the final report was made by the committee and the first vote for the acceptance and adoption of the name stood seven to seven for "Buffalo" and "Elk," respectively; on a second ballot, Bowron, who had been wavering, voted for the Elk, thus giving a plurality vote, and the decision of the adoption of the name of Elk was made by Vivian, who was in the chair, although he had consistently voted for the name of "Buffalo."

The committee followed up their investigations in books on Natural History at Cooper Institute, and they found that the Elk was distinguished for its fleetness of foot, combined with timidity at wrong-doing. Farther along in Natural History it was stated that this animal would avoid all combat except in fighting for the female and the defense of the young, the helpless and the weak. Here observing an aptness of simile to apply to the new Order confirmed their earlier action on the selection and approval of the name of Elk.

There is a legend that when the change of name was decided and so announced by the chair, that Thomas G. Riggs arose and said "he was glad to be an Elk, as he had been born on Elk street, in the city of Buffalo." As a matter of fact, Riggs was born on Main street, *near* Elk street, so this story of his being the primal cause of the selection of the name is pure fiction. The Constitution and Rules and Regulations, as they were then called, had been drafted, but owing to a delay by the printers, were not ready for the meeting on February 9, 1868, for a showing of "progress," and came up the following meeting, on the 16th. In this regard be it understood that the printers, when setting up the *drafted copy* thereof, unwittingly placed a tentative date thereon, February 10, 1868; this was on Monday of that week. These were "press proofs," and contained errors in spelling of names, etc., easily discernible by close scrutiny; the understanding was that such errors were to be corrected at the following meeting, the next Sunday, with any other changes that might by the action of the body require modification or change. The following Sunday, February 16, 1868, they were formally adopted, thus fixing the natal day of the Elks.

The date of the First Charter (see photograph) and *first certificates issued*, as well as the old original first banner of New York Lodge, still preserved, all show the same date, February 16, 1868; the charter of Philadelphia Lodge is also corroborative thereof, thus making confirmation complete.

By some chance a few of these old "press proofs" of the first Constitution and Rules and Regulations have been preserved, and lay members unfamiliar with the facts may be confused at the apparent conflict of dates, but the foregoing explanation will make it clear, an additional proof being that the copies of the 16th bear names correctly spelled, while those of the 10th contain errors easily *detected*.

The committee who drafted the Constitution and Rules, and whose names are signed to it, are: George F. McDonald, Chairman; William Sheppard, Charles Vivian, E. N. Platt and Thomas G. Riggs.

Considerable feeling had been engendered by this adoption of change of

name, and the organization divided into "two camps." At the close of this meeting on February 16th, the minute book of the proceedings, kept by William Carleton, Secretary, was carried away from the hall by Edgar N. Platt and taken to his boarding-house at the Doddworth Band headquarters and placed in his trunk.



FIRST ELKS CHARTER

Shortly thereafter Platt left there, taking a position elsewhere, leaving his trunk and contents behind, intending to send back for it when definitely settled in his new place. Meanwhile, Dan Underhill, a drummer with the Doddworth Band,

stole Platt's trunk and contents and disappeared and never was heard of again; thus was lost the first minute book of the pivotal time when the "Corks" changed to "Elks," and no one ever after was able to recover the missing records. Some years later, when the Elks moved from Clarendon Hall to Helmbold's drug store, 596 Broadway, a fire in the lodge rooms destroyed the immediately subsequent records to those of Carleton, covering the period from February 23, 1868, to February 14, 1869, inclusive, so that there exists no earlier records of the Order today than February 21, 1869, to October 29, 1871, inclusive, all in one volume, and now preserved in the vaults of New York Lodge, No. 1. The first move from Military Hall was to Clarendon Hall (then Masonic), on Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, and not, as some versions have it, direct from the Military Hall to Helmbold's drug store. The committee now having completed their part of the work of the adoption of the name and the Constitution and Rules and Regulations, the same committee were continued to work on a Ritual, Vivian being, *ex officio*, a member of said committee. George W. Thompson had a hand in this, likewise George F. McDonald, the latter writing the lecture pertaining to the Elk used at the station of the Third Deputy Primo (corresponding to our later Esteemed Lecturing Knight), or, as it was intermediately termed, Grand Lecturer; but the main part of the First Degree of the Elks, *as such*, was written by Charles A. Vivian, and was taken almost wholly from the R. A. O. B. This matter will be treated in another chapter. This brings us to the next historical division, and marks the final passing of the "Jolly Corks."

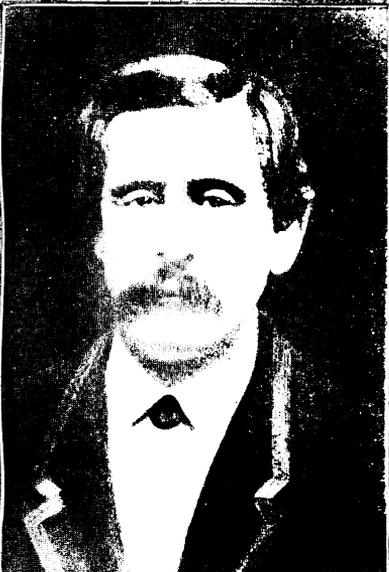




CHAS. A. VIVIAN



WM. CARLETON



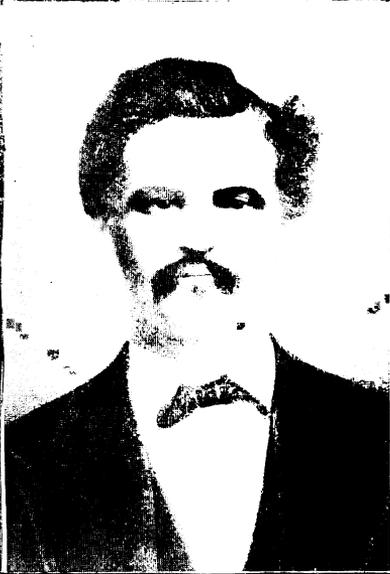
R. R. STEIRLY



HARRY VANDEMARK

CHARLES ALGERNON SIDNEY VIVIAN was the youngest of two children, having a brother, George Vivian. His father was a clergyman, and young Vivian was born in Exeter, Devonshire, England, on October 22, 1842, and not 1846 as heretofore stated by some writers. His early life in England is described in the opening chapter of "Transatlantic History"; hence this narrative begins with the close of his engagements in and around New York city about the fall of 1869. At this time he went to California, where he played under the management of Sheridan Corbyn, and later with Thomas McGuire. While in San Francisco he sang all of his own songs, "Not for Joe," "Any Ornaments for Your Mantel-piece?" "Who Stole the Donkey?" "Bathing" and "Good Evening." He was the first one to bring to the coast the songs of Horace Lingard, "On the Beach at Long Branch," "Walking Down Broadway," etc. Vivian became a great favorite there, remaining on the coast until the middle of the year 1876, when, on June 9 of that year, he married Miss Imogene Holbrook, who was doing dramatic recitals there, and Vivian and his wife then started East, playing Eureka, Nev., Salt Lake City, Ogden, then up to Helena, Virginia City and Butte, Mont., then on to Bismarck and Fargo, and then up to Winnipeg. From there to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and down to Chicago, where he played the week of October 22, 1877, at the Academy of Music, and following with a week at Hamlin's Theatre. He then went to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and finally to New York city, where during the season of 1877-78 he played an engagement at the Theatre Comique. He then organized a small company of his own and played through the New England towns, but it did not prove a financial success and the tour was abandoned. He returned to New York city, where he was engaged by Mr. James Duff to do the Admiral in "Pinafore," which had its premier in Chicago at McVicker's Theatre in 1879. From Chicago the Duff company went to St. Louis, direct to Ben De Bar's Opera House, where Vivian played the Admiral in "Pinafore" and the Judge in "Trial by Jury", shortly afterward the season closed. Vivian then played a summer engagement, in opera, at Uhrig's Cave, in that same city. He then signed with another opera company to play the same operas; going West, they played Kansas City, Topeka, Lawrence and Leavenworth, Kan., then jumped to Denver, where the company stranded. "Bill" Langdon, then running the Cremona Gardens in that city, got up a benefit for the players and sent them all back East, except Vivian and his wife, who remained in Denver a short time, and then went to Leadville. The gold excitement at the latter place was at its height in 1880, and Vivian went by stage overland to this El Dorado. He fixed up an old amphitheatre and got a company together and began playing legitimate drama; with him were Joseph Proctor, of "Jibbenainosay" fame, and his daughter Anna; Charles Edmunds and wife, E. P. Sullivan and several minor players. The opening bill was "Oliver Twist," Anna Proctor doing Nancy; Sullivan doing Bill Sykes; Edmunds, Fagin; and Vivian, the Artful Dodger, his wife doing Oliver. The rough element in camp did not take to this style of entertainment and the project was soon after abandoned. Vivian then played at the Comique and at Wood's Theatre, Leadville, at which place he contracted a severe cold, which later brought on pneumonia, from which he died on March 20, 1880, aged thirty-eight years.

The funeral services were held at Tabor's Opera House, and owing to



JOHN T. KENT



F. C. LANGHORNE



G. F. McDONALD



HARRY BOSWORTH

Vivian's great popularity was very largely attended. The Rev. T. J. Mackay conducted the services. In those days no hearses were used, simply a light express wagon. A number attended the funeral to the cemetery in buggies, heavy wagons, or any kind of a vehicle available. The only one on horseback was "Bill" Langdon, who supervised the whole affair, and, after the interment, got up the benefit for Mrs. Vivian, from which was realized over \$600. These figures have become distorted and hitherto misapplied in the statement of events. The "Forty-Niners," of which Vivian was a member from a 'Frisco camp, had charge of the funeral, and not the Knights of Pythias. The casket cost about \$150, and not \$600 as erroneously stated heretofore; in fact, there was no lodge of Knights of Pythias in Leadville at that time, only some individual members of that fraternity, but no concerted action was taken by any lodge, the "Forty-Niners" being the nearest approach to an organization attending. Vivian's grave was almost entirely unmarked excepting the rude scratching by some sharp instrument of his name on a pine board, until two years later, when Texas Jack was buried in the same cemetery. An old minstrel man and Elk attending that funeral saw this grave of Vivian neglected. On his return East he began to tell the various lodges about it. Among others he visited Boston Lodge, where his story met with a response and brought forth results. Bro. W. C. Vanderlip, of Boston, then Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees, with the co-operation of his own lodge and Bro. W. F. Bechel, of Omaha, Neb., on April 28, 1889, exhumed the remains and had them taken to Boston and placed in the Elks' Rest, Mount Hope cemetery, where they now repose. A photograph of the monument erected by Boston Lodge, No. 10, to Charles A. Vivian is shown herewith:



VIVIAN MONUMENT, MT. HOPE CEMETERY, BOSTON, MASS.



M. G. ASH



W. L. BOWRON



WM. SHEPPARD



J. G. WILTON

A characteristic summary of Vivian's genius is best expressed by a dramatic critic of the Chicago "Times," who, on the occasion of Vivian's death, wrote, in part, as follows: "No man in the profession had so wide a circle of admiring and warmly attached friends among the younger men of this city. No man's company was ever sought with more eagerness or more thoroughly enjoyed. He was a story-teller without equal; a wit and a songster. His fund of anecdote was rich and inexhaustible, as his power of repartee was strong; nothing but his inborn carelessness and his preference for the club circle over his professional duties barred him from fortune. At once a brilliant humorist, a man of feeling, a scholar and a wit. With Vivian's last breath went out a life that should have been illustrious."

(This song was sung by Charlie Vivian the night he landed in New York city, November, 1867, at Johnnie Ireland's "The Star," a "free and easy," on Lisenard street, near Broadway, although Vivian at the time gave his name as "Richardson.")

HIS NAME WAS JIMMY RIDDLE. (a)

I'll tell you, if I can, of a pretty girl called Nan,
 Who seduced the young affections of this individual;
 I never had known love, but I know it now, by Jove,
 To my sorrow, thro' the treatment of that false young gal.
 She was just like a Venus, had nothing come between us
 I might have been as happy as a large turtle dove,
 But a chap named Jimmy Riddle, that played upon the fiddle,
 He managed for to swindle me of my true love.

CHORUS.

His name was Jimmy Riddle, and he played upon the fiddle,
 And he managed for to swindle me of my true love.

At a pie shop in the Strand, you'll please to understand,
 I first beheld Miss Nancy, who behind the counter stood.
 She looked wicked with her eyes, as she served the penny pies
 To the many hungry mortals the sight would do one good.
 Somewhat peckish I did feel, so I thought a penny eel
 Might gain a smile from Miss Nancy, if not beneficial prove,
 But oh! that Jimmy Riddle, that played upon the fiddle,
 He managed for to swindle me of my true love.

CHORUS.

His name was, etc.

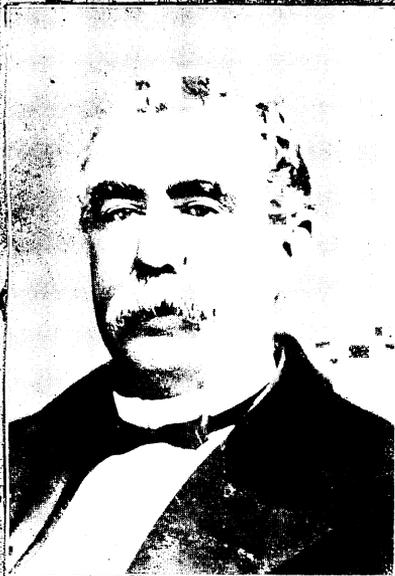
It's as well perhaps not to say how many I put away,
 For I used to go there nightly to have a little chat;
 My appetite for pies had increased to such a size,
 'Till I heard a tale of mystery 'bout an old Tom cat.



E. M. PLATT



THOMAS G. RIGGS



JOHN MULLIGAN



JOHNNIE ALLEN

But I went there still the same—also each night there came
 A “two-penny kidney” customer—a perfect swell, by Jove!
 His name was Jimmy Riddle, and he played upon the fiddle,
 And he managed for to swindle me of my true love.

CHORUS.

His name was, etc.

I told my love to Nan, like an upright, good young man,
 She smiled, then wiped her mouth—said that I was very kind,
 And if I would but stay till her twenty-first birthday
 She'd think the matter over and let me know her mind.
 “Two-penny kidney” used to frown, so I thought I'd done him brown,
 To think she might be mine one day, what happiness, by Jove!
 But oh! that Jimmy Riddle, that played upon the fiddle,
 He managed for to swindle me of my true love.

CHORUS.

His name was, etc.

SPOKEN.—I hope his fiddle strings may break every night.

Her birthday drawing near, I thought I'd go and see her,
 So away I went quite full of hope, unto the little shop,
 When I'd scarce believe my eyes, there was another girl serving pies,
 My head went spinning round, I felt as though I'd drop.
 Thinks I, I'll know the worst, my poor heart nearly burst,
 When I asked for Nan, the young woman, my worst fears did prove.

SPOKEN.—She said, “What, hain't you heard the news?” I says, “What news?” “What!” says she, “you don't mean to say as how you haven't heard it?” “Heard what?” says I. “Why,” says she, “I thought as how every fool know'd it.” “Lor',” says I, “then I'm one of the fools as doesn't know'd it.” “Oh! oh! oh!” she says, “then you mean for to go for to say that you don't know it?” “No.” “Oh-h-h-h—you're sure as how nobody told you?” “No.” “Oh-h-h-h! to be sure now—then you can't guess?” “No.” “Oh-h-h-h-h! why bless your silly face, she's—

Married Mr. Riddle, what plays upon the fiddle,”
 Thus he managed for to swindle me of my own true love.

But I doesn't mean to fret, tho' I never yet have met
 A girl I love like Nancy, one so pretty, and such eyes,
 And as for Riddle, he, if I had my way, should be
 Compelled to live a life on nothing else but penny pies.
 If his days were not then short, they're better than I thought,
 So farewell charming Nancy, tho' faithless you did prove.



HUGH DOUGHERTY



HARRY STANWOOD



GEO. ROCKEFELLER



BILLY COURTRIGHT

SPOKEN.—And with all due respect to the cremona, violin, the Scotch fiddle, Alfred's mellow concerts, the German band, and melodious musicians in general, my present accompanist in particular—

Bad luck to Jimmy Riddle, I should like to smash his fiddle,
For he managed for to swindle me of my true love.

CHORUS.

His name was, etc.

(a) Sung many times by Tony Pastor.

(This song was sung by Vivian the night of November 18, 1867, on his first appearance on the stage before an American audience at Butler's American Theatre, 472 Broadway, New York city.)

WHO STOLE THE DONKEY?

Kind friend, just listen to my song,
It's a new one I've invented,
And when you've heard how I was wronged
I'm sure 'twill be lamented.
One fine day I took a stroll,
Full of pleasure, fun and glee,
With a new white hat upon my poll,
When some boys did shout at me.

CHORUS.

“Who stole the donkey? Who stole the donkey?
Who stole the donkey?” those boys did say.
W-H-O with a who, S-T-O-L-E with a stole,
With a who stole, T-H-E with a who stole the
D-O-N with a don, with a who stole the don,
K-E-Y with a key, who stole the donkey?

I turned around, feeling in a rage,
But the boys they kept on shouting;
If they had been upon the stage,
You might have thought them spouting.
But I found myself in such a mess,
While being out on this spree,
With my new white hat and evening dress,
Those boys did shout at me.

CHORUS.

A policeman came up at the time,
The noise to ascertain then;
He tried to quell the mob, you know,
But his efforts were in vain then;



BOBBY NEWCOMB



J. W. SHANNON



JOS. WOODS



GEO. W. THOMPSON

They began to smash him on the poll,
 And seeing he was in for a spree,
 I ran and left it to himself
 While the boys did shout at me.

CHORUS.

Charles A. S. Vivian's Favorite Song.

TEN THOUSAND MILES AWAY.

Sing, oh, for a brave and gallant bark,
 And a brisk and lively breeze;
 A little crew and a captain, too,
 To carry me over the seas;
 To carry me over the seas, my boys,
 To my true love so gay,
 She has taken a trip on a government ship,
 Ten thousand miles away.

CHORUS.

So blow the winds I, oh, a roving I will go,
 I'll stay no more on Manhattan shore,
 So let the music play;
 To start by the morning train, to cross the raging main,
 For I'm on the move to my own true love,
 Ten thousand miles away.

My true love, she is beautiful,
 My true love, she is young;
 Her eyes are blue as the violet's hue
 And silvery sounds her tongue;
 And silvery sounds her tongue, my boys,
 But while I sing this lay,
 She is doing the grand in the distant land,
 Ten thousand miles away.

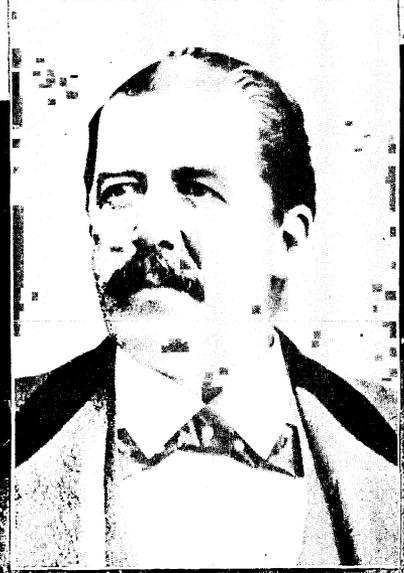
(So blow, etc.

Oh! that was a dark and dismal day,
 When last she left the strand,
 She bid good-bye with a tearful eye,
 And waved her lily hand;
 She waved her lily hand, my boys,
 As the big ship left the bay,
 And says she, remember me,
 Ten thousand miles away.

(So blow, etc.



H. J. ARMSTRONG



BILL SMITH



J. W. GLENN



TONY HART

Oh! if I could but be a bos'n bold,
 Or only a bom-ba-dier;
 I'd hire a boat, and hurry afloat,
 And straight to my true love steer.
 And straight to my true love steer, my boys,
 Where the dancing dolphins play,
 And the whales and the sharks are having their larks,
 Ten thousand miles away.

(So blow, etc.)

Oh! the sun may shine thro' a Winter fog,
 The Hudson run clear and bright:
 The ocean's brine he turned to wine,
 And may I forget my beer.
 And may I forget my beer, my boys,
 And the landlord's quarter day,
 But I'll never part from my own sweetheart,
 Ten thousand miles away.

(So blow, etc.)

RICHARD R. STEIRLY was born in London, England, on July 29, 1832. He received his early education in London, and his musical education as a chorister at the Chapel Royal, St. James, London. He was a chorister for nine years to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and was present at the christening of three of the royal children, viz.: Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, and Princess Louise. He sang in Westminster Abbey from 1851 to 1852; also during the London exhibition at the Crystal Palace, Hyde Park.

He came to America and located in New York city in 1853, and from that time up to 1861 he engaged in commercial pursuits, when he took up his profession as organist and teacher of music, and continued in that line up to the time of his death, which occurred on May 8, 1910, aged seventy-eight years. He left him surviving a wife and one son, Arthur R. Steirly. He passed away at his home where he had resided for a number of years, at 349 Hudson avenue, West Hoboken, N. J. Interment was in Grove Church Cemetery, New Durham, N. J.

Brother Steirly was one of the old original fifteen "Jolly Corks," was the first man in America to become acquainted with Charles A. Vivian, and was the "second in command" of the first Elk's lodge at organization, on February 16, 1868, and presided over that young body in the absence of Vivian until June 14, 1868, when the division came, and he dropped out for a number of years, but was finally restored to membership in the Order of Elks by a vote of the grand lodge, at the session held in Detroit, Mich., in June, 1893. He was a member of Hoboken Lodge, No. 74, B. P. O. E.

WILLIAM CARLETON was born in Baggot street, Dublin, Ireland, circa, 1827. He was named after his uncle, William Carleton, author of "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," and of several tales of a partisan, anti-English character. He went into the music hall line at an early age, and as an Irish dancing vocalist made quite a hit on the other side. It was thought he might fill



DAVE REED



GEORGE GUY



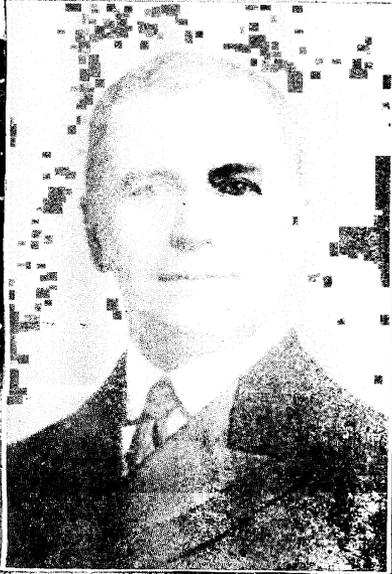
WM. WELCH



J. C. RICE

the place here occupied so long by the talented J. H. Ogden, and, coming to this country, he made his first appearance in America at Tony Pastor's Opera House, on the Bowery, on February 26, 1866, and it was made known he had been engaged by Mr. Pastor for a year. His first appearance was not so successful as it had promised to be, but this was attributed to nervousness. He improved, but not rapidly, and his engagement at that theatre was terminated at the end of three weeks, announcement being made that, because of ill-health, he would travel for a time with a panorama. During 1866-67 he was performing in the variety theatres in the West, more especially in Cincinnati. On the specialty stage, Carleton was best known by reason of his singing "Dandy Pat, heigho." When Augustin Daly's "Pickwick Papers" was first produced, January 22, 1868, at the Worrell Sisters' Theatre, New York city, he was specially engaged for the role of Nathaniel Winkle, in which part, from his comic or character singing, he was a disappointment; in the court room scene, Carleton had a short scene with the judge (played by James W. Lingard), and Carleton became confused and stuck in his lines; the judge, frowning, said to him, "Well! Winkle, what do you want to say?" to which Carleton with his quick Irish wit replied, "I don't remember what I want to say, but Mr. Dickens, the author, is sitting over there in the box; just ask him, he will tell you." While a disappointment in this piece, as Dennis, in "Nobody's Daughter," produced at the same theatre, February 24 of *that year*, and which ran several weeks, he was much more at home. When "Nobody's Daughter" was withdrawn, he returned to the variety stage.

About 1870 he went back to Cincinnati, where he did newspaper work besides a little playwriting, and also managed a theatre for a time. There he married Jennie Gilmore, a soubrette and variety actress, who was then Mrs. Peck, but who had been divorced from her husband, a Cincinnati merchant. She died at East Saginaw, Mich., May 5, 1874, leaving one child. His second wife, a non-professional, died about 1879. He had separated from her before her death, and afterward lived alone. From Cincinnati, about 1876, Carleton went to Philadelphia, where he worked up the first play to bring him in considerable money. This was a continuation of the "Fritz" series, and was called "Fritz in Ireland." J. K. Emmett paid him liberally for it, besides giving him a good salary to act in the piece and manage the stage. He continued with Emmett for several seasons and prepared two or three revisions of "Fritz." The words to two of Emmett's successful songs, "Emmett's Cuckoo Song," and "The Love of the Shamrock," were written by Carleton. He revised "Muldoon's Picnic" into "Irish Aristocracy," and besides was the author of "Across the Atlantic," "The Wreck of the Dauntless," "The Rag-Picker," "The Irishman's Protege," "The Two Foundlings," "Little Casino," "Gottlieb, the Wanderer," "Dumb Luck," "The Broken Brokers," "McParlan, the Detective," "The Vagabond," "German Luck," "A Sister's Oath," "The Catalpa Six," etc. "The Rag-Picker" was brought out September 15, 1884, at the Novelty Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was a failure. "A Sister's Oath" was originally done by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Allen, March 31, 1884, at Fall River, Mass. "German Luck" was first played March 18, 1885, by Charles T. Ellis and Clara Moore, with their support. Besides the foregoing, and "Zitka," he had written, but never produced, a musical farce-comedy, "Four Jacks and Four Queens." He wrote the words of the popular song, "Dear Little Shamrock," introduced in "Fritz in Ireland."



JOE CHEVERS



E. D. KENNEDY



EDMUND W. GOSS



JAMES FOX

Emmett made a fortune out of the play Carleton wrote for him, while Carleton received \$2,000 for it. Many clever sketches were written by him and sold for the price of a good dinner, others taking credit for them and signing them as authors. He was a thorough Bohemian, a clever entertainer, and a good story teller. His ventriloquial act, "The Talking Hand," an unique novelty, was original with him. He finally had one or two attacks of sickness, and became very despondent, and in poor health, and in straitened circumstances. He boarded at Mrs. Daly's boarding house, 316 East Fourteenth street, New York, and on the night of August 18, 1885, went up to his room livelier than usual, was seen reading a novel at about 10 p. m.; he wrote a poem on "Death," pasted it on a woman's skull which he had for a table piece, stuffed up the cracks and apertures around the door and windows, turned on the gas and was found dead the next morning. A few articles of clothing in the room, some trinkets that he could not pawn, and a manuscript of the play of "Zitka," was all that was left; most of his clothing had been pawned, and it is thought that a fit of despondency occasioned by owing several weeks' rent for his room prompted him to his act of self-destruction. He was buried in the Actors' Fund Plot, Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged fifty-eight years.

Carleton was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and accomplishments; he was a linguist, and could paint very well in both oil and water colors, and was far above many others in his calling. Carleton was the third man to join the "Jolly Corks," and in that gathering after Platt left them on February 16, 1868, Carleton succeeded him as Recording Secretary of the infant organization, and acted in that capacity until the adoption of the ritual with the second degree and the new election of officers, when Carleton was succeeded by William Sheppard as Secretary.

DANDY PAT.

COMPOSED BY WILLIAM CARLETON.

Oh! I'm the boy called Dandy Pat, Dandy Pat;
 I was born in the town of Ballinafat,
 I'm Pat the Dandy, O!
 I courted one Miss Kate Molloy, Kate Molloy;
 She sed, "I was the broth av a boy!"
 I'm Dandy Pat, heigho!
 I'm Dandy Pat, ochone! heigho!
 From Magherafelt to Ballinafat,
 There's none comes up to Dandy Pat!

My leg and foot is nate and trim, nate and trim;
 The girls all cry: "Jist look at him!"
 He's Pat the Dandy, O!
 My stick is med av good blackthorn,
 I'm the funniest divil ivir wus born;
 I'm Dandy Pat, heigho!
 I'm Dandy Pat, heigho! etc.

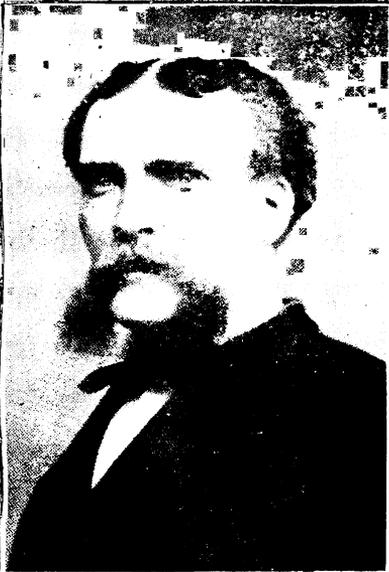
(Repeat.)



GUS WILLIAMS



MATT WHEELER



COOL BURGESS



OSCAR WILLIS

My coat is med av Irish frieze, Irish frieze;
 The divil a one can take the prize
 From Dandy Pat, heigho!
 My hat is med av Irish felt, Irish felt,
 The hearts av all the girls I melt,
 I'm Pat the Dandy, O!
 I'm Dandy Pat, heigho! etc. (Repeat.)

I tuk a walk to the Cinthral Park, Cinthral Park;
 A nice young lady med the remark:
 "That's Pat the Dandy, O!"
 She axed me home to take some tay, some tay;
 She sed she'd nivir go away
 From Dandy Pat, heigho!
 From Pat the Dandy, O! etc. (Repeat.)

THE WHISTLING THIEF.

COMPOSED BY WILLIAM CARLETON.

When Pat came o'er the hills, his colleen fair to see,
 His whistle, loud and shrill, his signal was to be.
 Oh! Mary, the mother cried, there's some one whistling sure.
 Oh! mother, you know, it's the wind that's whistling through the door.
 (Whistles "Garry Owen.")

I've lived a long time, Mary, in this wide world, my dear,
 But the wind to whistle like that, I never yet did hear.
 But, mother, you know, the fiddle hangs close behind the chink,
 And the wind upon the strings is playing a tune, I think.
 (Dog barks.)

The dog is barking now, and the fiddle can't play that tune.
 But, mother, you know that dogs will bark, when they see the moon.
 Now, how can he see the moon, when you know he's old and blind?
 Blind dogs can't see the moon, nor fiddles be played by the wind.
 (Pig grunts.)

And now there is the pig uneasy in his mind.
 But, mother, you know, they say that pigs can see the wind.
 That's all very well in the day, but then I may remark
 That pigs, no more than we, can see anything in the dark.

Now, I'm not such a fool as you think, I know very well it is Pat.
 Get out! you whistling thief, and get along home out o' that.
 And you, be off to your bed, and don't bother me with your tears;
 For, tho' I've lost my eyes, I have not lost my ears.



ANDY McKEE



STEVIE ROGERS



GEO. REYNOLDS



CHAS. REYNOLDS

MORAL.

Now, boys, too near the house don't courting go, d'ye mind?
 Unless you're certain sure the old woman's both deaf and blind;
 The days when they were young, forget they never can;
 They're sure to tell the difference 'twixt wind, fiddle, pig, dog, or man.

HENRY VAN DEMARK was born in Ulster county New York, on October 10, 1843. He came to New York city with his parents in early life and received a common school education, and was engaged the greater part of his business life in New York city. In the latter part of the '60s, about the time that the "Jolly Corks" were formed, he was quite a successful singer, appearing very often in public, in what were called, in those days, the "Free and Easies," such as Ireland's, Clifton's, etc. During the day his business occupation was agent of the Swift Shore Line, a towing line which ran up the Hudson river as far as Athens, N. Y. Van Demark was a paid singer in Johnny Ireland's "The Star," when Vivian made his first appearance in that place. He was the fourth man "initiated" into the "Corks" and was the treasurer of that social gathering; he was also the first treasurer of the first set of officers of the infant lodge of *Elks*. He remained with the organization until June 14, 1868, when the division came in the ranks of the young lodge, when he dropped out. He afterwards held responsible positions in the freight department of the Pennsylvania; West Shore; and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads. He was one of the organizers of the Benevolent Order of Buffaloes, Herd No. 1, which originally met at the Village House, Abingdon square, New York. During the last years of his life he occupied a clerical position with a large chemical manufacturing concern in New York city. He died at the New York Hospital, New York city, on April 28, 1904, and was interred in the cemetery at White Plains, N. Y. His wife died in 1888, but he left two sons surviving, Harry S., born in 1867, and George S., born in 1871, both living in New York.

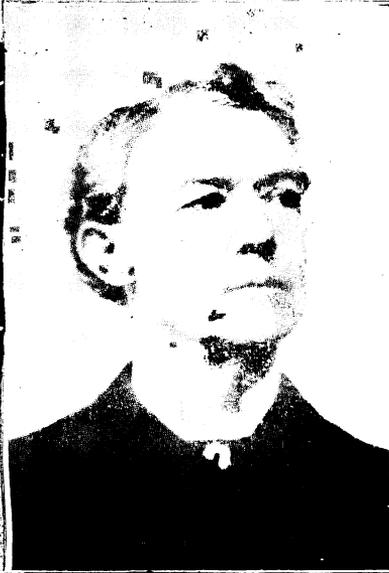
BOURBON ON THE BRAIN.

A Parody on "Just Before the Battle, Mother."

As originally sung with great applause by Harry Van Demark.

Just before the battle, mother, (hic)
 I was thinking least of you;
 While upon the field we're spreeing (hic)
 With the enemy in view.
 Comrades (hic) drunk around me lying,
 Filled with bitters made by Dod;
 For well they know that on the morrow,
 Some will lie drunk on (hic) the sod.

Chorus—Farewell, mother, you may never, (hic) never,
 See me sober home again;



JOHN THOMPSON



WILLIAM WEST



ELMER J. POST



CHAS. F. SHATTUCK

But, oh! you'll not forget me, mother,
If dead with "bourbon on the brain."

Oh, I long to have, dear mother,
A demijohn sent me from home, (hic)
First thing at morn I like my bitters
Ere to picket post I roam. (hic)
Tell the sutlers all around you,
That their (hic) cruel deeds we know,
In every instance, kill our soldiers
With their stuff called (hic) "Kill Me Slow."

Farewell, mother, etc.

Hark! I hear the fish horn sounding,
'Tis the signal (hic) for a muss;
May I get no bruises, mother, (hic)
As I join into this fuss.
Hear the battle cry of "bourbon," (hic)
How it smells upon the air;
Oh, yes, I'll rally round the bottle,
And get blind drunk (hic) while I am there.

Farewell, mother, etc.

JOHN T. KENT, one of the "Fifteen Original Jolly Corks," was born in Coventry, England, October 14, 1841. He came with his parents to America in 1850 and they settled in Utica, N. Y., where he attended school and assisted his father in the meat business until he reached the age of eighteen, *when* Mr. Kent went to New York city. As a young man he was possessed of a fine tenor voice and for a short time after his arrival in New York city was with Wood's Minstrels and was quite in demand for concert work. He learned the printing and engraving business and was engaged in that line in New York and Washington, D. C., until 1871, when he entered the paper house of Horace Taylor (now J. F. Sarle), on John street, New York city, and was with that concern for thirty-five years, or until 1906. He was married in Jersey City, N. J., on May 5, 1872, to Miss Carrie F. Earl; they have two children, John T. Kent and George E. Kent, the latter son and the father both members of Jersey City Lodge, No. 211, B. P. O. E. After about a year's illness Brother Kent passed away at his home in Jersey City, N. J., on December 28, 1906, aged sixty-five years. He was buried in New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City, N. J.

FRANK CHARLES LANGHORNE was born in the city of New York, on October 29, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of photography, with George Rockwood, at Thirteenth street and Broadway, New York, where he remained for about one year, when he went from there to work as journeyman with K. W. Beniczky (pronounced Ben-nis'ky), a Hungarian photographer, at



HANK MUDGE.



FERNANDO PASTOR



QUILTER AND GOLDRICH.

the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, New York, where he became acquainted with Mathew G. Ash, who was the operator in that studio. He remained there for the next nine years, when he went to Easton, Pa., in the same line of business, and remained in that place for about two years, and from there returned to New York city and changed his business, going into the plumbing supply business. From there he went to Plainfield, N. J., in 1878, and resumed his old vocation and opened up a photographic studio for himself and has remained there up to the present day. He was married in 1874, in New York city, and has two children, daughters. He was one of the original fifteen "Jolly Corks," who were boarders at Mrs. Giesman's, on Elm street, in New York city, in November, 1867, and continued with that organization until it changed its name to that of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, on February 16, 1868, and continued an active worker in the new order until the time of the split off in June, 1868, when he dropped out. He was one of a committee of three appointed to try Vivian on charges of conduct unbecoming an Elk at the time of the factional trouble at the first benefit of the order at the Academy of Music, New York, on June 8, 1868; and on that particular occasion was in charge of the refreshments for the performers back on the stage at the time of such benefit. Now living in Plainfield, N. J.

GEORGE F. McDONALD was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 6, 1837, but spent his boyhood days in Jersey City, whence his parents removed soon after his birth. While attending the public schools of the latter city he gave early and abundant promise of the histrionic talents that were in after life to make him a famous actor, author and manager. He was but yet in his 'teens when he attracted the attention of Edwin Forrest and became one of his favorite pupils. He was a member of the Excelsior Dramatic Club, a somewhat noted organization of that time, and in 1853 made his first professional appearance at the Brooklyn Museum, and soon after was playing leading parts. His first venture was when he assumed the management of the old American Museum, at Broadway and Ann streets, for P. T. Barnum; then in succession he managed the Tremont Theatre, in Boston; the Dearborn Theatre, in Chicago; the Howard Athenaeum, Boston, for John Stetson; and the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, for Col. W. E. Simm. In 1868 he became interested in various enterprises with Tony Pastor, having previously been stage manager for Pastor in 1862 and 1863, when he came back from the war, where he had enlisted early in the War of the Rebellion as captain of Company I, of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. When Jarrett and Palmer some years later revived "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for a tour of England and the provinces, he was specially engaged for the title role, as he had particularly identified himself with that part, having played it with Mrs. G. C. Howard during its first production. In 1881, he produced at the Union Square Theatre, New York, an original work entitled "Ethel," but afterwards rechristened "Coney Island, or Little Ethel's Prayer," under the management of Shook and Collier. Among his old time successes and favorite plays were: "Michael Earle," "The Golden Farmer," "Othello," "The Castle Spectre," and "The Stranger." His last professional engagement was with Brooks and Dickson's "Romany Rye" Company, and his last appearance was at Philadelphia in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." in June, 1885. His health began to fail, and after a

lingering illness of some months' duration, he died of paralysis of the brain at the insane asylum, Amityville, L. I., N. Y., on October 28, 1885, aged forty-eight years. On his death bed he talked to Arthur Moreland, his old time friend, and realizing that the end was near, clasping Moreland's hand, said (referring to the Elks), "We have built something better than the ties of blood." Brother McDonald made a request that he be buried in the Elk's Rest, Brooklyn. Accordingly, his wishes were carried out, and on Sunday, November 1, 1885, his funeral took place from the residence of his sister, Mrs. M. A. Stone, 231 Clinton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. Father Duffy, pastor of St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church, officiating. Interment was in Elk's Rest, in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother McDonald was one of the original fifteen "Jolly Corks," and was active in the institution of our present order. He became a charter member of New York Lodge, No. 1, and made the first motion in the "Corks" that "We resolve ourselves into a benevolent order, and that a committee be appointed to draft rules and a ritual and to select a name." McDonald was one of this committee; he wrote the lecture in the second degree of the first ritual pertaining to the Elk, and was the first Lecturing Knight of the first Elk's lodge; he was the father of the "Eleven o'Clock Toast," and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" at parting; the latter idea probably suggested itself to him owing to his Scotch descent; and wrote a great portion of the second degree of the first lodge work.

JOSEPH WOODS, familiarly known as "Big Joe Woods," one of the early "Jolly Corks," was a variety performer, having appeared in all of the principal variety theatres of the country, more especially in the West and South, for many years, and although he never rose to greatness, he was a very useful member of a company, being a good bass singer, a fair Ethiopian performer and a respectable actor in sketches. The date and place of his birth is unknown, and very little is known of his life. He died of yellow fever in New Orleans, La., and was buried there, August 1, 1878.

HENRY ELISHA BOSWORTH was born in Providence, R. I., January 19, 1845. He was educated in his native city. When quite a young man he went to New York and was employed as a salesman with Brooks Brothers, clothiers, where he remained for several years, going from there to Brokaw Brothers, where he remained for thirty-eight years, until his death, at which time he was the oldest employee in the house.

He married Miss Hannah Walcott, and they had three children, Harry Walcott, Helen Louise, and Hubert Seabury.

He died in Astoria, L. I., July 13, 1902, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, East New York.

Mr. Bosworth was one of the original fifteen "Jolly Corks" and an early Elk when the name of the organization was changed; shortly thereafter he dropped out.

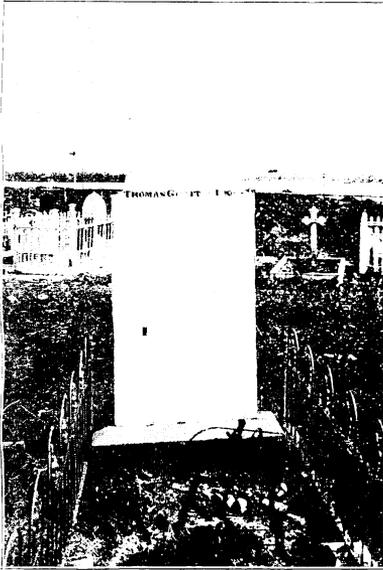
MATHEW GROZE ASH (name hitherto erroneously spelled Asche and Ashe) was born at Cornwall, England, on April 28, 1836, and when a boy was taken by his parents to Greeba Castle, Peele, Isle of Man, where he received his

education. He married Katherine Blake in May, 1857, in Belfast, Ireland, and soon afterward came to America, locating in the city of New York. They had five children, four sons and one daughter: John B. Ash, born June 1, 1858; William B., born June 24, 1860; Mattie Vivian Ash (named after his close friend, "Charles Vivian"), born January 27, 1862, and married, now Mrs. David Graham, and living at Ridgewood, N. J.; Frank Langhorne Ash, born February 13, 1864 (died 1880); and Charles F. Ash, born January 2, 1870. Mr. Ash was a photographer and had a studio at No. 1 Chatham Square, New York city. On November 24, 1870, he went to Havana, Cuba, to take a position with a branch house of "Frederick's Studio," of New York. While employed there he gave a banquet to his friends on April 28, 1871, and the next morning he was stricken with the yellow fever and in a few days died, on May 5, 1871, aged thirty-five years. Being a Protestant in faith, he was not permitted a coffin by the authorities, but his body was wrapped in sheets and carried outside of the city and buried with quicklime in an unmarked grave, the government not allowing the shipment of the body under any circumstances. Mrs. Ash is still living, aged seventy-two, with her married daughter, at Ridgewood, N. J. Ash was one of the original fifteen "Jolly Corks" who formed that gathering in November, 1867, and who continued therein until the name thereof was changed to the Elks on February 16, 1868, when he shortly afterwards dropped out. Vivian, Steirly and Langhorne were frequent visitors at the home of Ash in the early days of the "Corks," and so warm were the friendly relations that Ash named two of his children after Vivian and Langhorne, respectively.

THOMAS GRATTAN RIGGS was born on Main street, in Buffalo, N. Y., circa, 1835. He first entered the theatrical profession by doing utility at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y., then going South he played with various companies until 1861. He next appeared at the National Theatre, in New York city, as Bill Staggers in the "Willow Copse," as Gypsy Joe in the "Gypsy Farmer," and Paddy Ryan in "Ragged Pat." He married when quite a young man, and his wife having died, in 1865, he married Miss Lizzie Cade. He appeared for some two years at Bob Butler's, 444 Broadway. He then was engaged for three years as a stock comedian at Tony Pastor's Opera House, 201 Bowery, New York. On April 12, 1871, Riggs signed a contract with John F. Poole to write and construct for Riggs a drama, "the title of which shall be 'Shin Fane,' or 'Where the Grass Grows Green,'" and the contract provided for fulfillment by August 1, 1871. Riggs then produced and appeared in said play, but just where it received its premier is not easily traced. In the latter part of 1867, Riggs, with George W. Thompson, opened a dramatic agency at 189 Bowery (not in Military Hall, as some state it), which they ran for some months, later removing to 512 Broadway. An old play bill of the Bowery Theatre, under management of William B. Freligh, shows Riggs billed to appear in "Shin Fane" at that house week beginning August 26, 1872. On June 30, 1873, Riggs began an engagement at Wood's Museum, New York, in "Shin Fane," and he continued to play this Irish drama steadily thereafter until December, 1874, when at the same house he brought out, first time on any stage, "The Irish Detective."

On March 11, 1876, Riggs played a return engagement at Wood's Museum, in "Shin Fane," also producing at that time two other pieces, "Votes" and

"Golden Eagle." Two years later, on February 4, 1878, he appeared at Niblo's Garden as Barney O'Toole in "The Peep o' Day." He then played various theatres over the country in his repertoire of Irish plays until early in the year 1880, when he sailed for Australia, and on April 6, 1880, made his first appearance in that country at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, as Suil Gair in "Shin Fane." Riggs continued to play all through the Australian continent and remained there for a number of years, or until the time of his death, which occurred at Strahan, Tasmania, on June 15, 1899, aged sixty-four years. He was buried in the cemetery near that place and a photograph of his grave and headstone is shown herewith:



GRAVE OF T. G. RIGGS.

The grave is enclosed in an iron railing set in cement, with a marble headstone. The ground inside the railing has sunk, as has the cemetery on the whole, although it is situated on the top of a hill or high mound; it is extremely wet, and water lies in a pool practically over the whole grave. The letters on the tombstone were originally filled in with gold, but this has since disappeared, by the action of the elements, and the inscription is now quite difficult to read. Deciphered, it reads as follows: "Don't Forget the Poor Shaughraun. In Memory of Thomas Grat-tan Riggs, Born at Buffalo, U. S. A., 1835; Died, 15th June, 1899, Aged Sixty-four Years. Erected by His Friends."

That one of the very early workers in the Elks should be thus left to his last sleep in a strange land is a matter for consideration by the order. The Grand Lodge, or his own lodge, New York, No. 1, should have the remains exhumed and brought to and interred in the Elk's Rest, Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., to rest with the other early pioneers of the days of the Corks and Elks. T. G. Riggs was one of the early "Corks," and on page one of the old records of New York Lodge he stands No. 3 on the membership roll; date initiated is recorded as January 5, 1868, which is probably his joining the "Corks," as the Elks did not come into existence until about six weeks later.

WILLIAM LLOYD BOWRON was born in England, January 27, 1837. It is presumed that he received his early education in England and that he became interested in music, as we first hear of him as being connected with a band on the P. & O. steamship line, whose home port was Southampton, England. Some time in the sixties Bowron came to America and located in New York, and the first we hear of him after that was when he played the violin at Dodsworth's Dancing Academy, at which time he was boarding at Mrs. Giesman's boarding house, No. 188 Elm St., in that city. We next hear of him as playing violin, a member of the orchestra at Irving Hall, in Irving Place near 14th St., New York city, at a time when the Parepa Rosa Opera Co. was playing there. He was

afterward musical director with various road shows, and was for a long time the leader of the orchestra at the 14th St. Theatre, New York. He has now practically retired from active work in the profession, and is living in San Diego, Calif.

Bowron was one of the original fifteen "Jolly Corks," and first met Vivian when the latter came to Mrs. Giesman's boarding house in New York city, on November 16, 1867. Bowron was a member of the committee of the "Corks," which was appointed by Vivian on a carried motion of that body to select a new name, and his was the deciding vote at the regular meeting of the "Jolly Corks," at No. 17 Delancey St., on the night of February 16, 1868, changing the name to the Elks. When the new rules were adopted by the infant organization in 1868, and the first election of officers was held thereunder, Bowron was elected as Second Assistant (or Deputy) Primo, and Est. Loyal Knight, which corresponded with the same chair in the second degree. In 1872 he began serving as an officer in the Grand Lodge, B. P. O. E., that year being elected as Assistant Judge, and the next year, 1873, he was appointed as a member of the Committee on Laws and Supervision in the Grand Body, and in 1874 and 1876 was a member of the Grand Lodge Committee on Printing and Supplies. In 1881 he was Grand Marshal; in 1882, Grand Inner Guard; and in 1883, Grand Trustee in the Grand Lodge, to which latter office he was re-elected in the Grand Body, in 1884. In 1900 he was elected Grand Est. Loyal Knight; he also served as Trustee, for a total number of eighteen years, in New York Lodge, No. 1. The present existing records (the oldest extant), in the handwriting of "Billy" Sheppard, the first secretary of the New York Elks (single organization), on page one thereof, show W. L. Bowron as being initiated into the organization January 5, 1868, and in the second column on the same page this same date is also given under the heading at the top of such second column, which reads, "date of taking second degree," and his number is given as No. 4 on the membership roll, although he has been quoted for years as being "No. 1, of No. 1." This may be true, but the early records show just what has been quoted above; however, he may have been "No. 1, of No. 1," if we take into consideration that No. 1, *as such*, did not come into existence, designated *as* New York Lodge, No. 1, until March 10, 1871, the day that No. 1 was born by virtue of the charter issued thereto by the Grand Lodge of the B. P. O. E., which was born on that same date. The writer states the facts just as he finds them of record. Bowron was floor manager of the first annual ball of the B. P. O. Elks, given on Thursday evening, April 16, 1868, as shown by a copy of a ball program of that event.

WILLIAM SHEPPARD, known as "Billy" Sheppard, the old minstrel, was born, in California, circa, 1847. Comparatively little is known of the real time or place of his birth, and the nearest records show that he went on the stage, playing in and around San Francisco in the early '60s, singing, dancing and playing parts in "Nigger sketches." He appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, on Washington and Montgomery streets, in 'Frisco, in about 1863 or 1864, and later at the Eureka Minstrel Hall, on Montgomery, near California street, in that city, at which places he became very popular. He went East in the middle of the '60s, coming into the actors' colony, in New York city, in 1866, unannounced. They said he came from California. No one knew positively, and no one seemed

to care. He liked the town and the people; attended to his own business, and they liked him. He secured his first engagement in New York at Tony Pastor's Opera House, on the Bowery, on trial. He proved himself an expert banjoist, a sweet singer, proficient in all styles of dancing, was a good "straight" man, and while recognized as a negro comedian he was seemingly the master of all dialects, which, added to his quick study, made him all the more valuable, as he could play any part given him at short notice.

Brother Sheppard was one of the fifteen original "Jolly Corks," and when steps were taken for placing that formation on a more enduring basis, and to secure a more dignified title or name than the one first used, he was named on the committee having that work in charge, and assisted in drafting the first constitution. When the Corks formation was organized and known as the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, he was chosen as the first Secretary. Being an untiring worker, found him on all important committees in the new order. He was much in evidence for the executive ability shown in the part he took in arranging for the first benefit performance for the charity fund of the Elks. He also had charge of the details of the first memorial service, then called a Lodge of Sorrow, given at Clarendon (Masonic) Hall, on Thirteenth street, New York, March 20, 1870, in consequence of the deaths of Bros. George E. Farmer and James W. Glenn. He was the marshal at the funeral service of Bro. James W. Lingard, the well-known actor-manager, who died July 6, 1870. This was the first public appearance of the Elks. The members were out in full force, and uniformly arrayed in dark clothing, silk hats, white aprons and gloves, with a sprig of amaranth on the lapel of their coats, made a striking appearance. Brother Sheppard was an Elk every minute from the institution of the first lodge until he was called by the Grand Exalted Ruler above. A few of the old guard who accompanied him on that sad journey to the grave still cherish his memory, and comfort themselves with the knowledge that in this case, at least, the good that men do is not interred with their bones. He had performed with many *prominent companies*, and had visited England, where he played in London with Moore & Burgess's Minstrels. His last appearance in public was at the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre, New York, and toward the close of his career he became afflicted with a loss of voice, occasioned by an affliction of chronic bronchitis. He died of quick consumption, at Fort Washington, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth street and St. Nicholas avenue, New York city, on July 9, 1872, aged twenty-five years, and was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, twelve miles from the Grand Central station, New York city, on Wednesday, July 10, 1872, by the B. P. O. Elks, No. 1. The members of the order attending his funeral were Henry P. O'Neill, Claude Goldie, John P. Smith, Charley White, "Hen" Mason, Robert S. Martin, Thomas G. Gaynor, George J. Green, and John Queen. He married one of the (Sallie) Clinetop sisters, whom he left with one child. He was handsome of face, a disposition as sunny as a child's, and his pleasant personality made him a host of friends. He was one of the most studious and intellectual members of the vaudeville profession in this country, and through his whole career his influence was always towards the betterment of stage art. He was a man of unusually broad mental attainments, a master of the mechanics of acting, and in temperament a thorough artist. All of the early existing records of the Elks are in Brother Sheppard's handwriting.

JOHN H. BLUME, one of the fifteen original "Jolly Corks," was *probably* born in New York city, but the date is lost. In the latter part of 1867, Blume was a calcium light man, and was working at the theatres, for a man by the name of McCaffrey, in Bleeker St., around Abingdon Square, New York; McCaffrey furnished tanks of oxy.-hydro. gas for calcium lights for both theatres and road companies. The latter part of December, 1867, Blume was sent by McCaffrey to San Francisco, to look after some road business with some show, and was not in New York in the early part of January, 1868, (nor until some little time later), when the photograph of ten of the fifteen original "Jolly Corks" was taken one Sunday morning, by Ash and Langhorne, at Beniczky's studio, at Chatham and Chambers Sts.

Blume for a number of years afterwards continued to work in and around the theatres, handling calcium lights, with stage crews, etc. In the latter part of 1904 Blume was working at the Knickerbocker Theatre, 38th St. and Broadway, New York, at his line of work, when he was taken sick and died of paresis, on November 26, 1904, at the Utah House, 25th St. and Eighth Ave., New York, aged about 58 years, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the T. P. U., No. 1. He left no friends or relatives surviving. He was a member of the Theatrical Mechanics' Ass'n, New York city, and was also a member of the Theatrical Protective Union, No. 1, of the International Association Theatrical Stage Employees, of New York. His last road engagement was with Klaw & Erlanger's spectacular extravaganza, "Mr. Bluebeard," and he was with this show at the time of the Iroquois Theatre disaster, Chicago, on that fatal afternoon, Wednesday, matinee, December 30, 1903, when 600 lives were snuffed out in twenty minutes, Blume narrowly escaping with his life. It will be remembered that the cause of this disaster was from a calcium light, improperly protected, that started the fire.

Blume was one of the early "Jolly Corks," but there is no record of his ever having been an Elk.

JOHN G. WILTON, one of the original fifteen "Jolly Corks" (whose right name was John F. Norris), was born in Erie, Pa., September 13, 1845. He was taken with his parents when he was between five and six years old to New York city, which place the family afterwards made their home, and where Wilton received his early education. Wilton early evinced a love for the stage, and improved every opportunity of trying to make a start to get into that line of employment. Early in 1865 he secured his first engagement from a neighbor living on the Bowery, with a small organization known as the Holman Opera Co., and Mrs. Holman, of this company (it was a family affair), engaged and took young Wilton with her to Utica, N. Y., where Wilton made his first appearance in Chubbuck Hall in that city, about the latter part of February, 1865. At the close of the season with this show he went back to New York city, and in 1866 he began his apprenticeship, as a wood turner, in Stuyvenell's Wood Carving Co., on Elm St., two blocks below Mrs. Giesman's boarding house (which was on the same street, between Spring and Broome Sts.). Wilton worked at his trade as a wood turner during the day, and in the evening he sang ballads in the various "free-and-easies" then quite popular in New York. It was while he was singing at John Ireland's "free-and-easy"—"The Star," at No. 5 Lispenard St., that

he met Vivian, Stierly, and the rest of the early group of "Corks," and became one of their original number. It was Wilton who turned a gavel out of ebony and presented it to Vivian, as the Right Honorable Primo, or presiding officer, of the "Corks"; and this same gavel, at the last meeting of the infant lodge of Elks attended by Stierly just after first benefit of the Elks, was carried away by Stierly from the lodge room, and years later presented by Steirly, in 1898, to G. E. R. Brother Meade D. Detweiler, as an old historical relic of that period, and by Grand Exalted Ruler Detweiler this gavel was presented to the Grand Lodge of the B. P. O. Elks, who are now the custodians of it. Wilton in these early days, when the theatrical profession was not favorably looked upon by the general public, used his mother's maiden name, Wilton, when appearing in the "free-and-easies," or with any theatrical attraction. Wilton was a warm admirer and a staunch supporter of Charles A. Vivian, and when the factional fight came on between the "Corks" and the contingent who wanted to change the name to Elks, Wilton cast his lot with Vivian and his friends, and dropped out of the controversy shortly after the first benefit, on June 8, 1868. He then went on the road and played dates in variety houses, doing a song and dance act until 1874, when he met and married Miss Lottie Burton, whose stage name had been Adeline Lescor, she being of French Canadian descent. They then began playing vaudeville dates, as a black face sketch team, and were billed as "John and Lottie Burton," and they have been playing in vaudeville ever since. In 1902 Wilton (as we will still call him for means of identification) came to Chicago and joined the Actors' Protective Union, and in 1903 was elected president of that organization—the Actors' Protective Union, Local No. 4, Chicago; and he occupied that position for nearly a year, when his duties, as such president, led him into several altercations with a number of booking agencies. While he was fighting to maintain the rights and secure recognition from such booking agencies for said Actors' Union, of which he was the president, he incurred the enmity of the "powers that be" in the vaudeville branch of the profession, and, as a performer, seeking work and engagements for himself, found he was blacklisted and barred from employment. Under the stress of these conditions, and adopting an old custom of the theatrical profession, he again changed his name, for business purposes, and himself and his wife, as a team, were thereafter known as Macklin and Wilson, and he has had steady employment in his profession ever since. His home is in Fennville, Mich., during the summer season, or when he is not engaged upon the road. Brother Wilton still carries with him his old original cork that he has had since the days of 1867, when he was with Charles Vivian; the cork is protected with a heavy metal band, to keep it from falling to pieces, it having become dry and worn with age and having been much handled as a curiosity for the past forty years. A short time after Providence, R. I., Lodge, No. 14, was instituted, Brother Wilton, wishing to avoid any argument or wrangle regarding his status as a Cork and early Elk of the days of Vivian, made application as an ordinary candidate, and was duly initiated, as an Elk, into that lodge, and is now in good standing in that lodge, being No. 45 on its membership roll.

FERNANDO PASTOR, the youngest brother of Tony Pastor, and familiarly known as "Dody," was born on Broome street, New York, August 16, 1842. He was so loving, cheerful and generous, that he won the sobriquet,

"Everybody's Friend." He, like his brothers, essayed life with Sands and Nathan's circus, but never attained much prominence, due possibly to the fact that he early retired to become treasurer of Tony Pastor's Theatre in 1865, a position he retained until his death; however, at various times he acted minor characters on the stage. Brother Pastor had been ill with consumption for a long time prior to his death, which occurred at the home of his brother, Tony, in New York city, Sunday, April 16, 1876, aged thirty-three years and eight months. He left a mother and three brothers surviving—William, Frank, and Tony. He was buried in the Pastor lot, "Shadowy Way," Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was one of the early "Jolly Corks," and was an early member, No. 8, on the original membership roll; an earnest and enthusiastic Elk, and did some useful work in the early days.

HENRY TYLER MUDGE, familiarly known in the profession as "Hank" Mudge, was born in Troy, N. Y., on March 12, 1840. His first engagement was with Porter's Minstrels, organized at Hartford, Conn., in the fall of 1857, the company consisting of C. H. Atkinson, H. E. Parmelee, Charles Brace, W. E. West, A. W. Stewart, W. H. Slocum, Ed. Prescott, A. C. Stone, and Hank Mudge. His next engagement was at the old Green Street Theatre, in Albany, N. Y., under Capt. John Smith's management. He then joined Sam Sharpley's Minstrels in 1859. This was Sam's first trip East, and business was good. He next went with Fowler & Ellis' Minstrels, at Hartford, Conn., but returned again to Sharpley's on his second trip East, which was in 1860-61. They traveled through the eastern and middle states, and were playing at Worcester, Mass., when Sumter fell, in 1861. The first night they did a great business, but the news from Sumter came and the second night they had to close the doors. As Hank said, "The people were all crazy and wanted to go to war." They played Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., and had to close up, as there was no business, the excitement being too great. He next joined *Frank Rivers*, at Philadelphia, where Mudge doubled up with Stone and made their first appearance in a double clog dance, which was a great success. He left Rivers, at Springfield, Ill., and joined Ross Raynor and Leslie Campbell's Minstrels, stationary, at Smith & Dixon's hall, Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. This was a good band, but was unsuccessful. He then joined Sam Sharpley's Minstrels again, at St. Louis, Stone and Mudge doing their double clog with continued success. He left Sharpley to join Hooley, in Brooklyn. From Hooley he went to Wood's Minstrels. This was in 1864, when they were at 514 Broadway, New York. After one season, he played variety halls in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. His next engagement was with Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, at Hope Chapel, 720 Broadway, New York. Then went to Frank Rivers for the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, and was to sail on the "Evening Star." After signing his contract, he changed his mind, and turned his contract over to Eddie Murray, of Philadelphia, who, after signing the contract, held it up and said: "Hank, I have signed my death warrant," and he went down on the ill-fated "Evening Star," on October 3, 1866, with the original Rays and other performers. Mudge then joined Hussey, Sweeney and Felton's New American Minstrels, for a trip around the world, and sailed in the steamer "Costa Rica," bound for Hong Kong, China. The company consisted of Frank Hussey, Jack SurrIDGE, Tom

McNally, Lewis Myers, W. Myring, Peter Sterling, W. A. Sweeney, C. W. Felton, and Hank Mudge. Sailing three days later than the "Evening Star," they were caught in the same gale and for eight days battled with the waves; the ship, almost battered to pieces, finally made the Fortress Monroe breakwater. Mudge went back to New York and sailed the following week for London, England, landing at Queenstown, and playing through Ireland and Scotland. He played two weeks in Liverpool, then opened at Polygraphic Hall, King William street, London. He then joined Moore, Crocker, Burgess and Ritter's Christy Minstrels, St. James Hall, Piccadilly, London, where he played a year's engagement. He then joined Frank Hussey's Minstrels for the Paris Exposition of 1867. Mudge then doubled up with Hussey and they played four halls a night, the American Circus, El Dorado, Alcazar, and the Cafe Delta, on the Boulevard. Two years later they returned to New York, where Mudge joined Hooley, in Brooklyn. He next started Boyce & Mudge's Minstrels, which were successful. He then went with Pettengill's Minstrels for one season. When Bryant's Minstrels closed for the summer season, Mudge engaged the whole band, except Dan Bryant and Jim Unsworth; Pettengill and Mudge were on the ends. This band was called the Pettengill, Benter & Mudge's Minstrels. Next joined Charles Morris Minstrels, of Morris Brothers, of Boston. He doubled up with Joe Lang, in Pittsburg, playing with Hooley and Haverly's Minstrels; then Billy Pastor; traveled East with good success. Then Mudge doubled up with John P. Hogan, at the Lena Edwards' Theatre, on Broadway, playing in Kelly & Leon's old hall, under the management of Mr. Mitchell. The team then joined Bishop's Serenaders, at St. Johns, N. B. They next organized the Hogan and Mudge Minstrels, and traveled through New England, Canada, and the middle states, closing at Quebec; then played variety halls; then to Simmons and Slocum's Minstrels, at Philadelphia, and an engagement at New York closed the partnership with Hogan, the latter going with Bryant. Mudge then doubled up with F. B. Converse, banjoist, and finally retired from the profession, in 1882. He now resides in New York.

Hank Mudge was one of the "Jolly Corks" named on the Thompson list, and joined the Elks on January 30, 1870.

JOHN MULLIGAN, better known as "Long John" Mulligan, Ethiopian comedian, was born in New York city in March, 1827. Very early in life he manifested a very strong desire to become a public performer. His first professional engagement was in 1848, with Raymond & Waring's menagerie. He subsequently traveled two seasons with Robinson & Eldred, dancing in the ring, while Al. Romaine performed upon the banjo. He then joined Perham's Minstrel Troupe, remaining one year, and becoming a great favorite with the audiences. In 1854 he joined Mabie's circus, in Missouri, with which he traveled to New Orleans, La., and back; at the conclusion of that season he engaged with G. F. Bailey, with whom he remained three seasons. He then went to Philadelphia, where he filled a profitable engagement at Thomas's Opera House, and the following winter he joined Van Amburg's circus and menagerie, at Macon, Ga., and continued with that show one season. He had by that time become a very attractive performer, and managers sought his services. On his return from the South he was engaged by Frank Rivers for his Melodeon, in Phila-

delphia, and so great a favorite did he become that he remained there two years. About that time he attracted the attention of George Lea, a well-known manager, and in 1862 he entered into a contract with Lea for a long period. He performed under Lea's management and direction in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, and nearly all of the principal cities of the Union. In June, 1866, he joined Hooley's Minstrels, terminating that engagement September 1, 1867; he then performed with the San Francisco Minstrels, and afterward played many engagements in the principal variety halls of the country. He was a member of the band that inaugurated Hooley's Opera House, Chicago, in January, 1871. Shortly before the close of his career he played an engagement at Tony Pastor's, in New York, and a brief time thereafter received a benefit at the Bowery Theatre, in that same city, but was too ill to appear. Mr. Mulligan had been suffering from some disease of the heart for some time, but had been confined to his room but a brief period. On one Monday he expressed a desire to look out of his window, and his wife had arranged a pillow on the sill for him to rest his arm upon, and he sat there with one arm around his wife's waist, and, gazing upon the passing pedestrians, he passed away so quietly that his wife was not aware of his death, until, seeing his head droop upon the pillow, in attempting to raise it she discovered her loss.

He died suddenly, at the Occidental Hotel, New York city, on Monday, July 28, 1873, aged forty-seven years. Brother Mulligan as an Ethiopian comedian had few equals in his peculiar line, and his special acts were without a rival. His appearance on the stage was ever a signal for hearty laughter. Being over six feet high and his wardrobe of the most ludicrous description, it was not strange that he should evoke great enthusiasm. He was a member of Arcana Lodge of F. & A. M., New York, and the B. P. O. Elks, No. 1. New York Lodge of Elks attended his funeral, which took place from the Chapel of St. Augustine, 262 and 264 Bowery, New York, on Thursday, July 31, 1873, at 2 p. m. Interment at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., but later exhumed and buried in the Elk's Rest, Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. He left a wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, but no children.

John Mulligan was one of the early "Jolly Corks," and was an enthusiastic Elk, being No. 29 on the membership roll; was initiated and received both degrees on the same night, May 10, 1868. At the early social sessions he used to sing, in his own inimitable way, "Irish Molly, Oh!" He took a great interest in the growth of the infant organization, and every night after roll call by the Secretary, to ascertain how many members were present, "Long John" would ask his nearest neighbor, who was keeping score, "Sonny, how many have they got?" When receiving his answer, he invariably replied, "God bless them, I wish I could meet them all in this room and shake them by the hand."

JOHN ALLEN, the popular comedian and minstrel, familiarly known as "Johnnie Allen," but whose right name was George Erb, was born in the city of Newark, N. J., on April 20, 1844.

His first effort and appearance on the stage was in his native city, in 1859, with some of his schoolmates in an amateur minstrel troupe, and he made quite a success as a dancer and comedian.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Allen enlisted in the First New Jersey

Regiment, under Colonel Johnson, Runyon's Brigade. After one year's service in the army, he went to Washington, D. C., where he engaged with the Fry Brothers, then on Pennsylvania avenue, to play on the end and do songs and dances, for which he received a salary of \$10 a week. He created a sensation with his high kicking and his song and dance. He then went to Hitchcock's Variety Hall, run by William Hitchcock, on Canal street, near the Bowery, in New York, receiving there a salary of \$15 a week. After a two weeks' engagement at that place Robert Butler engaged him for his famous music hall, known as "444" Broadway. He then did his song of "Rip, Tear, and Johnnie's Gone Away," which was the trade-mark of his success. While playing under Butler's management he saw Charles E. Collins jump the "Cure," and Allen was advised to imitate him. He did so, doing Collins' "Cure" and "Active Boy," in black face. He was next engaged by Robert Fox, of the Casino, of Philadelphia. From there he joined Wilson's Minstrels, in St. Louis, after which he went to the Dearborn Theatre, Chicago. His next engagement was with Kelly & Leon, to take the place of Billy Arlington on the end. Arlington was one of the greatest minstrel favorites at that time ever in Chicago. This engagement lasted for one season. He was next engaged by R. M. Hooley, of Brooklyn, to take the end, and played there one season. His next engagement was with Seaner, of Williamsburg, N. Y. The minstrel band was a great success. He then accepted a four weeks' engagement in Cincinnati. He then returned to Williamsburg again, opening with Seaner; then with Kelly & Leon, at 720 Broadway, New York city. Then went to work for Tony Pastor, doing his famous dance of "Nicodemus Johnson." He next engaged with Morris & Wilson's Minstrels, of St. Louis. Returning to New York city, he was engaged by W. W. Newcomb, to take the place of Billy Emerson, on the end. Emerson was to play in St. Louis in a play called "The Seven Sisters," at the Olympic Theatre; before leaving New York Emerson made him a proposition to start a minstrel band to be called Emerson & Allen's *Minstrels*. "Billy" Manning thought he would like some of that stock and said he would put up money if they would let him join them. He was accepted and the band was known as Emerson, Allen & Manning's Minstrels, then the trade-mark and talk of the western country. Finally Allen sold out his interest and went back East and was engaged by John Stetson, of Boston, and taken in as a partner of the Horn and Bloodgood troupe; this troupe made a big success. He sold out his interest to Stetson and started the Allen, Pettengill, Delehanty & Hengler troupe; this troupe also met with immense success. The following season its name was changed to the Allen & Pettengill troupe, when Charlie Pettengill died. Allen then went it alone and played through the country successfully, taking in as his partner Louis A. Swisler. Shortly after that he secured his play of "Schneider, dot House on de Rhine," which met with great success all over the country. After this, his life had many ups and downs, and he died in Newark, N. J., January 16, 1885, at the age of forty-two years, and was buried in the Fairmount Cemetery, that city.

Johnnie Allen was one of the early "Jolly Corks" in 1868.

JOSEPHUS ORANGE BLOSSOM.

As Sung by Johnnie Allen.

Oh! my name it is Josephus Orange Blossom,
 I'm the gayest colored gentleman in the land,
 With the pretty girls I always plays the opossum,
 I'm a red-hot hunky dory contraband.
 When I first fell in love with Jane Melissa,
 I tried my best to win from her a smile,
 I put my arm around her, and tried to kiss her,
 Said she, go way, I doesn't like your style.

CHORUS.

Red hot, (break) guess not, (break)
 I'm the gayest colored gentleman in the land.
 Oh! my name it is Josephus Orange Blossom,
 I'm a red-hot hunky dory contraband.

One evening sweet thoughts were over me creeping,
 I thought upon my sweetheart I would call,
 And while in her window slyly peeping,
 I saw something that did my heart appall.
 Her teeth and one eye laid upon the table,
 Her pretty curls hung upon a wooden peg,
 So I laughed as hard and loud as I was able,
 To see her taking off a wooden leg.

Red hot, etc.

RIP-TEARING JOHNNY.

Oh, listen a while, fair ladies of this town,
 And hear what I have got to say:
 Don't never place your affections on any young man,
 For fear that he might take and run away;
 Then you'll feel like a big sunflower
 Born in the merry month of May;
 When the birds begin to sing, you'll begin to cry:
 "Oh, my rip-tearing Johnny's gone away!"

CHORUS.

Oh, thick lip, crooked stick, up again and kiss me quick!
 Oh, rip-tearing Johnny's gone away!

King Phillip's daughter was a very nice young girl,
 And she always kept her eyes around about her;

She said young men of prepossessing looks
 Tried young ladies' hearts to slaughter;
 And when they do they will look at you
 From the glimmer of a roguish, laughing eye,
 And they'll begin to laugh, you'll bust out and cry
 That your rip-tearing Johnny's gone away.

Chorus.

Oh, listen, fair ladies of the Derby hat creation,
 To a few more words I have to say:
 Be careful how you fling your little fans around,
 Or you might accidentally fan yourself away;
 And then you'll float right in the air,
 Just like Johnny Anderson's balloon;
 You'll arrive at California by the gas-light of the moon—
 Oh, your rip-tearing Johnny'll meet you there.

Chorus.

HUGH DOUGHERTY, familiarly known as "Hughey," was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on July 4, 1844. He first appeared as a jig dancer with a portion of the Old Virginia Serenaders at the Adelphi Hall, corner of Fifth and Adelphi streets, Philadelphia. His debut was a complete success, and Hughey, flushed with his triumph, sought other fields. He next appeared at Southwark Hall, dancing with the lamented John Diamond. He then appeared at Sanford's Opera House (later Carncross & Dixey's), on Eleventh street, Philadelphia, in 1859, remaining there for several years. His star now being in the ascendant, he traveled throughout the country, delivering his famous stump speech which made him so popular. In Detroit, Hughey was known as "Young America," with Hugh Eagan in Beller's Concert Hall in 1862; at that time he was a jig-dancer and snare drum soloist. He went to South Africa in 1870 or 1871, returning several years later. Hughey then appeared with Sam Sharpley's Minstrels, then with Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels, and then for an engagement at Frank River's Melodeon, on Callowhill street, Philadelphia, and later was a reigning favorite at the Morris Brothers', Boston, Mass. He then held managerial reins in company with John Wild, Master Barney and Little Mac, and the troupe was at that time in all respects the finest one seen for many years. He then joined Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels and went to Australia and South America. He came back and played in vaudeville for quite a while, and then rejoined Dumont's Minstrels at the old Eleventh Street Opera House, Philadelphia, and has been there practically ever since. He was one of the early "Jolly Corks," but did not come into the first lodge of Elks until October 18, 1868, standing No. 63 on the membership roll. (Original records, p. 5, q.v.)

HARRY STANWOOD, whose real name was Henry Harrison Stephens, was born at Cobourg, Ontario, November 2, 1841. He was the son of George Stephens, manufacturer of furniture and dealer in musical instruments. Harry was intended by his father to succeed him in the piano business, and was sent

in 1859 to New Haven, Conn., to learn all he could about the inside of pianos and organs, so he could tune and repair them when he came into partnership with his father. As a boy he was fond of an audience and invited his playmates to his father's woodshed, where he had made a stage, and his audience was highly delighted with his banjo playing and singing of negro songs. His first engagement on the stage was with Guy's Minstrels, and he was with them over a year. After leaving them he traveled with Duprez & Green's Minstrels; he also appeared in Chicago with Billy West. He went to California with Primrose and West, and was associated with Ben Cotton and Cool Burgess. Mr. Stanwood composed several songs, which were published, but his chief desire was to be the best banjoist of his day and he played the finest selections without a flaw. The whole Stephens family were musical, one of the sisters having held a position as vocalist in prominent churches in New York, Rochester, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and many other cities in the United States and Canada. Rae Stephens, of Detroit, composer and publisher, was a brother. He was married to Miss Sarah E. Bonskill at Cobourg, Ontario, on May 5, 1885. He was one of the early "Jolly Corks" and stood No. 6 on the membership roll of the first lodge of Elks, being initiated on January 19, 1868. (See page 1 of original records.) He died near Port Hope, Ontario, on September 21, 1886, and was buried in the cemetery of that city.

GEORGE WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER, alto vocalist, banjoist and general performer, was born March 14, 1843, at Penfield, Monroe county, New York, and there received a common school education. He enlisted in Company E of the 108th New York Infantry in July, 1861, as an orderly sergeant, served his time from August, 1863, to June, 1865, and was discharged for disability, a pensioner, at Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, at the close of the war. He joined the United States Minstrels in 1866 at Geneva, N. Y., and afterward was associated with the following well known minstrels, bands and performers at different times: Morris Brothers' Minstrels (two different engagements), with Dan Bryant for a long time, Cal Wagner, Sam Sharpley, and the San Francisco Minstrels, and playing seven years in New York city. He then went to California and joined Billy Emerson's Minstrels in January, 1873, and with that band sailed for Australia. Emerson returned from there after a short stay, and Rockefeller reorganized the band and renamed them the United States Minstrels, and played in all the various cities and towns in Australia, traveling by stage coach; visiting New Zealand at two different times. Returning to California in 1879 and making a visit to his native town in May, 1879, he remained in Penfield, N. Y., for two years, and returned to California in search of health in the fall of 1881, and finally died at Colton, San Bernardino county, California, on the 18th day of March, 1886, and was buried in the Colton, Cal., cemetery, by the W. R. Cornman Post, No. 57, G. A. R., of San Bernardino, Cal. He was mustered into that post December 5, 1884, and honorably discharged November 6, 1885. Rockefeller was married while in Australia and two children survived himself and wife—a son, William, born in Australia in November, 1875, and a daughter, Maude, born in Penfield, N. Y., in 1881.

Rockefeller was something of a genius in his way; his early love for the

banjo led him to improvise an unique instrument, home-made and crude but withal serviceable. Shooting a woodchuck, he tanned the skin for a parchment head, used his mother's wooden sieve for a rim, cut down and into shape; then a piece of black walnut from which he fashioned a neck, bridge and tail piece; the keys and strings he bought in a store. The head was tacked on with tin-headed tacks clinched with pieces of the wooden sieve rim. He then bought for a dollar a book entitled, "Phil. Rice's Method, With or Without an Instructor," which in George's case was "without." This he did when but sixteen years old. Even when Rockefeller enlisted he did not give up the banjo, but regaled his comrades in camp with his various melodies. Rockefeller was one of the incorporators mentioned in the act of incorporation passed by the New York State Legislature, March 10, 1871, creating the original Grand Lodge of the order. He was one of the early "Jolly Corks" and was No. 32 on the membership roll (p. 3, q.v.), being initiated into the first Elks lodge on May 24, 1868.

He was a member of the floor committee at the first Elks' ball, on April 16, 1868, and on that occasion wore his badge, as shown in the photo reproduction of same, this being probably the only one in existence.

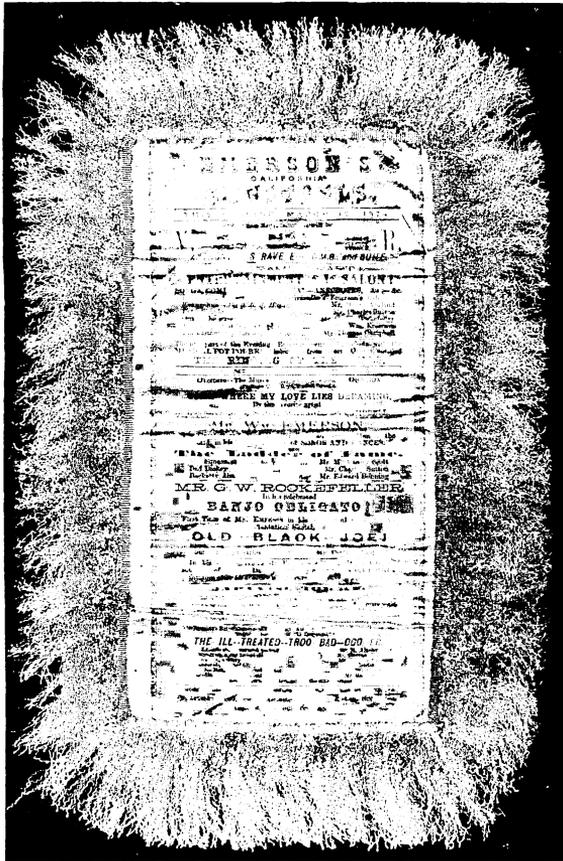
The program shown in the photo reproduction on opposite page, is one of Emerson's California Minstrels on the night of the visit of the governor general, Anthony Musgrave, Esq., C. M. G., and suite, March 12, 1874, in Adelaide.

"BILLY" COURTRIGHT (right name A. T. Courtright) was born at New Milford, Ill., March 10, 1848. Emigrated to California in 1855 and for the next eleven years was a cowboy on the western plains.

His first appearance was in 1866 at Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, Cal., where he went on as the Corporal in "Rosedale." Lawrence Barrett and John McCullough were the stars in the stock there at that time. It was during this engagement that the bill of "Hamlet" was put up, in which Mr. McCullough doubled the Ghost and the First Player. Mr. McCullough saw that Courtright was not in the cast, whereupon he went to "Billy" and said: "You learn the First Player and I'll let you play it." "Billy" said he would. On the opening night, just before Courtright was to go on, he got exceedingly nervous. McCullough noticing his nervousness, said to him: "What is the matter, boy; are you scared?" "Yes," said the youthful thespian; "I am so nervous, I can hardly talk." "Never



mind," said Mr. McCullough, encouragingly, as he put his hand on "Billy's" head, "I never saw a good actor yet that wasn't nervous before he went on." "Billy" replied: "Then I ought to make a good one." His cue came and he walked on the stage. Barrett walked over to him and said: "Comest thou to beard me in Denmark?" By that time the youthful actor went up in the air and "stuck dead," and all he could gasp was, "I guess so." McCullough, standing in the wings, said: "Go on, my boy; you are doing fine." This was "Billy's" first experience in the legitimate. Courtright then stayed in 'Frisco for the next two years, and from there drifted into the circus business, doing the clown with Jack Wilson's circus, where he also broke in at riding, and did two turns in the concert after the show—one was singing "My Father Sould Charcoal," and the other was a black-face song and dance. After one season with this circus he formed the Farren, Wilson & Courtright Minstrels, said to be the first organized company to cross the continent by railroad, playing all the mining towns. One night while playing with this organization at Laramie, Wyo., they had to barricade themselves to keep from being lynched by a lot of drunken outlaws, all on account of their being stopped from dancing. In those days it was customary to follow a show with a dance. After one season they disbanded, and Courtright then formed the Blaisdell Brothers & Courtright's Minstrels, and after a short



AUSTRALIAN PROGRAM OF EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.

season he joined John D. Gilbert, and became known as Courtright & Gilbert, doing a black face song and dance and "legmania" work, which was a big success. After two years' work they separated, Courtright working alone, at which time he introduced his original specialty of "Flewy-Flewy," which became famous everywhere and created quite a sensation wherever it was done. He then traveled with various noted minstrel companies as a star feature. Went to Australia with Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, and while making this trip met with another amusing experience. When the vessel was crossing the coast of New Zealand the boat struck a rock while in a fog. Nearly everyone was down below playing poker at the time she struck. They all scrambled up on deck in a wild race for life preservers. Francis Leon got to them first and had so many life preservers on that if he ever had gone overboard he probably would have been drowned. The damage was not serious, however, and when the excitement wore off they all went below to resume their interrupted game. Upon reaching the cabin they found Blaisdell, one of the party, who apparently had not been on deck at all, down on his knees crawling about the floor and, looking up, said, "Boys, I found all the chips but three." Evidently the loss of the chips to him was the most important part of the episode. Courtright then traveled all over Europe with Sam Hague's Minstrels, and also Haverly's Minstrels; later was with Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels, George Thatcher's and other bands. He created the part of Jerry the Porter in the original production of "Fun on the Bristol," and remained with that organization for the following two seasons. He then organized Courtright & Hawkins' Minstrels, playing all the principal cities of the United States and Canada as far West as 'Frisco, where he and Hawkins joined Billy Emerson's Minstrels at the Standard Theatre, that city. After a season with Emerson he again formed Courtright & Hawkins' Minstrels, and after playing together for another season they disbanded. Since that time Courtright has been with different minstrel, dramatic and variety companies. He was a member of the "Jolly Corks." He joined the New York Lodge of Elks in 1875 when that lodge met on Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, but later dimitted and is now a member of Sisterville, Va., Lodge, No. 333, B. P. O. E. Courtright was one of the organizers of San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, of the Elks, taking his dimit and procuring a special dispensation to form No. 3, the dimitted brothers at its organization being Charles Cogill (of the Cogill Brothers), Fayette Welch, Nelson Decker, Leslie Blackburn and Billy Courtright. This little group then made Thomas W. Keene, David Anderson, Billy Barry and W. E. Sheridan members of the Elks. "Billy" tells another amusing incident of his career. One time while playing at the London Theatre, in New York city, John Hart was doing black face in the last act of the show. The members of the company, intent with the spirit of fun, put away carefully all of their soap, and also took Hart's soap out of his dressing room and hid it, so that when Hart came off the stage and went in to wash up he could not find a piece of soap anywhere in sight, nor could he borrow any. No one had any soap; "we're sorry," but no soap around. After vainly hunting around and doing some very tall swearing for fully half an hour, Hart finally let out a yell, threw up his hands and cried, "I'm an Elk in distress," and immediately eleven bars of soap came forth in a twinkling. Courtright happened to be in San Francisco at the time of the awful earthquake and fire of April 16, 1906, which occurred at

5:13 a. m. on that date, and he states positively that Brooklyn, N. Y., Lodge, No. 22, hearing of the calamity, promptly met at 9:30 a. m. on that morning and voted the entire funds in their treasury for the relief of their distressed brothers, and immediately began active relief work. Courtright states he saw nineteen car-loads of supplies sent to 'Frisco in one consignment, and that he did four weeks' relief work himself in the stricken city, at one time standing in the "bread line" with Claus Spreckels, the sugar king.

"Billy" says he is "still one of the troupers and just as young as he used to be."

FLEWY, FLEWY.

Written and sung with great success by William Courtright.

Elephant walked a rope,
 Flewy, Flewy, Flewy, Flewy;
 Elephant walked a rope,
 Flewy an' a John;
 Elephant walked a rope,
 'Twas all full of grease and soap,
 Wasn't that a fine walk,
 Flewy an' a John?

CHORUS.

Oh, Flewy, Flewy, Flewy, Flewy,
 An' Flewy an' a John;
 Oh, Flewy, an' Flewy,
 Wasn't that a fine walk,
 Flewy an' a John?

Snail drew a rail,
 Flewy, Flewy, Flewy, Flewy;
 Snail drew a rail,
 Flewy an' a John,
 Snail drew a rail,
 He drew it with his tail;
 Wasn't that a fine draw,
 Flewy an' a John?

CHORUS.

Oh, Flewy, etc.

Camel climbed a tree,
 Flewy, Flewy, Flewy, Flewy;
 Camel climbed a tree,
 Flewy an' a John;

Camel climbed a tree
 For to catch the bumble-bee;
 Wasn't that a fine climb,
 Flewy an' a John?

CHORUS.

Oh, Flewy, etc.

Rhinoceros danced a reel,
 Flewy, Flewy, Flewy, Flewy;
 Rhinoceros danced a reel,
 Flewy an' a John;
 Rhinoceros danced a reel,
 Then waltzed off on his heel;
 Wasn't that a fine waltz,
 Flewy an' a John?

CHORUS.

Oh, Flewy, etc.

ROBERT NEWCOMB, better known as "Bobby" Newcomb, whose name in private life was Hughes, was born in England, November 13, 1847, and came to this country while a boy with his father. He here became a protege of the famous W. W. Newcomb, who, billing him as "Little Bobbie," brought him into public notice in the fifties as a public singer. He followed W. W. Newcomb's fortunes for many years, going with the Rumsey-Newcomb troupe to Cuba and England early in the sixties, and finally adopting the name of Newcomb. As years rolled on he was found winning fame and money in the ranks of the San Francisco, Carncross & Dixey's, Bryant's, Morris Brothers' and other leading burnt-cork companies. He married Mary Blake, by whom he had three children—Blanche, Gussie and Effie. All were bright children and he had for several seasons coached them for the stage. As the Newcomb family they had traveled widely in sketches and a farce comedy written for them by the father. At the time of his death they were together and working. Mr. Newcomb will long be remembered. He wrote many popular songs, among them "The Big Sunflower," "Where the Pansies Grow," "The Ivy Leaf," etc., and he was the author of that splendidly pathetic poem, "Dorkin's Night," which was originally published in the New York "Clipper" years ago. Has since traveled around the world and is still much quoted and frequently recited. As one of the pioneers of the "neat song and dance," Bobbie Newcomb has an additional claim upon the followers of the vaudevilles. He died of pneumonia at Tacoma, Wash., on June 1, 1888, at 1:15 p. m., aged forty years. His remains were brought back and interment was in Mount Moriah cemetery, Elks' Rest, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brother Newcomb was originally a member of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E.; was initiated there March 13, 1870; advanced to second degree August 7, same year. Dimitted to help form and institute Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, on March 12, 1871, and was the first Secretary of Philadelphia Lodge. He was one of the early "Jolly Corks."

THE BIG SUN-FLOWER.

As sung by Bobby Newcomb.

There is a charm I can't explain
 About a girl I've seen;
 And my heart beats fast when she goes past
 In a dark dress trimmed with green.
 Her eyes are bright as evening stars,
 So lovely and so shy,
 And the folks all stop and look around
 Whenever she goes by.

CHORUS.

And I feel just as happy as a big sun-flower
 That nods and bends in the breezes,
 And my heart is as light as the wind that blows
 The leaves from off the treeses.

As time passed on and we became
 Like friends of olden time,
 I thought the question I would pop,
 And ask her to be mine.
 But the answer I received next day—
 How could she treat me so?—
 For instead of being mine for life,
 She simply answered "No!"

Chorus: And I feel, etc.

I called next day dressed in my best,
 My fair one for to see,
 And asked her if she would explain
 Why she had jilted me.
 She said she really felt quite sad
 To cause me such distress;
 And when I said, "Now, do be mine,"
 Why, of course, she answered "Yes."

Chorus: And I feel, etc.

JOSEPH W. SHANNON (August Sendelbeck) was born in Neuremberg, Bavaria, in 1845. He came to this country from Bavaria while still a child, and made his first professional appearance at Ben De Bar's Theatre, St. Louis, in 1862, as the landlord, in "Toodles." At the close of the season he joined the First Missouri regiment and marched through Arkansas and Mississippi. He then re-enlisted in the Second Missouri Heavy Artillery, and served until the war closed. He next appeared in the J. O. Sefton's Company, at the Pittsburg Opera House, and the next season at the Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y. The season of 1873-74 he was at the Boston Museum, and for the following five seasons he was a member of Wallack's Theatre (later the Star), New York city.

His first appearance there was as Major McTurk, in "The Overland Route." On August 30, 1880, he appeared at the Standard Theatre, New York city, in his own play, "A Golden Game, or Spider and Fly." January, 1882, he appeared at Daly's Theatre, at 30th St. and Broadway. During Wallack's engagement, which he extended over a period of six years, Mr. Shannon created a great many new roles, one of the most notable being the character of Baron Stein, in "Diplomacy." During later years Mr. Shannon had been engaged in various enterprises; the seasons of 1884-5-6 he was associated with James O'Neil, in the play of "Monte Cristo," in which he appeared both as Nortier and Caderouse. The season of 1891-92 he was with Augustus Pitou's Comedy Co. Several years before the end of his career he married Annie Boudinot, widow of Frank Boudinot, who died in 1864. She was formerly known as Annie Gimber. Having a taste for literary work, Mr. Shannon profitably devoted his spare hours to translating and adapting from the German. Among his best known and most successful adaptations may be mentioned: "At Last, My Leopold," "Bouquets and Bombshells," "Money Bags," and "Champagne and Oysters." Mr. Shannon also wrote the play of "Blind Man's Buff," an adaptation from the German made by him, and originally acted in the Chestnut St. Theatre, Philadelphia. Mr. Shannon also wrote a play in collaboration with a Mr. McLean, called "Dollars," which was produced and played by D. L. Morris. Mr. Shannon was also a member of Montague's New York Company, in "Diplomacy," associated therein with H. J. Montague, Jeffreys Lewis, Maud Granger, Frederick B. Warde and J. W. Carroll. A few years afterward he associated himself with Fred Williams, at the Broadway Theatre Building, for the staging of plays, but soon gave this up to take to acting again. He was a member of the board of trustees and executive committee of the Actors' Fund of America, a member of the Actors' Society of America, and a member of the Actors' Order of Friendship. He died in a German hospital, in New York city, September 5, 1897, aged 52 years.

He was one of the early "Jolly Corks," and joined New York Lodge, No. 1, November 19, 1876, advanced January 28, 1877, being No. 561 on the membership roll.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, as he was professionally known, or George W. Cumberland, as he was in private life, was born at No. 39 Vesey street, New York city, on May 8, 1836. He began his career on the stage at the same time as his brother, William J. Thompson, in the old Chatham Theatre, New York city, when it was under the management of A. H. Purdy. Mr. Thompson's stage career covered a period of nearly half a century, and in that time he took part in many important events that go to make up the history of the American stage. His first appearance was at the age of fifteen, at the Chatham Theatre, New York, and after a short engagement there he went over to the Broadway Theatre, in the same city, and finished out his first season. The next season he became a member of the stock company in the Adelphi Theatre, at Troy, N. Y. The next two seasons he was a member of the company at Barnum's Museum, New York (1853-54—1854-55).

In 1856 he joined a traveling company and made a tour that extended to what was then considered as the far western city of Chicago. Upon his return from the West he was engaged as the leading man at the Old Bowery Theatre, New York city, that house then being under the management of Fox and

Lingard. In this theatre he played in the support of Edwin Forrest, E. L. Davenport, John E. Owens, Edward Eddy, Lucille Western and other stars. He remained in this engagement for the next nine years, or until that play house was destroyed by fire in 1866. For the next three seasons he was leading man in Pastor's company. Then he made his first venture in theatrical management at the Seavey Opera House, Brooklyn, N. Y., which he operated for one season of 1869-70. In 1870-71 he made a tour of the Pacific coast. The following season he managed the Grand Opera House, in St. Louis, Mo., and the next following season managed the Leavenworth and St. Joseph circuit of theatres. In 1875 he again took to the road in a melodrama entitled "Yacup," starring jointly with "Oofy Gooft"—Gus. Phillips—in which Thompson acted German and Irish characters alternately.

The next season he became the leading man at Fox's Theatre, in Philadelphia, where he remained a year, leaving there to become leading man at the New National Theatre Stock Company, in the same city.

In 1878 he and his brother, William J. Thompson (Cumberland), began a starring tour in a play called "The Gold King," which lasted three seasons. He was next engaged for Bartley Campbell's play of "My Partner," and was understudy for Louis Aldrich, and this engagement being a long one, in the course of which, when Mr. Aldrich suffered a long siege of illness, Mr. Thompson played the stellar role. After this he played important parts in "Youth," at Niblo's Garden, New York, in Bartley Campbell's "Siberia," and in other notable productions. For nine seasons he acted with Harry Williams in "The Waifs of New York" and "The Bowery Girl" and in "New York Day by Day." Later he toured in the supporting companies of Frank Daniels, Katie Emmett and other players of note. During the latter years of his stage life he devoted himself almost entirely to the delineation of Dutch comedy parts. He made his last appearance at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1898, in "The Waifs of New York." He then retired from the stage, and leased the old house at 189 Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—the house in which *Seth Low was born*—and there opened a book store and curio shop. The place became well known to collectors, and during the last three years of his life he disposed of a considerable portion of his collection. His brother, William J. Thompson, also an actor, and once as noted as his brother George, was associated with him in this business.

Brother Thompson was the second presiding officer of the first Elk's lodge, when there was but one in the country, and the first Exalted Ruler of the same lodge during 1868-69-70. He was one of the "Jolly Corks," and a member of the committee on the original work and ritual of the B. P. O. Elks.

In the spring of 1901 a felon formed on one of his fingers. Two operations were performed to remove it, but gangrene set in and blood poisoning ensued, which resulted in his death at Brooklyn, on June 5, 1901. He was buried in the Elk's Rest, of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, in the Cemetery of the Evergreens. The Elks service was held over the remains on Thursday evening, June 6, and the funeral on Friday, June 7, 1901, and at the cemetery the only ceremony was a touching personal tribute delivered by Bro. Milton Nobles, of Omaha, Neb., Lodge, No. 39, B. P. O. E.

JAMES HENRY ARMSTRONG, professionally known as Harry J. Armstrong, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, April 23, 1850. Graduated from St. Mary's College, that city. His first experience in the theatrical field was in the minstrel line, with White & Pelton's Minstrels, at Bolivar Heights, Harper's Ferry, Md., in 1864. The show played under canvas; the army supplied the tarpaulins to make the tents; this was one year before the close of the Civil War. During 1865 he was playing around in variety shows, such as Tony McCrystal's and Arthur Mullins', in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1866-67 he was with John O'Brien's circus, doing "clown." In 1868-69 he was with the Keystone State Circus; in 1870-71 he played engagements at Barton's Opera House, variety, Syracuse, N. Y. In 1872-73, Olympic Theatre, Broadway, then with Billy Emerson's Minstrels. In 1874 he joined Harry Robinson's Minstrels in "The Man With the Silver Horns," finishing the season with that organization. In 1875-76, Tony Pastor's and Harry Miner's, New York city.

In 1877 he joined Charles Fostell, doing an act called "Chips," with his dog "Jack," and using a cannon in the act. In 1878 he went with the Josh Hart's Congress of Stars, opening in San Francisco for a run. He then joined Emerson's "Big 4 Minstrels," in 1879. He went to Bijou Theatre, San Francisco, in 1880, for Emerson's California Minstrels. In 1881 he came to Chicago and joined Haverley's New Mastodon Minstrels, organized in this city, at the Adelphi Theatre. In 1882 he was with Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels, at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1883 he was with Haverly; in 1884 with McIntyre & Heath's Minstrels; engaged for a great many years thereafter with the various enterprises of J. H. Haverly in the minstrel line. In 1892-93 he was located at Haverly's Casino Theatre, on Wabash avenue, Chicago—this was in the "World's Fair" year, and the show ran during the entire time of the exposition. In 1894-95 he still continued with Haverly. In 1896 he was with the Boston Ideal Minstrels; in 1897 with Dockstader & Armstrong's Minstrels. From 1898 he continued with Haverly to 1905; played vaudeville in 1905; later in that year opened a booking agency, known as Armstrong's Amusement Exchange, and is in that business at the present time.

Harry Armstrong was one of the "Jolly Corks" in 1868, as shown by George W. Thompson's list of those members.

LAUGHING SONG.

As Sung by Harry J. Armstrong.

I once did love a pretty yellow gal,
 You ought to hear her laugh,
 When she would smile you could hear her a mile,
 Her face most split in half.
 To hear her laugh the coons would come
 For miles and miles about;
 I'd tickle her jaw with a piece of straw,
 And then you would hear her shout.

CHORUS.

Quit your foolin', quit your foolin',
 Dog gone, I wish you put away that straw,
 Quit your foolin', quit your foolin',
 A'nt you gwine quit dat ticklin' of my jaw?

I took this gal to a circus show,
 To see the animals there;
 When the show begin, she commence to laugh,
 And oh, how the people did stare;
 She laughed so loud, so long and strong,
 On her lip there done lit a fly;
 She swallowed the fly, tickled herself to death,
 And this am the way she cried:

CHORUS.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, familiarly known in professional circles as "California Bill," was born in Norwich, Conn., circa 1826, and went to California in 1850.

In 1856 he opened the Varieties Theatre at San Francisco, and is said to have given Lotta her first start in the profession.

In 1860 Mr. Smith organized the California Minstrels and made a tour of South America, Australia and Europe. Afterwards he managed the Joseph Murphy and Ben Cotton Minstrels. In 1880 he went to St. Louis and became the manager of the Theatre Comique, under William C. Mitchell.

When that house was burned he went east, but returned to take the management of the new People's Theatre, September 10, 1881.

Mr. Smith was one of the best known men in the country, and professionals delighted to call on him whenever they visited St. Louis. He was genial and courteous and a master of his business.

In 1884 he left the People's Theatre to take charge of the Standard Theatre, in the same city, and he continued to successfully manage this last named house until the time of his death, seven years later.

He died in his room in that theatre on December 1, 1891, of a complication of diseases, aged sixty-five years. He left him surviving three children living at Norwich, Conn., to which place his remains were taken for burial.

He was one of the early "Jolly Corks" in New York city: was No. 9 on the membership roll of New York Lodge of Elks, being initiated February 16, 1868. (See p. 1, Membership Record New York Lodge, No. 1.)

JAMES W. GLENN, whose right name was James McDonald, was born April 4, 1839, and but little is known of him other than that he was a member of Hooley's famous quartette. After a lingering illness he died at his home, No. 105 Chrystie street, New York city, February 26, 1870, in the thirty-first year of his age. His interment was at Philadelphia. He left a widow surviving him, for whom the Elks gave a monster benefit on March 10, 1870, at Hooley's Theatre in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was one of the early "Jolly Corks" and stood No. 10 on

the membership roll of New York Lodge, and was initiated February 16, 1868, as shown by the early records.

TONY HART.

"None knew him, but to love him;
None named him, but to praise."

Tony Hart (Anthony J. Cannon) was born in Worcester, Mass., July 25, 1855, son of Anthony and Mary (O'Grady) Cannon. His father and mother were of good old Irish stock. They were born in Clare Island, County Mayo, Ireland.

In his young days Tony was not fond of going to school. His stern old father got after him, and it ended by Tony's running away from home. He made his first public appearance in 1866 at the Academy of Music, Providence, R. I., as Master Antonio, the boy soprano. Being a good singer and dancer, he drifted into variety business and got his first start through old Josh Hart, manager of the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and from him he took his stage name.

He had a remarkable soprano voice and was known as the boy soprano. In the fall of 1868 he joined the Arlington Minstrels (he was then thirteen years old), and traveled with them, singing "Put Me in My Little Bed." He remained with the Arlington Minstrels until June, 1869, closing at St. Louis. He returned to Chicago and met Edward Harrigan.

Mr. Harrigan had just returned from New York after separating from his partner, Sam Rickey. This was in the spring of 1871, when Tony and Ed. Harrigan joined hands, appearing at the Winter Gardens, Clark and Monroe streets, Chicago, in a sketch, "The Big and Little of It," "The Little Fraud," and "The Mulcahy Twins," scoring a great success. They went East, making a great hit throughout the country. In the fall of that year they were the hit of the season at the Howard Athenæum, then under the management of John Stetson. From there they went to New York city, making their first appearance as Harrigan and Hart on October 16, 1871, at the Globe Theatre. Here Harrigan wrote "The Doyle Brothers." He and Tony toured in this for a short time. In 1872 they located in New York city, first opening at the Theatre Comique, 514 Broadway, December 2, 1872, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. This was a variety theatre, and Harrigan and Hart appeared in one-act sketches, such as the "Mulligan's Picnic," "Mulligan's Silver Wedding," and "Mulligan's Nominee." They also appeared there in burlesques on popular plays of the day. The "Two Orphans" was burlesqued as "The Two Off-uns"; "Led Astray," Tony appeared playing opposite William J. Mestayer in "Was She Led, or Did She Go Astray"? Dion Boucicault had produced "The Shaughraun," and Harrigan and Hart played a burlesque, Tony appearing as Conn, the Shaughraun. The New York papers wrote it up and advised Boucicault to go down to the Comique and get points on how to act an Irish vagabond. Boucicault apparently took the tip, as he went down the next day with a sheriff and served papers on them, forbidding the act to go on. They leased the Theatre Comique in August, 1876. They closed that house April 30 of that season. They then opened the New Theatre Comique, 728 Broadway, October 29, 1881, with "The Major." Harrigan had

now rewritten his sketches into three-act plays. They followed the opener with the "Mulligan Guards' Ball," "Chowder," "Christmas," "Surprise," "Picnic," "Nominee," "Silver Wedding," then "Squatter Sovereignty," "McSorley's Inflation," "Cordelia's Aspirations," "Investigation." These each had a run of over a hundred nights, something phenomenal at that time.

In those plays Tony was at his best. His "Widow Nolan" and "Rebecca Allup" have never been equaled on the American stage. He was probably the best exponent of female characters the stage ever saw. It was while the play of "Investigation" was running that the New Theatre Comique was burned early in the morning of December 23, 1884, the theatre being totally destroyed. At this fire Harrigan and Hart lost almost everything, the insurance on the property having been allowed to lapse. Securing the New Park Theatre (afterwards the Herald Square), on Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, Harrigan and Hart opened on January 5, 1885, in "McAllister's Legacy." They remained there until March 2, 1885, when they opened at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

The new play did not meet with the success of the old ones, and it seemed as though all the good luck of Harrigan and Hart went up with the smoke on that Christmas eve.

While at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, Harrigan and Hart dissolved partnership and separated. However, they appeared together again at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y., in May, 1885. Ill luck seemed to follow both, especially Tony. He started out to star alone in August, 1885, with his wife, Gertie Granville, whom he married July 15, 1882. They starred as Mr. and Mrs. Tony Hart in a play called "Buttons," written by William F. Gill, who wrote "Adonis" for Henry Dixey. The play "Buttons" was a failure. Inside of one month Tony closed and returned to New York. Later in the season he tried starring in the "Toy Pistol," playing at the People's Theatre, on Broadway. This was also a failure and closed after a short run. He rested then until August 2, 1886, when he played at the Standard Theatre with Lillian Russell in "The Maid and the Moonshiner," written by Charles H. Hoyt. This also failed and closed in two weeks.

In the meantime, on July 4, 1886, Tony's mother died, and two months later his sister, Mrs. Heffern, died. In December, 1886, Tony started out on the road in an Irish play, called the "Donnybrook," written for him by H. Wayne Ellis.

He opened at Jersey City and played in all the principal cities as far west as St. Louis. Returning east in the spring of 1887, he appeared in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and finally closed his season in Boston, May, 1887, at the Howard Athenæum.

All this time Tony was failing. He spent his time between Worcester and New York. The papers had published stories about his illness and he could not get anyone to back him. This worried him and aggravated the disease. He spent the winter of 1887 in New York, doing nothing. Early in the year 1888 his theatrical friends worked up a testimonial benefit for him. It was managed by Nat. C. Goodwin, George W. Floyd, A. M. Palmer and W. J. Florence. It took place March 22, 1888, at the Academy of Music. Among those appearing was W. J. Scanlan (Peek-a-Boo) and company in the second act of "Shane-na-Lawn," Frank Mayo and company in the first act of "The Royal Guard," Marshall P. Wilder, Marie Jansen, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Reed and others. A scene

from "Julius Cæsar" was given. Nat. C. Goodwin, William H. Crane, Stuart Robson, Francis Wilson, J. B. Mason, Steele Mackaye, Robert Hilliard, Selina Fetter and other stars appeared in the cast. The benefit was a great success and netted about \$8,000.

The excitement of New York was having a bad effect on Tony, so he was prevailed upon to go to Worcester. He had an attendant who looked after him day and night, but he was gradually growing worse and harder to manage. In May, 1888, by his doctor's advice, he was committed to the State Hospital near Lake Quinsigamond. Tony improved wonderfully while there. He was out every day and took part in the ball games played by the patients and attendants.

In January, 1889, he went to New York to visit his brother, John E. Cannon. While there he and his brother visited the Park Theatre, where Harrigan was playing "Pete." After the performance they went behind the scenes and Harrigan and Hart had a warm meeting. That was their last meeting. Tony remained in New York one week and then returned to Worcester.

In the spring, as the weather grew warm, Tony got bad again and had to be recommitted to the hospital. In March, 1890, Gertie Granville, Tony's wife, died at Roosevelt Hospital, New York city. She was buried in Worcester, Mass. His disease (paresis) slowly but surely was advancing. He lingered along and in September, 1891, was stricken with a shock which left him helpless and bedridden. He remained in this condition about two months and died at the hospital November 4, 1891.

In the city of Worcester, which nestles among surrounding hills and near the foot of Mount St. James, is St. John's Cemetery, and there beside his father and mother rests all that was mortal of poor Tony Hart.

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

(This is the first song sung by Tony Hart, playing his first engagement with the Arlington Minstrels.)

PUT ME IN MY LITTLE BED.

Oh, birdie! I am tired now,
 I do not care to hear you sing;
 You've sung your happy songs all day,
 Now put your head beneath your wing;
 I'm sleepy, too, as I can be.
 And, sister, when my prayer is said,
 I want to lay me down to rest;
 So put me in my little bed.

CHORUS.

Come, sister, come, kiss me "good-night,"
 For I my evening prayer have said:
 I'm tired now, and sleepy, too;
 Come, put me in my little bed.

Oh, sister! what did mother say
 When she was called to heaven away?
 She told me always to be good
 And never, never go astray.
 I can't forget the day she died:
 She placed her hand upon my head;
 She whispered softly, "Keep, my child"—
 And then they told me she was dead!

CHORUS.

Come, sister, come, kiss me "good-night,"
 For I my evening prayer have said:
 I'm tired now, and sleepy, too;
 Come, put me in my little bed.

DAVID REED, familiarly known as "Dave" Reed, the well-known veteran minstrel, was born in New York city, November 18, 1830, and in 1842, at the age of twelve, made his debut at Thorpe's Museum on Broadway, near Grand street, as a dancer, receiving for his services \$1 per week. Shortly after his first appearance his salary was increased 12½ cents per week, and he began to feel that he was rising in his profession. He appeared in black face, and often recalled the difficulty experienced by performers in those days in removing the make-up, which was made of burnt cork, grated, and mixed with hog's lard. In those days Mr. Reed's most popular song was called "Cuddy Co Dinko Bim." A man named Burtis, who conducted the museum end of the enterprise, offered Reed \$2 a week to travel with him in the summer with a tented performance and the youngster gladly accepted the engagement. It was customary at the time for the patrons,



DAVE REED, As
 "Sally Come Up."

if they were pleased with the performer, to throw pennies on the stage, and Reed often received in this way as much as \$1.50 per week, and once in Poughkeepsie the bombardment was so heavy that he was \$9 richer at the end of the week. The manager offered to mind all of the pennies for the lad and agreed to give them back to him, together with his salary in bulk when they returned to New York. The season closed in Newburg, and when Reed arrived at the dock he found that the manager had vanished. His next engagement was at the Palermo,

at Broadway and Chambers street, but he remained there a very short time. He next went to the Hall of Novelty, at Centre and Pearl streets, where he stayed for two years. He was tendered a testimonial and realized \$36, the tickets being sold at 6 cents each. For the next three seasons he was with Seth Howe's Circus. At the close of this engagement he joined Spalding & Rogers' Circus, which operated a "floating palace" up and down the Mississippi. For eight years Reed remained with this company and then came back to New York. He found that the minstrels had not changed their methods during his absence, and he determined to get up something new. He secured a song called "Sally, Come Up," bought himself a gorgeous suit of clothes, and opened in Cincinnati with the first neat song and dance act ever seen in America. He was seen by Buckley, who engaged him for Buckley's Serenaders at a big salary, and his act was the talk of every town the company played.

He made a reputation as end man in Dan Bryant's Minstrels when he joined them in the seventies and was one of the first men to use bones (the originator of bone playing in America being Frank Brower) and continued to use his song of "Sally, Come Up."

R. M. Hooley then offered him the position of end-man and he filled that position for two years, six months of that time being spent in Brooklyn. Dan and Neil Bryant having secured a minstrel hall in Tammany Building, Fourteenth street, New York, where Reed joined their company and made one of the hits of his life singing "Shoo-Fly" with Dan Bryant. They rehearsed on the sly and sprang the song on the company and audience as a surprise. It made a tremendous hit and Bryant had the name of the song on every billboard in New York before the week was over. "Shoo-Fly" was sung for 400 nights and speculators were on hand to sell tickets to late arrivals.

With Ben Cotton, Reed started a company called Cotton & Reed's Minstrels, which prospered for a while but finally went to the wall.

David Reed was married to Miss Emma R. Willard, April 4, 1869. For several years in the early 1900s Mr. Reed appeared in vaudeville with his wife and children, making a company of seven, called the Reed Birds, with which the veteran played up to about 1904, when he was forced to retire, much against his will, on account of old age. He died at his home, 859 East 163d street, New York city, on Wednesday, December 5, 1906, aged seventy-six years. The funeral was held on Friday, December 7, of that year and interment was in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was survived by a widow, two daughters, Emma Eugenie and Winnie Estelle, and three sons, Dave, Luman Lewis and Alfred Sheldon, all living at present.

Reed was one of the early Corks, but there is no record of his ever having been an Elk.

SALLY, COME UP.

As sung by Dave Reed.

Massa's gone to town the news to hear,
 And he has left de overseer
 To look to all the niggers here,
 While I make love to Sally.

She's such a belle,
 A real dark swell,
 She dresses so slick and looks so well,
 Dar's not a gal like Sally!

CHORUS:

Sally, come up! Oh, Sally, go down!
 Sally, come twist your heel around;
 De old man he's gone down to town,
 Oh, Sally, come down de middle.
 Last Monday night I gave a ball,
 And I invite the niggers all;
 The thick, the thin, the short, the tall,
 But none came up to Sally!
 And at de ball,
 She did lick 'em all;
 Black Sal was de fairest gal ob all—
 My lubly, charming Sally.

CHORUS—Sally, come up! etc.

De fiddle was played by Pompey Jones,
 Uncle Néd he shook de bones,
 Joe played on de pine-stick stones,
 But dey couldn't play to Sally!
 She's got a foot
 To fill out the boot,
 So broad, so long, as a gum tree root,
 Such a foot has Sally!

CHORUS—Sally, come up! etc.

Sally has got a lubly nose,
 Flat across her face it grows,
 It sounds like thunder when it blows,
 Such a lubly nose has Sally!
 She can smell a rat,
 So mind what you're at;
 It's rader sharp, aldough it's flat,
 Is de lubly nose ob Sally!

CHORUS—Sally, come up! etc.

De oder night I said to she,
 "I'll hab you, if you'll hab me."
 "All right," says she, "I do agree."
 So I smash up wid Sally.
 She's rader dark,
 But quite up to de mark;
 Neber was such a girl for a lark,
 Such a clipper girl!

CHORUS—Sally, come up! etc.

GEORGE GUY, SR., was born in Castle street, Holborn, London, England, January 20, 1822. He made his first appearance in the theatrical profession at Sadler's Wells Theatre, London, when a boy, and later came to America, in 1849, and began playing in opera companies, although in what capacity is not known. In 1866 he joined Kelly & Leon's Minstrels at 720 Broadway, New York city, and was with them for several years as a balladist, and playing some of the leading roles in the burlesque operas being presented by that organization in black face at that time. In 1869 he went to Europe with Smith & Taylor's Minstrels, accompanied by his two sons, George and William. He was stage manager of Kerwin & Rankin's Hibernian Minstrels, at which time he took the name of G. G. Shannon. For a long time he was manager of Acker's Varieties, in Troy, N. Y.; after which time he with his boys traveled over the country, being known as the Guy Family, which consisted of father, mother, one daughter and six sons, acquiring a reputation as vocalists, musicians, comedians, etc. Later they changed the name of their organization to the Guy Brothers' Minstrels and as such have continued by the surviving members of the family up to the present time.

Mr. Guy died at his home in Springfield, Mass., on February 23, 1895, at the age of seventy-three. He was one of the very early Elks, as well as being one of the "Jolly Corks," and he stands as No. 30 on the membership roll of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks. William H. Guy, one of his sons, died February 26, 1906, at the age of fifty-two, and was a member of Fairmont, W. Va., Lodge, No. 294, B. P. O. Elks.



GUS WILLIAMS.

GUS WILLIAMS was born in the city of New York, at No. 119 Bowery, July 19, 1848, of German and Irish parentage. His father was born in Poland, his mother in Cork, Ireland. He ran away from home in 1861, and went to Indiana, and enlisted there in August, 1862, in Company F, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as musician, and in 1864 was attached to the headquarters of the fourth army corps as private orderly to Gen. D. S. Stanley, where he remained until the close of the war. While in camp at Huntsville, Ala., a dramatic company came there, and, with permission from his general, he made his first appearance on any stage with the J. B. Ashton Dramatic Company, in November, 1864, as Carney in "The Private's Legacy." Upon being mustered out in June, 1865, he immediately

went to Louisville, Ky., and played for George Lea, singing character songs; also in Nashville, Tenn., at Tom Poland's Varieties. He came East in 1866, and on February 15, 1866, started to give a rehearsal to Bob Butler, at

444 Broadway, and when he arrived there found the building was on fire. He then offered his services to Tony Pastor, at 201 Bowery, but was not wanted at that time. He then sang at the principal "Free and Easies," in New York, such as John Ireland's "Star," the "House of Commons," the "Hong Que," and "Harry Clifton's," also at "Harrison's Shades," in Brooklyn, also at "Harry Hill's," in Houston street, during the evenings, being engaged in mercantile business in the daytime. Also traveled at odd times, between 1866 and 1867, with small troupes, such as Fred Rouse's combination; Prof. Henderson, magician; Hazels Variety Troupe; also sang at various temperance meetings in New York during that time, when he first wrote and sung, "Kaiser, don't you want to buy a dorg?" On November 9, 1867, he made his first appearance at Tony Pastor's, 201 Bowery, New York city, singing character songs, such as old man, Irish, swell, and Dutch, and was known as "The American Star Comique." He continued this style of business until 1874, when he commenced to sing Dutch dialect songs altogether. Commenced to star on the legitimate stage on August 30, 1879, in the comedy of "Our German Senator." After that he produced "Wanted, a Carpenter," August 25, 1881; "One of the Finest," June 19, 1882; "Captain Mishler," May 26, 1884; "Oh! What a Night," April 11, 1885; "Kepler's Fortunes," June 7, 1886. The next season he was with Hermann's Trans-Atlantics. The following season he was with "U & I." He also appeared in the following named plays, which were not successes: "His Only Daughter," for three performances; "The Squire of Leedsville," for seven performances; "Faust, the Hatter," for three performances. Mr. Williams' right name was Gustave A. Leweck, which was changed by law to Gus Williams, in 1880. He was the first man to write and sing successfully Dutch patter songs. Mr. Williams was the man who introduced Buffalo Bill to P. T. Barnum. Williams was also the first performer to play a piano on the stage. He got George S. Knight his first appearance on the stage. When Tony Pastor went to Broadway, Williams wrote sixty songs in twenty weeks. About four out of that number lived. Williams was the only white-faced performer with Haverly. Gus Williams is an artist who has a style which is hard to imitate.

The following named people have at some time during their career appeared in Mr. Williams' companies: Maud Adams, Eddie Foy, the four Cohens, Ross and Fenton, and numerous others. Among some of his successful songs may be mentioned: "Kaiser, Don't You Want to Buy a Dorg?" "Happy Little Deitcher," "Die Deitcher Gal Vot Vinked of Me," "Sauerkraut," "Mygel Snyder's Party," "Seven Oud," "Vot's de Brice of Beans, Jake?" "A Dollar, Fifteen Cents," "Don't Give the Name a Bad Place," "I'm Just Going Down to the Gate," "You Never Miss the Lager Till the Keg Runs Dry," and numerous others. He was also author of the following named sentimental songs: "See That My Grave Is Kept Green," "Pretty Little Dark Blue Eyes," "Home Once More," "Don't Forget Mother," and others. He was the first to introduce on the stage recitations at the close of his act and was the first to recite, "Listen to the Water Mill," "Somebody's Mother," "The Signal of Sorrow," "Hello," "Pipe Dreams," "Forget It," "Jake, the Coward," and many others. He was associated with Thomas Canary as manager of the Olympic Theatre, 622 Broadway, New York city, in 1877. He was married to Emma Middlebrook, on December 5, 1886, in New York city.

Gus Williams was one of the early Corks, and is thoroughly familiar with all of the "Free and Easies" of the early days. Was an early member of New York Lodge, No. 1, but dimitted, to found and institute Boston Lodge, No. 10, of which he is now a life member.

KAISER, DON'T YOU WANT TO BUY A DORG?

Written and Sung by Gus Williams.

Ash I dook a lemonade de oder day,
 At a blace dat's ober de vay,
 Ven a veller came in and called for a glass of gin,
 Den to me he did say,
 You Kaiser, don't you want to buy a dorg?
 He'll make good sausage meats;
 He's light ash a fairy, dough not very hairy,
 And he has only god dree feets.

CHORUS.

Oh! didn't dat dog look sweet,
 Mid his stumpy tail and only dree feets.
 I told him to go out mit dat dog, he sait he would ven he got an egg-nogg,
 But ash he vent drough de door, he loutly did roar,
 Kaiser, don't you want to buy a dorg?

I followed him, I cannot tole you vy,
 Und I hit him of his mout und in de eye,
 Ven a boliceman made a start, and dook dat fellar's bart,
 Saying for dat I should die.
 He didn't dake me home of de door,
 But to de jail, you see;
 Und mit his leetie club he hit me quite a rub,
 Mit a vicked little laugh at me.

Oh! didn't dat dorg, etc.

Zoon after dat I met him at a ball,
 Und on his nose was a bile;
 He'd de boodle on his arm, vich looked like a charm,
 Und his stumpy dail vas vagging all der vile.
 I vent and dook my oath dat very night,
 Und sait dat boodle I would kill,
 Ven it came of mine side, und laid down and died,
 Und I sent him to de sausage mill.

Oh! didn't dat dorg, etc.

EDMUND WESLEY GOSS was born in Cohoes, N. Y., September 4, 1848, and during the war of 1861 served as a bugler. After leaving the army he then adopted the stage as his profession, making his "first appearance" at Acker's Varieties, in Troy, N. Y. He then joined Cal Wagner's Minstrels, and while with Wagner he met James Fox and they formed a partnership that lasted the rest of his life. The team, then known as Goss and Fox, did an act called "You Will Miss Me When I'm Gone," and they played respectively with Dan Bryant's Minstrels, Fred Wilson's, Simmons and Slocum's Minstrels, and Haverly's Minstrel Companies. They played all the principal variety theatres in the country and in 1879 joined Harrigan and Hart's Company, playing parts in the "Mulligan Guards' Picnic," and continued with Harrigan and Hart up until the time of Goss' death. "Ned" Goss wrote a great many darkey songs, most of which they sung as a team, his partner, "Jim" Fox, doing the "wench." Some of the old-time darkey songs written by Ned Goss and made popular by them were: "Oh! I'll Meet You Dar" (also sung by Lotta), "Sweet Polly Blossom," "Crazy Niggers," "Jubilee," "Dream of the Old Plantation," "I've Come Home," "When You Hear the Bugle," "Get Thee Gone, Man," "Broken of de Day," "Colored Party," and "Jasper and Clotilda." Several songs were written for them by others—"Where You Going, Samuel?" written for Goss and Fox by John McVeigh; "Cousin Susan," written for them by Eddie Fox, and "Good Bye, Liza Jane," arranged for them by Eddie Fox. "Baby Mine," one of the biggest hits of Goss and Fox, was written by Charles Glidden, and sung at the Theatre Comique, New York city. Of all the songs they sung the ones with which they scored their greatest hits were: "Oh! I'll Meet You Dar," "Lock Dat Lion's Jaw," "Medley of Hymns," "Julia Anna Johnson," "Oh! It's No Use," and "Baby Mine." Ned Goss' last appearance was as one of the quartette in "Paddy Duffy's Cart," in "Squatter Sovereignty," in which he played Jimmy Casey, with Harrigan and Hart, at the Theatre Comique, New York city. He died of pneumonia in New York city, on April 16, 1882, aged thirty-four years, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y. Goss married Nellie Fox, a native of Troy, N. Y., in that city, in 1868 (although she was in no way related to James Fox, his old partner). One child, Charles E. Goss, his son, is now living in Albany, N. Y. Goss was one of the early "Jolly Corks" and some years later joined San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, and dimitted to New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., being No. 732 on the membership roll, affiliated April 24, 1881.

LOCK DAT LION'S JAW.

As Originally Sung by Goss and Fox.

We'll lock dat lion's jaw,
 We'll lock dat lion's jaw,
 We'll lock dat lion's jaw,
 When we get on Canaan's shore,
 Little children, can't you hold on, hold on,
 We'll get home by and by.
 Little children, can't you hold on, hold on,
 We'll get on Canaan's shore,
 Sunday morning.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

Hold your light, Monday morning,
 Hold your light, Tuesday morning,
 Hold your light on Mount Calvary.
 Hold your light, Monday morning,
 Hold your light, Tuesday morning,
 Hold your light on Mount Calvary.

We'll hold old Jonah down,
 We'll hold old Jonah down,
 We'll hold old Jonah down,
 When we get on Canaan's shore,
 Little children, can't you hold on, hold on,
 We'll get home by and by,
 Little children, can't you hold on, hold on,
 We'll land on Canaan's shore,
 Sunday morning.

Hold your light, Monday morning,
 Hold your light, Tuesday morning,
 Hold your light on Mount Calvary.
 Hold your light, Monday morning,
 Hold your light, Tuesday morning,
 Hold your light on Mount Calvary.

BABY MINE.

One of the Greatest Hits Made by Goss and Fox, at the Theatre Comique, New
 York City.

Written Expressly for Them by Charles Glidden.

I've a baby in Kalamazoo,
 Baby mine—baby mine;
 He can skip the tra-la-la-loo,
 Baby mine—baby mine.
 He swings on our back gate,
 Tackles peaches by the crate,
 On a fishball he can skate,
 Baby mine—baby mine,
 He can eat a barrel of cake,
 Baby mine.

He makes faces at the women,
 Baby mine—baby mine,
 In a soup bowl he goes swimming,
 Baby mine—baby mine.
 Out of the ash-pan we do yank him,
 In his high chair we do plank him,

Oh, heavens, how we spank him,
Baby mine—baby mine.
His face would cave a bank in,
Baby mine.

At the table he is queer,
Baby mine—baby mine;
Stuffs the pan-cakes in his ear,
Baby mine—baby mine.
Rubs molasses on his nose,
Spills the mustard on his clothes,
He jabs the hash between his toes,
Baby mine—baby mine,
And we wash him with a hose,
Baby mine.

JAMES FOX was born of Irish parentage, Thomas Fox and Elizabeth Walsh, in Little Falls, N. Y., March 28, 1853. When thirteen years old, he went to Herkimer, N. Y., and appeared at the opera house there, in "The Essence of Old Virginia," and when fourteen years old he learned the confectionery trade with P. Wilson & Co., Little Falls, N. Y.; later he was engaged as candy maker with White and Rising, of Syracuse, N. Y. While there he appeared several times in the Barton Opera House, doing song and dance specialties. His older brother, Ned Fox, was running a show under the name of Fox and Blume. Ned Fox would not take or advise his younger brother to go on the stage, but this was his ambition. It was in the summer of 1872 that "Jim" engaged with a traveling company, and on their parades played the snare drum. While parading one of the streets of a western city, he tells of seeing one of his brother's *pictures* on a billboard. He yelled with joy and stood still playing the drum until the rest of the parade had gone a block. It was near this time that Ned saw that he was bound to be an actor, so their company engaged him. The company was then (Ned) Fox and Denier. He next joined the Harrigan and Hart Company, in 1877—his specialty was eccentric comedy—and remained with them for eight years, after which he was one season with the Pat Rooney Company, in "Pat's Wardrobe." Some of Fox's favorite songs were: "Sing in the Golden Choir," "Push Those Clouds Away," and several lullabies. Some of his specialty work was done in black face. In "McSorley's Inflation," and also in the "Skidmore Guards," he sung in black face. In 1884, he married Miss Ursula Vanderburgh, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

James Fox met Ned Goss at a time when the latter was playing with Cal Wagner's Minstrels, and they then formed a partnership that lasted up to the time of Goss's death. The team was known as Goss and Fox for a number of years, and they played with Dan Bryant's Minstrels, Fred Wilson's, Simmons and Slocum's Minstrels, and Haverly's Minstrel Companies. They then played the principal variety houses throughout the country until 1879, when they joined the Harrigan and Hart forces. James Fox died in Amsterdam, N. Y., November 10, 1887, aged thirty-four years, and was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Little Falls, N. Y. Fox was one of the early "Jolly Corks," and some years later joined

New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., No. 743 on the membership roll, being initiated November 13, 1881, advanced December 18, 1881.

THOMAS G. GAYNOR was born *circa* 1843. He acted as treasurer of Hooley's Minstrel Hall, in Brooklyn, N. Y., during the late sixties. He had been out of the profession for a number of years before his death, which occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 14, 1903, aged sixty years. His remains were buried in Elks' Rest, Evergreen cemetery, New York, May 17, 1903. Thomas G. Gaynor was an early "Cork," and an early member of the New York Elks (single organization), being initiated and advanced August 16, 1868, and was No. 44 on the membership roll.

JAMES GAYNOR was born in the city of Troy, N. Y., *circa* 1839. He was a native of the United States; was an old time minstrel. He was admitted to the Long Island State Hospital at Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 30, 1877, and was transferred to King's Park State Hospital, King's Park, Long Island, N. Y., on March 5, 1889. He died in the latter hospital on May 20, 1906, aged sixty-seven years, and was buried in the hospital cemetery there, May 29, 1906. In the records of the Long Island State Hospital, where he was first taken, two addresses of survivors are of record: His sister, Miss K. L. Gaynor, and his mother, Mrs. Anastasia Gaynor. James Gaynor was one of the early "Corks" and an early member of the New York Elks (single organization), being initiated April 19, 1869, and was No. 14 on the membership roll.

ANDY McKEE (formerly of McKee & Rogers) was born in Little Rock, Ark., May 11, 1844. Had a show of his own in Chattanooga, Tenn., during the armistice between the two armies encamped there in 1863. Immediately after the war he entered the profession, opening at the Canterbury at Cairo, Ill., July 10, 1865, and followed this with other engagements at Memphis, New Orleans, St. Louis and Cincinnati. In 1867 he joined Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels as a song and dance man, remaining with that show until May, 1868, when he joined Hooley's Minstrels, the traveling show, at Newburg, N. Y. Upon their return to New York city McKee opened at Wood's Museum, at Thirtieth and Broadway, where he was a decided success, being the originator of an eccentric style of dancing, mingled with funny falls and awkward burlesque tumbling. From this point his salary rapidly increased, and he began a series of engagements in the then first-class variety houses, Howard Athenæum, Boston; Park Theatre, Brooklyn; Theatre Comique, Broadway, New York. He then joined Billy Manning's Minstrels, taking the place of Billy Emerson, and continued a strong favorite for some time, opening with Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels, where he filled a successful engagement. The next season he returned to Manning's Minstrels, and remained with that organization until the great "Chicago fire of 1871."

In Chicago, in 1871, McKee formed a partnership with Stevie Rogers, under the team name of McKee & Rogers. Their first act was a male and female dancing act, full of originality, which advanced them to the front rank of double song and dance teams. After playing engagements all over the country their first season together, they joined Moore & Burgess' Minstrels, London, England, in 1873. On their return to America they played a summer tour with the Tony

Pastor Company in 1875. March 3, 1876, Steve Rogers died. Andy McKee returned to Europe and after playing the Hollingshead Theatre, in the Strand, and H. H. Hamilton's "Trip Around the World," McKee joined hands with Petrie, Fish, Dixon & McKee, and again returned to London, joined Lew Simmons and Charlie Sutton and went to South Africa, where they played through the country until the death of the Prince Imperial of France, when all amusements were stopped in honor of France. Andy then returned to America in 1880, taking for a partner John F. Byrnes, later of Byrnes Bros.' "Eight Bells" company. Going West, after the burning of the Chicago Academy of Music, playing Kansas City, San Francisco, Portland, Los Angeles, Seattle, in which last named city, in 1890, he gave up the show business and entered other business; but at the present writing he says, at sixty-five years—a mere kid—he may return to the profession and give the public another dose of originality.

McKee was a "Jolly Cork" in New York in the early days, and when the Elks were organized, mingled and associated with Thomas G. Riggs, George F. McDonald, George W. Thompson, Charles A. Vivian and others, when they met in Military Hall, over Kline's, in the Bowery, but never joined the Elks.

DANCING IN THE BARN.

Words by Andy McKee.

Oh, we'll meet at de ball in de evening,
 Kase I love to pass de time away,
 Wid Clementina, Consitina,
 And my Angemima Mina May.
 Den we'll balance all to one another,
 Like de ship dat's going round de Horn;
 Den we'll meet you, yes we'll greet you,
 While dancing in the barn.

CHORUS.

As we move so gracefully, (Break) we're as happy as can be, (Break)
 Den swing your partners all together,
 Kase now's the time for you to learn,
 Banjo ringin', niggers singing, and dancing in the barn.

Den we's off to work in the morning,
 Singin' as we go out to the field,
 Picking cotton, all else forgotten,
 Except to see how much de ground do yield.
 De black folks are happy while together,
 It's funny for to hear them tell a yarn,
 About a lover wid kisses smother,
 While dancing in the barn.

CHORUS.

As we move, etc.
 (Dance.)

STEPHEN ROGERS, better known as "Stevie" Rogers, was born in Elmira, N. Y., December 7, 1853, and first appeared on the stage in his native place, May 20, 1865, with Tillotson's Minstrels, doing a clog dance with Master John O'Brien. He continued to perform with minstrel companies, notably Cal. Wagner's, Wright & De Coss', W. W. Newcomb's, and R. M. Hooley's, and in variety theatres; and while in St. Louis, Mo., in 1871, he formed a partnership with James Andrew H. McKee, and they together made their first appearance at the Fifth Street Opera House in that city, November 10, in the sketch of "Rebecca Jane." Thereafter they performed in many of the principal variety theatres and minstrel halls of the country. On October 15, 1873, they sailed for London, England, having been engaged by G. W. Moore (who returned with them) to perform with Moore & Burgess' Minstrels in London, England. They made a pronounced success there, and during their engagement they often performed their specialties at the Gaiety Theatre, London, appearing without cork upon their faces.

They arrived here from England, March 31, 1875, and at once joined Tony Pastor's Traveling Company, with which they continued during the entire summer; and when Mr. Pastor opened his new theatre, 585 Broadway, on October 4, they were among the company, and so continued until October 30. After fulfilling a few provincial engagements, they returned to New York city and commenced at the Globe Theatre, where they continued to appear in their specialties until Mr. Rogers was taken ill, and then Mr. McKee continued to work single-handed. Mr. Rogers contracted the infectious disease (black small-pox) from which he died by visiting a lady friend who was ill and subsequently died from the same cause. During his illness he was visited by some of his professional associates who were in no danger of the contagion by reason of having previously suffered from it and recovered; they did all in their power to alleviate his sufferings and make him comfortable.

He died in New York city, March 3, 1876, after an illness of less than two weeks' duration. He left an aged father and mother and many friends and acquaintances to mourn his early death, as he was only twenty-three. He was a faithful and dutiful son, and for a long time he sent his father \$50 every month out of his earnings. This act of filial duty alone gives a true estimate of his character. He was an early "Cork" but never an Elk.

"ONLY ANOTHER."

TO THE MEMORY OF "STEVIE" ROGERS, AND INSCRIBED TO
HIS FATHER AND MOTHER.

By William Devere.

Only another one gone with the angels,
Only another we cannot replace;
Only another heart stilled from its beating,
Only another in Death's cold embrace.
Only another has crossed the dark river,
Only another has seen the bright shore:

Only another soul happy forever,
 Only another—our Stevie's no more.

Only another—poor mother is weeping;
 Only another is looking above,
 Only another is listening the greeting
 From the dear voice in that great home of love.
 Only another old father is bowing,
 Low with the grief he can scarcely endure;
 Only another poor heart is now breaking,
 Murmuring sadly, "Our Stevie's no more."

Only another is missed from the green-room,
 'Mid the gay throng that are clustering there;
 Only another is "not in the programme,"
 Only another is free from all care.
 Mute be the orchestra, turn down the footlights,
 Hushed be the sound of the welcome encore.
 For the Great Prompter has rung down the curtain
 Upon our darling—dear Stevie's no more.

* * * * *

No more? Oh, yes: for the soul is immortal—
 Look up above at some bright little star;
 Try to imagine the eye of your darling
 Watching dear father and mother afar;
 Try to believe that He ever is with you;
 Always remember that you were his love—
 He takes but those that are nearest and dearest,
 Folding them first in the arms of His love.

REBECCA JANE.

(Written by Walter Bray.)

As performed only by McKee & Rogers.

Here we darkies come a-singing,
 With our merry voices ringing,
 For everything looks bright and gay,
 For 'tis the darkies gala day.

CHORUS.

Oh, glory (symp) : oh, glory (symp) :
 Rebecca Jane, wake up, I say :
 For don't you see 'tis break of day?—
 Hallelujah, come dis way,
 And join us in de Jubilee.

Massa told us today
 There was no work, so we might play;
 So with the bones and tambo we
 Hoop up the dance and jamboree.
 Oh, glory, etc.

I love a gal with all my might,
 Her name it is Malinda White;
 I feel so very good tonight,
 I could throw myself clean cut of sight.
 Oh, glory, etc.

WILLIAM WEST (COX). better known as "Billy" West, was born in Leicester, England, May 3, 1837, and at the age of six was brought to America and was reared in New York city and Philadelphia. He learned to play the banjo when a boy, and made his first start in the theatrical profession as a banjo player in 1857 on the fair grounds at Hamilton, Ohio. In 1860-61, West appeared at Ike Burtis' Varieties in Brooklyn. He followed the tented shows for several years, always doing black-face. During the war, when minstrelsy was at its height of popularity, he joined the burnt-cork branch of the profession, playing with Duprez & Greene, Duprez & Benedict, Bryant's, Wood's, Hooley, Morris Brothers', San Francisco, and most of the other minstrel troupes or "bands," playing to big houses in those times. The first four-team to appear together in a song and dance specialty were Lew Benedict, Pankhurst, Collins and West, and this was many years before the "Original Big Four" specialty team of Lester, Allen, Smith and Waldron became famous. West was with Hooley in Brooklyn when he was running both the Court Street Opera House and what is now known as the Novelty Theatre, in Williamsburgh. Archie Hughes and Fayette Welch were the end men at the Court street house and Charlie Reynolds and Billy West were doing the ends, West as "bones," at the Williamsburgh theatre. Late in the sixties West met Johnnie Queen, a good clog dancer, who came from Boston, and soon after their acquaintance they formed a partnership, doing songs and dances and a half-music and half-fun turn or "act," Queen as the funny coon and West with the banjo—a style of work better remembered as being done by Schoolcraft & Coes. For some years following Queen & West appeared alternately in variety and minstrelsy; and they were playing with Pat Rooney's road company at the time when Harrigan & Hart opened the second Theatre Comique on upper Broadway, and they threw up their road engagement to work on Broadway. Queen died in the midst of the run of "Cordelia's Aspirations," and West continued with Harrigan & Hart until the theatre burned down, December 23, 1884, and went with them to the Park, and later to the Fourteenth Street Theatre, where Harrigan and Hart separated. West *then* went with Harrigan to Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, to what is now known as the Herald Square Theatre. West was with Harrigan & Hart for twenty-two years. He was the "original," like all the others, in parts assigned them, in characters introduced in the Harrigan & Hart productions, the plays being written to fit the company. In 1881, West was the Ephraim Shroud in "The Major." In 1882 he created Beauregard Claybourne in "McAllister's Legacy"; D'Arcy

Livingston in "Mordecai Lyons"; Gabe Jackson in "The Muddy Day"; Emanuel Shadrack in "Pete"; Hop Sing in "Investigation"; Theophilus Grasp in "The Mulligan Guards' Picnic"; Orlando Tucker in "Mulligan Guards' Christmas"; Caleb Jackson in "4-11-44"; Senator Lightning in "McSorley's Inflation"; Barnum Brock, of the Burnt Rag, in "Notoriety"; Asa Munday in "Marty Malone"; Skimmy Schermahorn in "Waddy Googan"; Ref. Bloomfield in "The O'Reagans"; Roscoe Walker in "The Grip"; Paudeen in "The Logaire"; Hog Eye in "Dan's Tribulations"; Solomon Sheerer in "Squatter Sovereignty"; and Silas Longmetre in "Old Lavender." When the company left Harrigan's Theatre to go on the road, West took the character of Smoke, that Johnnie Wild, who had passed away, had originated, and in which he became as popular as Harrigan had made himself as Lavender. The road company broke up and disbanded in Seattle. West was the possessor of a deep, strong voice, and when Harrigan disbanded he went into comic opera, singing bass parts. He was for some time with "Little Christopher, Jr.," and that engagement was the last played by West before his retirement, in about 1901-02. He originated a character in each of Harrigan's plays. West is seventy-one years old. In the Theatre Comique days his figure was as straight as an Indian; his walk vigorous and impetuous, almost a rush; his voice strong, deep, and sonorous as a bell. He played white-face character parts in Harrigan's plays. In West's early days the theatres played but one matinee a week—quite a contrast to the "two-a-day" requirements of today in many theatres. Queen & West used to do "Morning Glories," "Shoo-Fly," or "Let Me Be," with Johnnie Queen as a wench and West doing the old coon.

Shoo! fly, don't bother me;
 Shoo! fly, don't bother me;
 Shoo! fly, don't bother me;
 I belong to Company G.

This was one of the most popular song crazes of that period, and was sung by Lotta at Niblo's, Queen & West at the San Francisco Opera House, Dan Bryant and Dave Reed at Bryant's, McKee & Dougherty at the Globe, Pankhurst & Collins at the Comique, and Connor and Bradley at Tony Pastor's.

West was one of the early "Corks" and No. 192 on the membership roll of the New York Elks (single organization), being initiated therein March 27, 1870; advanced September 4, 1870. West is still living, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORAL JIM AND I.

A song (and comic drill) composed specially for Queen & West,
 by Rollin Howard.

Corporal. Just look at us and you may know
 Our likes before have ne'er been seen;
 We both belong to Company "Q,"
 And dressed so gay as a "Horse Marine."

Recruit. It's our delight, both day and night,
 At tap of the drum to be ready to fight:

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

And willing for our country to die,
Is nobby Corporal Jim and I.

CHORUS.

Corporal. Oh, my! ain't we happy?
Recruit. Just as happy as we can be.
Corporal. For we're going into town,
Recruit. The pretty girls to see. (Drill introduced.)
Both. Then come and be a horse marine—
A gayer life there ne'er was seen:
So pluck up courage, come and try,
And be like Corporal Jim and I.

Corporal. Today we left the camping-ground,
To march to town, the sights to see;
With martial air, and looks so grand,
The ladies' pets we like to be.

Recruit. You should see us when to town we go;
The girls at us sweetest flowers do throw;
They kiss their hands and vainly try
To win both Corporal Jim and I.

Chorus.

Corporal. Now tell me, ain't we handsome and sweet?
Can you blame the girls if they weep and sigh
As they gaze on our form and little feet?—
To please the dears, our best we try.

Recruit. But we must leave you, to town to go,
To shoot some arrows from Cupid's bow;
For a little while you must say good-bye
To nobby Corporal Jim and I.

Chorus.

MATT. WHEELER was born in Switzerland on March 4, 1843. Came to America with his parents when he was about two years old and received his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia. He made his first appearance in the theatrical profession with Joe Miller's Minstrels at Sanford's Opera House, in Harrisburg, Pa., the season of 1864-5. He then went to the Melodeon of Baltimore, Md., when it was under the management of Robert Gardner. His next engagement was as stage manager of the Valley Varieties Theatre, at Winchester, Va., in the summer of 1865, which was the first successfully operated theatre in the Shenandoah valley. He next went to Long's Varieties in Philadelphia, and was there for two seasons. He then had two long engagements at Kernan's Theatre in Baltimore, Md., when that house was under the management of James L. and Hugh Kernan. The season of 1868 he was engaged at

the American Theatre in Baltimore, Md. In 1869 he played a very successful dramatic engagement at the Maryland Institute in that same city, playing such characters as Wool in "The Hidden Hand," Tom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and Dick Blinker in "Maggie, the Charity Child." In 1870 he was working at Mortimer's Varieties in Philadelphia, and in 1871 he was traveling with Bishop's Serenaders. In 1871-2 he traveled with Morris Brothers' Minstrels, of Boston. In 1873-4 he was with Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels at the Arch Street Opera House in Philadelphia. In 1874-5 with Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels at the Eleventh Street Opera House, Philadelphia. In 1876-7 he was traveling with Haverly's Minstrels. The season of 1877-8 he went back again to Carncross' Minstrels, and was still at that old house when Mr. Carncross retired. He was at the old Eleventh Street Opera House, Philadelphia, when Frank Dumont assumed its management, and has played a season and a part of a season at that house since, and was still playing there at the last fall of the curtain at that the oldest minstrel hall in the world on May 17, 1909. He has retired and now lives in Philadelphia, Pa. Matt. Wheeler was one of the "Jolly Corks" in New York city.

OSCAR WILLIS, right name Oscar Henry McLain, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 14, 1843. He was the third oldest son of five children, three boys and two girls, of Benjamin and Susan S. McLain. His father was born in Ireland and came to Pittsburg when a boy and worked his way up until he became one of the leading hat manufacturers of Pittsburg; became very rich and was of a religious turn of mind and strongly opposed to his son Oscar going into the "show business." The elder McLain at one time donated \$30,000 to build a church in his adopted city, and it still stands at the corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburg, and is at present used by the Salvation Army. Oscar's mother was born in Pittsburg.

Oscar Willis made his first appearance upon the stage at the old Masonic Hall, or Athenæum, Pittsburg, in the fall of 1855 with John Hart in a minstrel show as a banjoist and Ethiopian comedian. From that time on he continued in the minstrel profession. Later he organized and took out on the road the Willis & McAndrews' Minstrels (this was the "Old Watermelon Man"); he then went with Schoolcraft, Coes & Willis' Minstrels; then joined Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels: then to Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels, and afterwards with Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels, and then played with several minor organizations. He always played the "bone end" and did a banjo turn in the olio. At one time he went to South America when a boy, running away from home with a man by the name of Willis, and went to the Isthmus of Panama to help in the work of installing the telegraph system in that country. From that time on he took the name of "Oscar Willis." He was a comedian well known to the variety stage, having performed for a number of years in many of the principal theatres of the country. He then was manager of a theatre in New Haven, Conn. His last engagement was at the Bismarck Opera House, in Bismarck, then known as Dakota territory, when the house was under the management of Sam Whitney. In Baltimore, Md., he married Augusta Lamareux, vocalist and dancer, on November 16, 1867. She died in Omaha, Neb., September 30, 1875. Willis died suddenly of consumption at the Custer Hotel, in Bismarck, Dakota territory.

August 18, 1881, aged thirty-eight years. He was buried in the old Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburg, Pa. He was one of the "Jolly Corks" in New York city.

WILLIAM WELCH, of the team of Welch and Rice, according to one account, was born in Baltimore, Md., December 20, 1850, while another account credits the place of his birth to Harrisburg, Pa., in 1849. It is said that in 1859 he played with Sam Sanford's Minstrels, and later joined Buckley's Serenaders. Although Buckley's Serenaders, as such, had ceased to exist before his professional career had well begun, yet he may have performed a short engagement with George Swaine Buckley's Party. It is certain, however, that he did not appear with Sam Sanford in 1859, and there is some reason to question that he was born in both Baltimore and Harrisburg. His cosmic debut was virtually made nowhere in the sense that it occurred in a spot not readily ascertainable. Many years ago, so the story goes, his parents emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, and that they did not reach the jurisdictional limits soon enough for the boy to claim America as his birthplace, which was also a drawback to the famous melo-dramatic actor, who has been symbolized in the line, "Wake Me Up When Kirby Dies!"

J. Hudson Kirby has often been credited to Brooklyn, N. Y., merely because his parents there set up their lares and penates; so it is probable that Welch has been assigned to Baltimore and Harrisburg, because his parents may have halted in the former place before they located in the latter, where Welch's mother is still living. It was in Harrisburg that young Welch became acquainted with the youngster who was destined to be his partner in professional life. It has been supposed that they entered their ranks together. It was not so. They were school fellows in Harrisburg until 1863. During 1863-4 Welch began earning \$3 a week by jig-dancing at Sam Sanford's Opera House—the same Harrisburg Theatre, by the way, that the once well-to-do minstrel staked on George B. McClelland's being elected to the Presidency in 1864, which wager the loser "paid like a major," stepping down and out while Fanny Denham's Dramatic Company (of the Rouses and others) was playing there. The boy had worn but four weeks' shoe leather, when the paternal Welch heard of the sand shuffling and put his veto upon it. The jig instinct was scotched but not crushed. It was nurtured and it budded. Therein lies a story. It was three months after original scraping began that Jake Budd prevailed upon the father to let him have the lad, upon which Jake bestowed the pseudonym, "Master Willie Budd," as a preliminary to setting the pedals in motion upon the stage once more, and for good. Meanwhile little Johnny Rice, Welch's schoolmate, had donned the jacket and trunks in which lurked vaudeville fame. He wrote to Billy, and by that means he, too, speedily came under the guidance of Budd. It will be remembered by old-timers that at that period there was a demand for juvenile song and dance teams, and that New York city and Pennsylvania furnished them with attractive names for billing. Stevie Rogers, who died in 1876 on an island near East River, was one of those boys. Cheevers and Kennedy, billed as "The Buffalo Boys," were others. Tom Winnett was another, he and his partner being known as the "Keystone Boys." "Masters Johnny and Willie Budd," as Rice and Welch were billed, were "The Empire boys." They developed into so strong a song and dance pair that about 1872, when Mrs. John Wood returned to this country, they for

several weeks filled out her "Poll" and "My Partner Joe" at Niblo's Garden in New York city. They had then grown too much to be palmed off as kids, and they were billed by their real surnames. One of their engagements under that style was begun at the Arch Street Opera House, Philadelphia, 1871, and they remained there until that theatre was burned, March 20, 1872, afterwards traveling with the Simmons & Slocum Minstrel Company, that had been dispossessed by the fire. In May of that year the party went as far west as San Francisco. The rebuilt opera house was opened in August, and the song and dance artists remained there throughout the season. In July, 1873, they were joined by Sweatnam. They went to San Francisco again on this occasion under Thomas Maguire's management. They returned to the Arch Street Opera House in August, 1874, and at that place they were again associated until November, 1876, when Simmons and Slocum left them and with George Thatcher they organized a minstrel troupe that traveled South and West, Rice and Welch being with the band. The two went back to the Arch Street with Simmons and Slocum at the outset of the season of 1877-8, but staid there only six weeks. Simmons, Slocum & Sweatnam were then the proprietors. The firm dissolved at the close of that season, Sweatnam controlling the Arch until January 11 of the following year, when Welch succeeded him, and it was then the house was known as that of Welch & Rice's Minstrels, that on March 8, 1879, it ended its career of minstrelsy. Welch and Rice had meanwhile traveled for a season (1877-8), from Maine to British Columbia, with J. H. Haverly's Minstrels, closing with them in October, 1878, and opening at W. J. Gilmore's Museum, Philadelphia. In 1879, after Welch had ceased his managerial connection with the opera house, he and Rice went to England with Haverly's Mastodons. Over there they separated, Welch going into the hotel business with another American professional. After having been a Boniface in England for a year or two, he was manager of the Mastodons in 1882-3-4. With here and there an exception, he had been with the Haverly troupes ever after. The last summer of his career he was with William Foote's Chicago experiment, entitled "101 Minstrels," and afterwards he joined the Dockstader party in New York city. It was with them on April 29, 1887, that he last appeared before the public. The authorship of the once popular song and dance, "I'll Meet Her When the Sun Goes Down," has been credited to him. He was a valuable stage manager in minstrelsy and also rendered good service as an author and arranger on sketches to serve as tags. He died in New York city on May 7, 1887, leaving a wife and child. It is not often that a jig-dancer becomes successful, a song and dance hit, an author—even though in a humble way, a minstrel, a stage manager, a house manager, a hotel-keeper abroad among the Cockneys, and again a minstrel stage manager.

Billy Welch was all of these by turns, and some of them for long. Both he and his partner, Rice, were both members of the early "Jolly Corks" in New York.

ELMER JEROME POST, whose stage name was *Louis Nevers*, was a member of the famous Hooley Quartette of Hooley's Minstrels, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was born in Deep River, Conn., and came to New York about 1865. He was one of the early "Jolly Corks"; also an early member of the New York Elks (single organization), being initiated March 7, 1868, and stands No. 13 on the membership roll. He was connected as a singer, in first parts, with many of the

representative minstrel bands of that period, and continued in the profession up until the year 1898, when he retired from the profession to assume the position as engineer in charge of one of the city plants of the Consolidated Gas Company, of New York city, which position he held up to the time of his death, which occurred at Poland Springs, N. Y., on Sunday, July 3, 1904, to which springs he had gone on account of his health; aged about sixty years. He lived for many years at No. 117 West Seventy-ninth street, New York city. A widow survived him. His remains were taken from Poland Springs, via New York city, to, and interred in, the cemetery at Deep River, Conn.

JOHN CORNELIUS RICE (of Welch & Rice), the old-time minstrel, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., November 6, 1852. He attended the same school with William Welch in Harrisburg, and it was through their schoolboy intimacy that sprang their partnership. It began in 1864, at a benefit in Harrisburg for Jake Budd, who afterwards christened them the "Empire Boys." Their first regular engagement was in Baltimore, Md., where they attracted the attention of Lew Simmons, then traveling with Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels. After that, Welch and Rice joined Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels, and then united with Buckley's Sere-naders in Boston, Mass., with whom they traveled five years. On March 6, 1871, they joined Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels in Philadelphia, Pa., with whom they remained for six years, but not consecutively. After one season they played with Billy Sweatnam on the Pacific Coast. About 1878, Welch and Rice parted company, and each did single turns with various minstrel and variety companies. Mr. Rice was taken sick in the fall of 1887, and taken to the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, where he was about two months before he died, of quick consumption, his death occurring on November 23, 1887, aged thirty-five years. He was buried at Mount Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago, in the Elks' Rest of and by Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E. Rice was a member of the early "Corks" in New York.

RICHARD QUILTER, better known as "Dick" Quilter, of the team of Quilter & Goldrich, black-face song and dance team of the latter sixties and seventies, was so closely associated with his partner in his professional work that but little can be said of his work as an individual. After Goldrich's death, Quilter played parts in shows alone, his last engagement of season of 1909 being with "The Traveling Salesman" company. He resides in Boston. Quilter, as well as his partner, Goldrich, is included in George W. Thompson's list of the early "Corks." Joined New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., May 14, 1871; advanced January 7, 1872; being No. 329 on the membership roll.

PETER GOLDRICH, whose right name was MacGoldrick, was born in Trenton, N. J., *circa* 1849. His first appearance on the stage was made with Dan Quilter at Pittsburg in 1868. As a song and dance team the pair made a great success and were together a great many years. In 1876 both members of the team, then known as Quilter & Goldrich, were engaged by Manager Mart. W. Hanley to appear with Harrigan & Hart, then at the old Theatre Comique, on Broadway, New York city. At that time George S. Knight, Nat Goodwin, Delehanty & Hengler, and Kelly & Ryan were members of the company. In black-face characters Mr. Goldrich made a great hit. He went out on the road under

Mr. Hanley's management for a time, but when Tony Hart left Mr. Harrigan he was brought back to New York. When John Wild left Mr. Harrigan, Mr. Goldrich took his place and filled it very acceptably. He was a member of Mr. Harrigan's company for a number of years and up to the time of his death. Near the close of his career, owing to some rheumatic trouble, Goldrich had not danced for a couple of years, but he had good minor parts. He was the Sport in the second act of "Reilly and the 400" who stood around in an aimless way, wearing a crushed hat, with a general rakish air. A race-track ticket hung from a string attached to a buttonhole. His nose was very red, and when one of the dancers at the ball would brush against him there was always a lurch by Goldrich, which looked so natural that it provoked a laugh. There was not a word to the part, but he looked and acted the tipsy sport just back after an unlucky day at the races, with so much cleverness that he made a hit. He was very popular. He died in the Bellevue Hospital, New York city, on June 4, 1891, aged forty-two years. His residence was at 201 West Thirty-third street, New York city. His funeral was held from St. Agnes' Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Father A. Brann officiating, on Sunday afternoon, June 7, 1891, and was in charge of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, of which he was a member for many years. He was a widower, his relatives living in Pittsburg. Interment was in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., in the plot in which Mr. Goldrich had buried his wife several years before.

Mr. Goldrich was a member of the "Corks," and later, on May 14, 1871, was initiated (advanced January 7, 1872) in New York Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. E., being No. 330 on the membership roll.

CHARLES F. SHATTUCK, one of the old-time minstrel performers, was born *circa* 1836. Mr. Shattuck was the second oldest Elk in New York Lodge, and one of the members of the first Lodge of Elks in its infancy. He was the author of the song, "A Hundred Fathoms Deep," and was a clever basso in a minstrel quartette. He had a voice so deep that it nearly rumbled in the lower register. One day while running the scale downward to see how far he could go, some one remarked he must have gone a hundred fathoms deep. He stopped practicing then and there, and wrote the song by that title. He was a great harmonizer and made beautiful arrangements of popular songs and ballads, which male quartettes rendered without accompaniments. He died suddenly in New York city, on November 29, 1905, aged sixty-nine years, and was buried the evening of December 2, of that year, by the B. P. O. Elks of New York Lodge, No. 1, of which lodge he was a P. E. R.

Brother Shattuck was an "Early Cork," and became a member of the New York Elks (single organization), being initiated, and advanced, April 9, 1868, and was No. 24 on the membership roll.

A HUNDRED FATHOMS DEEP.

(A Bass Solo sung by C. F. Shattuck.)

There's a mine of wealth untold

In a hundred fathoms deep;

There's countless stores of earth's red gold

In a hundred fathoms deep;

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

Glitt'ring gems for a thousand brows,
 Curses, prayers, and terrors, vows,
 In a hundred fathoms deep,
 In a hundred fathoms deep,
 In a hundred fathoms deep,
 In a hundred fathoms deep.

The cares of a miser's years,
 In a hundred fathoms deep ;
 The child of a mother's hopes and fears,
 In a hundred fathoms deep ;
 Side by side do they quietly lay,
 The idol of gold and the idol of clay,
 In a hundred fathoms deep ;
 In a hundred fathoms deep ;
 In a hundred fathoms deep ;
 In a hundred fathoms deep.

The Sea King sits on his throne,
 In a hundred fathoms deep,
 And laughs as he claims all for his own,
 In a hundred fathoms deep.
 These are my riches, these my hordes,
 These the treasures my realm affords,
 In a hundred fathoms deep,
 In a hundred fathoms deep,
 In a hundred fathoms deep,
 In a hundred fathoms deep.

CHARLES REYNOLDS. This well-known song and dance performer, of the team of Reynolds Brothers, died in San Francisco, Cal., January 7, 1878, aged twenty-five years. He was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1852, and entered upon a professional career at a very early age. Together with his eldest brother, George, he had performed in most of the principal variety theatres of this country, and they were accounted popular and successful performers. For the past year or more they had confined their professional efforts to the Pacific slope. He peacefully passed away, surrounded by his friends and soothed by the consolations of religion. His funeral, which took place at two o'clock p. m., January 8, was attended by nearly all of the professionals in San Francisco, and a large concourse of friends, to whom he had endeared himself. The pallbearers were John Hart, A. C. Moreland, Frank Lavarnie, F. B. Butler, Ned Barry and John Green. The floral tributes were numerous and tasteful, and after his remains were consigned to their last resting place in Calvary cemetery the grave was literally covered with flowers. Besides his brother George, who was with him, he left his father and mother and a brother to mourn their loss.

OUR LAST FAREWELL.

(In memory of Charley Reynolds, by Frank Lavarnie.)

Another true and much-loved friend.
Has passed from us away ;
And oh, how hard, as near the end,
Our last farewell to say !
But he has gone to realms above—
Its beauties none can tell ;
He's had our long, last look of love—
We've said our last farewell.

Good-bye, old friend ; you're happier now
Than those you've left to mourn ;
The tears you brought from loving hearts
Will flow, now you have gone.
We'll ne'er again your smile behold,
Our hearts with grief will swell ;
We clasp your hand, now cold in death—
Charley, old friend, farewell.

GEORGE REYNOLDS, of Reynolds Brothers, song and dance team, lived some twenty years longer than his brother. He was born in 1850, and died in New York city on March 4, 1895, aged forty-five years. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. Both Charles and George Reynolds were members of the early "Corks."



CHAPTER III.

THE BIRTH AND RISE OF THE B. AND P. O. OF ELKS.

THE FORMATIVE PERIOD.



NE of the several evidences that Vivian's work and ideas were adopted and incorporated into the fabric of the new organization, is that the titles of the officers elected under the new regime were all of Buffalo nomenclature, viz.: Charles A. Vivian, Right Honorable Primo; Richard R. Steirly, First Deputy Primo; William L. Bowron, Second Deputy Primo; James W. Glenn, Third Deputy Primo; William Carleton, (Recording) Secretary; William Sheppard, Corresponding Secretary; Henry Vandemark, Treasurer; William Sheppard, Tiler. The Tiler was appointed, but Sheppard being unable to discharge the duties of both offices, Albert Hall was afterwards appointed Tiler.

After the change of name was adopted on February 16, 1868, and the organization continued under the title of B. P. O. E., Vivian, as Right Honorable Primo, presided at two sessions of the lodge thereafter, February 23 and March 1, 1868. At the session of February 23 he conferred the First Degree upon a number of brothers, among the number being George W. Thompson, who so informed Bro. Meade D. Detweiler when that G. E. R. was making a search for historical data. Necessitated soon after (March 2) to leave New York for Philadelphia, in pursuit of his vocation, Bro. R. R. Stierly, as the next highest officer, presided in Vivian's absence, and continued so to do until June 14 of that same year.

The committee which had been appointed on Constitution and By-laws reported early in March, 1868. The constitution contained fifteen Articles, which were followed by twenty-one rules and regulations. Although the growth of the Order has, from time to time, compelled many additions and emendations to meet our changed circumstances, it is substantially the basis of Elk jurisprudence as we have it to-day. The title of the Order and the list of officers as given on the second page thereof definitely settles, for all future time, any question that may have been raised in the past as to the right of Brother Vivian to be recognized as the first presiding officer in Elkdom, as well as to the time when the title Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks came into use. So important and decisive is it, that it is here reproduced *verbatim*:

THE CONSTITUTION, RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BENEVOLENT ORDER OF ELKS.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—Grand Lodge.
Organized February 16, 1868.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1868.

R. H. Primo—Charles Vivian. First Deputy Primo—R. R. Steirly. Second Deputy Primo. Third Deputy Primo. Honorary Secretary—William Carle-

ton. Corresponding Secretary. Treasurer—H. Vandemark. Tiler—William Sheppard.

PREAMBLE.

The undersigned members of the theatrical, minstrel, musical, equestrian, and literary professions, and others who sympathize with and approve of the object in view thereafter stated in the constitution, do hereby organize an order to promote, protect, and enhance the welfare and happiness of each other.

CHARLES VIVIAN.	E. N. PLATT.	J. G. WILTON.
RICHARD STEIRLY.	W. BOWRON.	F. LANGHORNE.
WILLIAM CARLETON.	H. BOSWORTH.	J. H. BLUME.
H. VANDEMARK.	M. G. ASH.	G. F. McDONALD.
WILLIAM SHEPPARD.	JOHN G. KENT.	T. G. RIGGS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I. This order shall be called the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Art. II. There shall be but two degrees in this order.

Art. III. No member shall be eligible to the second degree until he shall have been a member at least three months.

Art. IV. No person shall be admitted to this order under twenty-one years of age.

Art. V. Candidates can only be proposed by members who have received the second degree.

Art. VI. Members shall be elected only by ballot. Three black balls constitute a negative.

Art. VII. The appropriation of all funds for relief purposes shall be in the hands of a committee of duly qualified members of the second degree.

Art. VIII. The R. H. Primo shall appoint all committees from the ranks of the second degree.

Art. IX. There shall be two sessions at all regular meetings of the order; one business, the other social.

Art. X. All business transactions of this order shall be considered strictly private, and any member divulging the same, or any part thereof, shall, on conviction, be expelled.

Art. XI. The officers of a lodge of this order shall consist of the following, viz.: R. H. Primo, three Deputy Primos (First, Second and Third in order), Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Tiler.

Art. XII. Any officer violating the constitution or rules of this order, or any part thereof, shall be liable to impeachment.

Art. XIII. The Treasurer shall be required to give bonds in at least two thousand dollars on assuming the duties of his office.

Art. XIV. It shall require a two-thirds vote of the members of the second degree then present to impeach or remove any officer of this order.

Art. XV. The unanimous vote of all the living S. D.'s shall be necessary in order that an amendment or alteration of this constitution can be effected.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. That the meetings of this lodge shall be held once every week.
2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to read the articles of constitution to the lodge previous to balloting for a candidate or candidates.
3. That the initiation fee be two dollars, and lodge dues twenty-five cents per week, payable in advance.
4. That a fee of one dollar be paid on the proposal of a candidate, and the balance on the night of initiation.
5. That a notification of acceptance be sent to each candidate.
6. That the articles of constitution be read to each candidate prior to initiation.
7. That the ballot for membership shall take place on the next regular meeting after proposition, and his initiation at the following regular meeting.
8. That a member of the second degree can propose but one member at each meeting, and no more than five candidates can be initiated at each regular meeting.
9. It shall be the duty of the R. H. Primo to preside at all meetings of this lodge; call special meetings when he deems it necessary; appoint all committees; have general supervision over all matters pertaining to the lodge; shall see that members conduct themselves properly, and comply with the constitution and laws of this order.
10. It shall be the duty of the deputy primos to assist the R. H. Primo in the duties above stated, and officiate for him in his absence.
11. It shall be the duty of the Honorary Secretary to keep correct minutes of all regular meetings; all accounts between the members and the lodge; receive all moneys; pay the same over to the treasurer, and receive his receipt for the same.
12. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to issue all certificates appertaining to the business of the order, and assist the Honorary Secretary, when necessary, in the discharge of his duties.
13. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep a correct account of all moneys received and expended by the lodge, and report the state of the funds at the last meeting of each month, or when called upon by the lodge.
14. It shall be the duty of the Tiler to assume sole charge of all the property of the lodge, viz.: The rooms and condition of the same, keys of the doors, attend the door at all regular meetings of the lodge, and shall be responsible for the faithful discharge of all duties attending the same. He shall also purchase all property, stationery, etc., at the request of the lodge, and all bills for same to be presented to the R. H. Primo for his signature, prior to the liquidation of the same.
15. Any member neglecting to pay his dues for four successive weeks shall be notified of the fact, and failing to give satisfactory reasons therefor shall be expelled.
16. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
17. The funds of this order shall be appropriated for the following purposes: All necessary expenses attending renting of rooms for meetings, balls, concerts, or exhibitions given by this lodge, printing, books, stationery, postage, and all other materials necessary for charitable and other materials necessary for charitable and other purposes conformable with the terms of the charter and consistent with the object of this order.

18. The annual election of officers shall take place the last regular meeting of each year.

19. The roll shall be called at the termination of the first session of each regular meeting. Members being absent shall be fined twenty-five cents.

20. It shall be the duty of every member of this order to attend the funeral of a deceased brother, on receiving notice to that effect, the relatives of the deceased sanctioning the same.

21. That no alteration or suspension of the above rules, or any one of them, be made unless two-thirds of the members of the second degree present shall vote in the affirmative.

GEORGE F. McDONALD, *Chairman*.

WILLIAM SHEPPARD.

CHARLES VIVIAN.

E. N. PLATT.

THOMAS G. RIGGS.

"The first constitution of the B. P. O. E. continued in use for some time before any changes or additions were made. When Brother Martin was initiated in July, 1869, he received a copy of it from Brother Thompson, who was the Exalted Ruler, and he recollects distinctly that it was unchanged for some *time* thereafter."*

The original fee for initiation into the "Jolly Corks" was fifty cents; later, about the time they moved to Delancey street, it was increased two dollars, and when the rapidly growing membership made it necessary to move into larger quarters, to the upper floor of Military Hall, 193 Bowery, the fee was increased to five dollars. Although the original constitution provided for two degrees, the ritualistic work for the second degree was not completed and adopted until May 17, 1868. The committee on ritual were George W. Thompson, *chairman*; William Lloyd Bowron, George F. McDonald, Thomas G. Riggs, William Sheppard, James Glenn, Henry Vandemark, and Charles A. Vivian. The work was done principally by Thompson, McDonald, and Vivian, who was ex officio a member of the committee. The presiding officer, who in the First Degree was addressed as Right Honorable Primo, was styled in the Second Degree, Exalted Ruler. The terms Right Honorable Primo and First, Second and Third Deputy (or Assistant) Primos were retained in the organization for many years after, being used in the ritualistic work as late as 1883, when they were eliminated in the ritual prepared by G. E. R. Edwin A. Perry and Grand Secretary Arthur C. Moreland, the titles of the Second Degree being retained throughout."**

It has been stated by a former writer that "The First Degree was social in its character, being modeled closely after the 'Jolly Corks,' to whom the Elks had succeeded, and, of course, indirectly, after the English order of 'Buffaloes.'" This statement was made in good faith, but without being fully advised in the premises as to what the "indirectly, after the English order of 'Buffaloes'" really meant. As a matter of fact, it could not be modeled closely after the "Corks," as the "Corks" had nothing in the shape of an initiation but a species of comedy ordeal

*"Early History of the B. P. O. Elks," by Meade D. Detweiler, p. 13.

**Detweiler's History, p. 13.

and ad lib, by-play; but when the organization began to take on shape and form, Vivian then poured into the First Degree whole passages and an entire replica of the essentials of a ceremonial of the R. A. O. B. It was used then and for many years after has stood practically as a certain part of the work up to within the last two years, when by general usage what was designated as a certain part has been made over, modified, or dropped entirely by many lodges, but in occasional use by others. A competent authority previously passing on this question aptly observes, "Although time and the spread of the order over vast extents of territory have compelled various changes in the Second or Ritualistic Degree, yet it still retains many features that were incorporated in the original work as used in 1868."† As a matter of fact the same logic applies with equal force to the First Degree as just cited concerning the Second Degree. The relationship of the R. A. O. B. to the early Elks is both marked and striking. It is not within the province of any writer to discuss, in extenso, ritualistic work, but by reading between the lines to those who know may be found corroboration of this fact. At random, observe relationship; an old, early member described the reception a member got on entering the hall; the sitting members would all scrape their feet in imitation of a drove of elk; contra, (R. A. O. B.) S. P., "Kangaroos, to your seats"—"a confused shuffling of feet, etc." Again, (R. A. O. B.) City Tiler, is the lodge secured? Ans., "It is, Worthy Primo." * * * Again, (R. A. O. B.) C. C.—"Is the unenlightened properly prepared, etc.?" * * * Again, (R. A. O. B.) S. P.—"Seize and bind the unenlightened." * * * (All the following, R. A. O. B.) A call made for the C—y P—n, his response, his instructions, his reports on conditions, etc., his recommendations, the response viva voce, the call for refreshments, the compliance, the command to do his duty, the report on after conditions, the by-play pertaining to the refreshment indirectly suggesting an allusion to Lot's wife, the call for the C—y B—r, his examination, his instructions and compliance and so on, leave no room for doubt of the relationship; all conform absolutely the basic premise of this argument. Q. E. D. The writer can absolutely demonstrate these statements by proofs.

The new organization ran along for two months or more with only the First Degree, when a ball was proposed, and under the auspices of the order was given their first ball, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, now the site of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, New York, on Thursday, April 16, 1868. Bowron was floor manager; William Sheppard, chairman of floor committee; Vivian, chairman of reception committee; and George W. Thompson, chairman of committee on arrangements; a total of fourteen on all three committees. Vivian attended this initial ball and made an address. Nothing appeared on the surface to indicate at this time that anything but harmony prevailed. At the time of the adoption of the ritual for the Second Degree, May 17, 1868, an election was held for new officers, with the following result: George W. Thompson, R. H. Primo and Exalted Ruler; James W. Glenn, First Assistant Primo and E. Leading Knight; William L. Bowron, Second Assistant Primo and E. Loyal Knight; George F. McDonald, Third Assistant Primo and Grand Lecturer; Henry Vandemark, Treasurer; William Sheppard, Secretary; Albert Hall, Tiler.

†Detweiler's History, p. 14.

At the next meeting of the lodge, May 24, 1868, Bro. George W. Thompson, assisted by Bro. George F. McDonald, the then E. Lecturing Knight, conferred the ritualistic work of the Second Degree upon the other First Degree members who had not been members of the Committee on Ritual. These included Kent, Steirly, Vandemark, Platt and other friends of Vivian, whose rights as Elks were thus firmly established and fully recognized, Vivian, however, being still absent from the city (in Pittsburg) on professional engagements. There can, however, be no doubt as to the Second Degree having been conferred at this time by Brother Thompson on the brothers above mentioned, as that was his statement to the G. E. R. in the interview with him which elicited much valuable information in regard to important transactions in this transition stage of our history.*

Vivian closed his engagement at Fox's Theatre, Philadelphia, in April 11, 1868, laid off in New York the week of April 13 (Monday), was present at the first ball on Thursday evening of that week, and appeared the following Monday, April 20, opening at Tony Pastor's Opera House on the Bowery for two weeks—one week is unaccounted for, May 4. The records then show Vivian playing at Trimble's Varieties, Pittsburg, weeks of May 11, 18 and 25, 1868, closing in Pittsburg June 1. He returned to New York for the purpose of assisting at the benefit, as he was to and did, opening at the Theatre Comique, 514 Broadway, that week of June 8, 1868, the *night* of the day that the first benefit of the Elks was given that Monday *afternoon* at the Academy of Music, corner of Irving place and Fourteenth street, New York, Steirly being chairman of the Benefit Finance Committee. It was at this first benefit that matters culminated in the previous plotting that had been going on by the faction which had been holding secret caucuses. One of their moves was a stipulation with the directors of the theatre mentioned and the committee that it was to be a minstrel entertainment only, and that no one with a white face should appear to sing, thus shutting out Vivian and his friends.

At this point Bro. Meade D. Detweiler, G. E. R., when making his historical investigations prior to the publication thereof in 1898, had the advantage of a personal interview with Bro. George W. Thompson and others of the early members since passed away, the present writer having been able to interview only such early members as are still living; so for the sake of truth and brevity we will quote from Bro. Detweiler's work, pp. 15:17, q.v.: This was "the beginning of an act of injustice to a number of worthy brothers, which was never righted until the session of the G. L. in 1893, and then only in the case of a single member. From this time may also be dated the efforts which have been put forth to rob Brother Vivian of his well-deserved laurels as the founder of our order. It was Lincoln who said at Gettysburg, 'There is glory enough to go all around.' Let us, my brothers, approach this question in the same spirit. There are bays of merit and crowns of honor for all who helped to develop Lodge No. 1, the cradle of Elkdom, without any individual detraction from the merits of any others who labored in the same cause, whether living or dead."

Vivian returned to New York from Philadelphia (Pittsburg),† where he had been filling a professional engagement, for the purpose of assisting at the benefit. Before his departure from New York (about March 1 of that year) he had been presented by his associates with an elegant gold Elk badge. When, therefore,

* Detweiler, pp. 14-15.

† Correction made by the present writer.

full of zeal and enthusiasm for the success of the society which he had originated, he came back to find that his name did not appear on either programs or posters he was naturally somewhat angered, and his cause was warmly espoused by a number of staunch friends. What occurred at that time precipitated an unseemly altercation at the next meeting of the lodge, June 14, when an attempt was made to summarily expel Vivian, but his friends objected. So vigorous were the protests of the aggrieved brethren that the meeting adjourned without taking action, and no further attempt was ever made in regard to the expulsion of Vivian, as he never afterwards sought admission.

But one week thereafter, when Steirly, Kent, Bosworth and other friends of Vivian presented themselves at the lodge room, they were met by a number of his opponents, reinforced by a policeman (from Tony Pastor's Theatre) and notified that they could not enter. Later they were informed they could be admitted by giving the new pass-word, which had been arbitrarily changed for this one day, the requisite word for admission having been written on cards which were enclosed in envelopes that were only distributed to those in sympathy with the opposition to Vivian.

Brother Kent, having demanded an explanation from Bro. George F. McDonald, received the reply that in future none but professionals would be permitted to enter the order.

A proof of the fact that it was the deliberate intention of McDonald and his associates to limit the membership to professionals is given in the wording of the advertisement for the benefit as it appears in the New York "Herald" from June 2 to 8, 1868, which reads as follows:

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday Afternoon, June 8.

The Entertainment of the Age!

Colossal Musical Festival!

First Annual Benefit

—of the—

Performers' Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Later, without trial, notice of any accusation, or any other opportunity for defense, Vivian, Steirly, Kent, Bosworth, Vandemark, Platt, Ash, Blume and Langhorne were notified that they had been expelled. It must be borne in mind that these men had been given the Second Degree according to the statement of Bro. Thompson to the G. E. R. It should also not be forgotten that at the benefit of June 8, 1868, Steirly appears as chairman of the Finance Committee.

The so-called expulsion of these brethren was illegal and void. In the case of Steirly the injustice was corrected by the Grand Lodge at Detroit in 1893. There should be prompt and effective action to cancel the record in the other cases. A mighty order, which is rapidly absorbing into its fraternal embrace much of the brains and talent of the world's most progressive nation—an order

* NOTE—The brackets are the present writer's for clearness or corrections.

which has already become a universally acknowledged potential factor for good—cannot afford to perpetuate an act of injustice inflicted during a factional contest of its incipient history.

The wrong should be righted, and this can and should be done without in the least casting any reflection or stigma upon worthy brethren and honored standard bearers in our order who were at that time arrayed in the opposing faction. There were probably harsh words and rash deeds on both sides. It is only another illustration, very early in our history, of the value of mutual forbearance and fraternal harmony, a lesson which we have been obliged to learn on a much more extended scale at a later period. When young blood was excited by matters, which at their incipiency were of but a trivial character, had some wise counsellor appeared on the stage to urge moderation this unfortunate episode of Elk history might never have occurred.

* * * * *

Before passing from the year 1868 it should be noted that very early in that year—in fact, while they met at Delancey street—was the beginning of the oldest landmark of the Elks—the Eleven o’Clock Toast. This was started by George F. McDonald each night when the refreshments were about exhausted, which was generally about 11 o’clock; the social meeting would break up without any special formality, some of the brethren as they left using some ordinary form of adieu or friendly remark to those still remaining who were finishing up the refreshments left, thereby remembering the “absent ones,” by eating up their bread and cheese and drinking up their share of the beer. Later on, May 31, 1868, Brother McDonald checked this abrupt and formal adjournment by the suggestion of a toast, “To Our Absent Brothers,” and then and there was ushered into existence the Eleven o’Clock Toast, which has become one of the most conspicuous landmarks of our fraternity.

The singing of “Auld Lang Syne” at parting was likewise introduced by Bro. George F. McDonald. The crossing of hands and arms and singing “Auld Lang Syne” was adopted jointly from two sources, one the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, with whom it had long been a feature, and, secondly, and what is more probable, from the R. A. O. Buffaloes, as the crossing of the arms and clasped hands at parting, thereby “forming the link,” antedates the Tammany source, as this was a part of the ritualistic work in use many, many years ago with the R. A. O. B., and was primarily introduced by Vivian along with much other work from that old and ancient order.

* * * * *

The “Social Session” began with the earliest records of the foundation of the anterior formation, the “Jolly Corks,” and when the change of name was adopted and organization took place, and it became the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the sessions were divided into two parts, one business, the other social. (See Art. 9, page 6, of the First Constitution.) It was customary during each business session to appoint a committee, generally three, to take charge of the social session to follow. The procedure and method of carrying on this social session was taken directly from and modeled closely after the “Liberty Hall” of the R. A. O. B. The scheme of appointing a chairman, of imposing “fines” for all manner of “offenses,” imaginary or otherwise, and upon various pretexts, is a direct adaptation of the English organization, whose ideas

were here again brought into vogue by Vivian, and to Charles A. Vivian belongs the title of the "Father of the Social Session."

* * * * *

At the close of the first calendar year of the Elks' existence the membership roll shows No. 76, J. D. Kelly, to be the name of the last candidate initiated, December 27, 1868—this gives the numerical strength of the infant order at the close of 1868.

What transpired in the young organization at the opening of this year is purely a matter of tradition, since no records exist whereby any information can be derived as to what did take place.

Beginning with February 21, 1869, we come to the earliest records, and the first page of the record book gives the following:

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of committees.
3. Propositions of members.
4. Initiation of members.
5. Balloting for members.
6. Fines and dues collected.
7. Election of officers.
8. General business.
9. Roll call.

OFFICERS OF THE LODGE FOR 1869.

R. H. Primo—George W. Thompson.

F. D. Primo—John F. Poole.

S. D. Primo—Fernando Pastor.

T. D. Primo—John Mulligan.

Hon. Secretary—Louis Nevers.

Treasurer—William H. Brown.

Tiler—Albert Hall.

Corres. Secretary—George J. Green.

Up to the time that the lodge became known as New York No. 1, and for a long time thereafter, it met in the First Degree on three Sundays, and in the Second Degree always on the first Sunday of the month.

This meeting the earliest *of record*, is given thus:

Fifty-first session B. P. O. Elks, February 21, 1869.

R. H. Primo in the chair.

Secretary's report read and approved, etc.

This shows that the work was done in the First Degree, and Brother George W. Thompson presided.

The Fifty-second session was February 28, 1869; the fifty-fifth session March 28, 1869, at which session appears the first record of an attempt being made to secure a charter. Some time before this date the body petitioned the legislature for leave to become an incorporated body. Opposition was made, and it failed to pass on account of objection being made that it was a scheme or

plan to evade the excise laws in New York city. An application was then made to the supreme court for a charter with permission to hold \$50,000 worth of property, which was granted. On page 12 of the early minute book will be found the following letter, addressed to George F. McDonald, from W. C. Gopher, reporting the successful plan of the incorporation of the B. P. O. Elks, as follows: "I trust your order may prove what its incorporators intend it to be, the kind friend of the distressed and needy, to lift up a fellow brother, and by generous and fraternal love to pour the healing balm of hope and encouragement upon the sorrowing heart of the despairing strangers, who, as is beautifully expressed in your act of incorporation, may be far from home and friends, and may it also prove to the time-worn and aged actor, who perhaps by sickness and infirmities may no longer be able to earn the plaudits of the public, a refuge and a solace in the uncertain hours of declining life.

"Permit me here to say that I have often thought, when I have seen those who have fretted their hour upon the stage, and when in the zenith of their popularity and fame friends clustered around them, and when they could no longer delight and please have been spurned and neglected by the world, what a blessing it would have been had some benevolent order like the Elks have been created for the purpose of bestowing some relief and assistance to such deserving persons; and it affords me great pleasure in knowing that I have in my humble efforts at this day aided in the establishing of such a meritorious institution.

"Trusting that the *horns* of plenty of the Elks may never become exhausted, I beg leave to remain,
Your very obedient servant,
"(Signed) W. C. GOPHER."

At this time there was but one lodge of Elks in existence, and they were in New York, and no thought was then entertained of creating anything beyond a local organization in that city chiefly for the benefit of those of the theatrical profession who became members.

Continuing through the early records of 1869, at the fifty-ninth session, May 9, it first appears that they used a monthly password, and at this session the password for use in the month of May, 1869, was "Invisible." Nothing further transpired except to note that at the sixty-fourth session, June 20, the password promulgated for the month of June was "Undivided." At the sixty-sixth session, July 11, 1869, was held an election of officers, viz.:

George J. Green, First Asst. Primo.

George E. Farmer, Second Asst. Primo.

Frank Kerns, Third Asst. Primo.

Henry Goldie, Asst. Sec'y.

(George W. Thompson presumably held over as R. N. Primo, no mention being made or recorded to the contrary.)

At the seventy-third session, September 12, 1869, the monthly password for the then coming month was "Entertainment," and at the seventy-sixth session, October 10, the password was "Interesting." At the eightieth session, November 14, 1869, the password selected was "Invincible." and at the eighty-second session, November 28, the password was "Compensation." At the next session, the eighty-third, December 12, 1869, it was decided to change the password only twice a year.

The "first death in the Elks" was Albert Hall, the first Tiler, who was No. 27 on the membership roll and was initiated April 19, 1868. Hall was a ticket seller at the gallery box office at Niblo's Garden during the theatrical season, and in the summer he usually went out with some circus in the same capacity. In the spring of 1869 Albert Hall and "Dody" Pastor left New York city as ticket sellers with a circus traveling through New York state, and Hall died that same summer in New York state while the show was en route; the exact date of his death and place of interment have never been known.

At the close of the second calendar year of the Elks' existence the last candidate initiated in that year was James Marshall, No. 149 on the membership roll, which indicates the probable membership at that time.

In the records for this year one is impressed with the numerous instances of the sustaining of motions for the suspension of the probationary rules. Under the suspension of probationary rules members or candidates were many times balloted for, elected and initiated on the same evening. In fact, this suspension of such rule with such frequency would lead one to believe that the rule was hardly necessary, as it was more honored in the breach than in the observance of the probationary period.

In these early days, when a member owed thirteen weeks' dues, amounting to \$3.25, he was "expelled." Whenever in the early annals this word "expelled" occurs, it must not be taken literally, as its general significance at

KELLY & LEON'S
STREETS
 720 BROADWAY

BROADWAY

CROWDED NIGHTLY BY LADY AUDIENCES!

S. S. PURDY.
 ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL!
 SPECIAL
GRAND MATINEE
 ON NEW YEAR'S DAY,
 FOR LADIES AND FAMILIES.
 Santa Claus will Distribute his New Year's Presents.

SECOND REGULAR SATURDAY MATINEE
 JANUARY 3, 1891.

NELSE SEYMOUR.
 MR. ROLLIN HOWARD.
 MR. GEORGE PERCIVAL.
SAVE PRICE.
 MR. G. W. H. GRIFFIN.
HARRY STANWOOD.
HOGAN and HUGHES
 MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 30, 1890
 PART THREE

GREAT CLOG QUARTETTE
THE TWO AERONAUTS.
Opera Wad!
MELANCHOLY REFLECTIONS
LAUGHING GAS!
FESTIVE DARKIES.
PETER PIPES

SCALE OF PRICES.
 50 Cents
 25 Cents
 10 Cents

Box Office Daily Open from 10 to 12

that time meant "suspended for non-payment of dues," or, as it is termed in this day, "stricken from the rolls." The word "expel" in later days had a different meaning altogether to what it did in the early days of the order.

The record book of the New York Lodge for the year 1870 shows the first item of interest at the ninety-first session, February 20, at which time it was reported that Bro. George E. Farmer had died February 16, 1870. Brother Coffin suggested that the "second session" (that evening) be modified out of respect to the dead. In consequence of this suggestion appropriate exercises were held, in which a number of speeches eulogistic of the deceased were delivered. Here began the first suggestion of a memorial service.

Bro. George E. Farmer, the second death in the Elks, was No. 54 on the membership roll. He was connected with the Bowery Savings Bank, New York city, for a number of years. He was born in New York city in 1840; entered the service during the War of the Rebellion by enlisting in the Sixth New York Cavalry as second lieutenant, from which he rose to quartermaster and thence to the rank of captain. He was initiated into the Elks September 13, 1868, taking both degrees the same night. He died February 16, 1870, and while interred elsewhere his name is inscribed on the center monument of the present Elks' Rest, Evergreens cemetery, of New York Lodge No. 1.

At the next, or ninety-second session, February 27, it was reported that the lodge had suffered another bereavement by the death of Bro. James W. Glenn the day previous, the 26th, and at this session Brother Green moved that a Lodge of Sorrow be held on March 20, 1870. The motion being adopted, committees were appointed.

Bro. James W. Glenn, whose right name was James McDonald, was a member of Hooley's famous quartette of Hooley's Minstrels in Brooklyn. He was born April 4, 1839, and after a lingering illness died at his home, 105 Chrystie street, New York city, on Saturday, February 26, 1870, in the thirty-first year of his age. His interment was at Philadelphia.

At this same session, February 27, a committee of arrangements for a benefit for the widow of Bro. James W. Glenn was appointed, consisting of Brothers Rice, Rockefeller, John F. Poole, T. G. Riggs, W. A. Carter, T. A. Brown, Frank Kerns and John Mulligan. On Thursday, March 10, 1870, a benefit was given at Hooley's Theatre in Brooklyn with a host of volunteers, and advertised under the auspices of the B. P. O. E., at which time over \$1,000 was realized, which was turned over to the widow by the Elks.

At this same session, February 27, a committee was appointed to draft a form of opening and closing a Lodge of Sorrow, consisting of Bros. J. H. Korff, A. H. Mulligan, Alex. B. Kennedy and Louis Nevers.

THE FIRST PUBLIC LODGE OF SORROW

was held at Clarendon Hall, 114 West Thirteenth street, on the afternoon of March 20, 1870. The hall was appropriately draped and an excellent program given, of which music was a prominent feature. The eulogy on Brother Glenn was delivered by Cool White; the eulogy on Bro. George E. Farmer by Bro. Willard Bullard. (See photographic plate of first public Lodge of Sorrow.) This marks the origin and first observance of the memorial day of the order, and from that time on the exercises commemorative of departed brothers were

Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

LODGE OF SORROW

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

1. VOLUNTARY ON THE ORGAN.
2. PRAYER, - - - - - By Rev. Samuel B. Willis.
3. PLEYEL'S HYMN, By Brandisi, Rockefeller, Nevers and Grier.
4. MEMORIAL ADDRESS. (Written by Bro. T. Allston Brown.)
By Bro. G. W. Thompson.
5. EULOGY ON LATE BRO. GEO. E. FARMER,
By Bro. Willard Bullard.
6. QUARTETTE, SACRED. "Rock of Ages."
Brandisi, Rockefeller, Nevers and Grier.
7. EULOGY ON LATE BRO. J. W. GLENN, by Bro. Cool White.
8. GENERAL REMARKS, - - - - - By Brethren of the Order.
9. CLOSING HYMN, "Old Hundred." By the Congregation.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON,

W. A. CARTER,

Secretary.

R. H. P.

brought down to a systematic basis, and were held annually on an elaborate scale.

At the ninety-seventh session, April 17, at which time Bro. William H. Brown was authorized to close transactions for the occupancy of Masonic (later called Clarendon) Hall, on Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, at the best possible price. This was carried unanimously, and Tony Pastor and William Korff were added to the committee. The next session, April 24, the committee reported and the change of location was made May 1, 1870.

At the meeting of the 103d session, May 29, 1870, the provision for the password to be changed semi-annually was observed, and the word adopted for the ensuing semi-annual term was "Integrity."

At page 163 of the record book for this year, pasted in the book in connection with the minutes of that period, is a printed program of a "Lodge of Sorrow" held September 4, 1870, in consequence of the deaths of Bros. Frank Prescott, who died in June of that year, No. 34 on membership roll, and Bro. James W. Lingard, who died on July 6 of the same year, No. 50 on membership roll, the former buried elsewhere and James W. Lingard buried in Cypress Hill cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., in the Lingard plot. Both these names appear on the center monument of the present Elks' Rest of No. 1 in Evergreens cemetery, Brooklyn.

At the 104th session, June 12, in the minutes of that date is the very first mention of a candidate being prepared and initiated into the First Degree of the order. (See p. 138.)

At the 106th session, June 26 (see p. 142), the committee on engrossment of resolutions to be presented to the Order of Jolly Corks of Philadelphia were instructed to have them ready for presentation by Sunday evening next, July 3, 1870. This indicates that friendly relations existed between these two organizations. The "Jolly Corks" of Philadelphia being an organization started by Vivian in the month of March, 1868, in the interval between the change of name of the New York "Corks" to B. P. O. Elks and the time of the adoption of the ritual and Second Degree by the latter body, and NOT as a rival organization to the Elks, as some of the dissenters would make it appear, Vivian having never of record anywhere antagonized or disowned his first fraternal work.

At the 116th session, September 11, 1870, Samuel H. Smith, T. G. Riggs and A. H. Mulligan were appointed as "Monumental Committee" on securing a monument for their Bro. J. W. Lingard.

In this year, 1870, the time for the election of officers was changed from the spring to the first Sunday of November. The officers elected in the First Degree, in accordance with this change, who were installed November 13, 1870 (the 125th session), were:

R. H. Primo—G. J. Green.
 First D. P.—Antonio Pastor.
 Second D. P.—Hugh P. O'Neil.
 Third D. P.—Samuel K. Spencer.
 Gr. Treas.—Charles T. White.
 G. Secretary—Alex. H. Mulligan.
 Cor. Sec.—Ed G. Browne.
 Tiler—George B. Dalton.

Inside Guard—Charles Darrow.

The Second Degree officers, chosen on December 4 of that year, were:

- Exalted Ruler—George J. Green.
- E. Leading Knight—Louis Nevers.
- E. Loyal Knight—Claude Goldie.
- Grand Lecturer—Cool White.
- *Supreme Judge—T. G. Riggs.
- First Associate Judge—William Korff.
- Second Associate Judge—Joseph C. Pinckney.

G. Treas.—William Coffin, in place of Charles T. White.

At this same 125th session of November 13, 1870, Bro. George J. Green presented the lodge with a beautiful crocheted napkin for the altar to lay the Bible on.

The 126th session, November 20, was the first meeting over which George J. Green presided as the R. H. Primo. (See p. 193.)

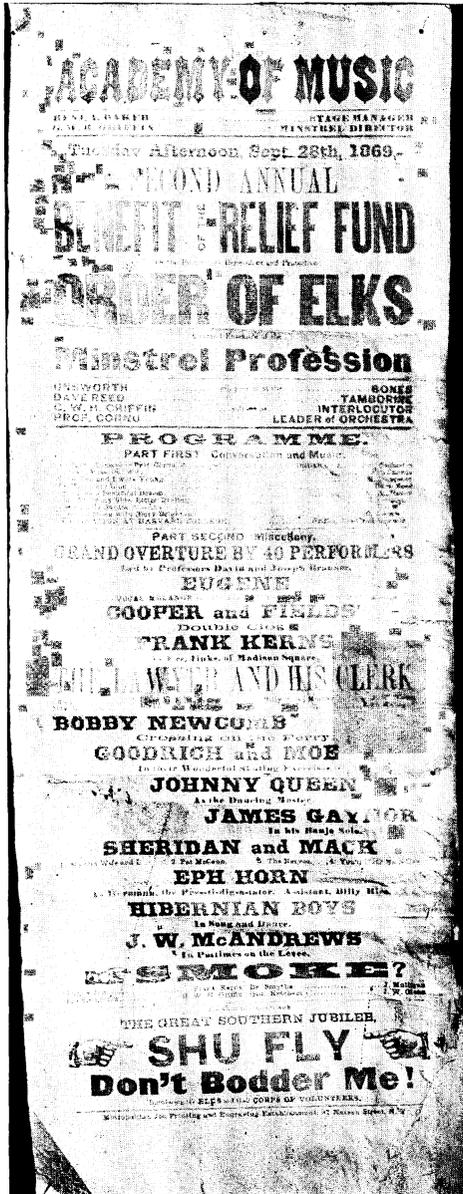
At each session in those days a committee of three was duly appointed to furnish refreshments for the evening; a chairman of the "Social Session" was also appointed each evening.

At this 126th session Bro. Charles T. White, acting for and as a member of the Committee on Jewels, presented the lodge with the first set of officers' jewels on November 20, 1870.

At the 127th session, November 27, Bro. Antonio Pastor made a motion, which prevailed, as follows: "That the lodge set apart an evening for the purpose of inviting our mothers, wives, sisters and female friends to our social session, and that no male friends be admitted on that evening." Bro. Tony Pastor was appointed chairman, assisted by S. K. Spencer, Harry Thomas and R. Fitzgerald, committee.

At the 128th session, December 4, Bro. Antonio Pastor made the first motion that measures be taken immediately to form an "Exalted Grand Lodge," thus carrying out the preconceived plan of Henry P. O'Neil.

* The Supreme Judge was chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, the equivalent of which is the present day Grand Forum. A final trial of offenders was supposed to be considered by that triumvirate of judges.



On December 11, 1870, Bro. William Coffin was installed as Grand Treasurer. The records being silent hitherto of any such election, it is presumed that Bro. Charles T. White, hitherto mentioned as such officer, was either acting temporarily or resigned. The records do not disclose details. (P. 203.)

At the 131st session, December 25, 1870, the regular order of business was suspended, and Bro. Tony Pastor and his committee took charge of the entertainment, and this date marks the first ladies' social ever held in the annals of Elkdom.

At the close of the third calendar year of the Elks' existence the last candidate initiated in that year was Samuel Rickey, No. 289 on the membership roll, which indicates the total membership of the Elks at the close of 1870.

BOWERY THEATRE
 MANAGER MR. WM. S. FERGUSON
 MR. CHAS. FOSBERG
 MR. JOHN J. JONES

Open House and a Hearty Welcome
TO OUR SATURDAY'S SOCIAL GATHERING.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
 In consequence of the Engagement of the Grand Operatic Drama, now creating the most
 intense excitement in the London Theatre, entitled the

POLISH JEW
 OR, THE BELLS!
MR. J. B. STUDLEY

HANS MATHIS
 Author of JOHN Y. POOLERS' Last Drama, entitled the

SOAP FAT MAN
 This (Saturday) Evening, August 24th, 1872.
 Will be performed, with a most powerful cast and a choice programme. The New London, Seattle, is invited to

POLISH JEW
 OR, THE BELLS!

MATHIS, HANS
 MR. J. B. STUDLEY

CAST OF CHARACTERS:
 MATHIS, Hans
 STUDLEY, Mr. J. B.
 FERGUSON, Mr. Wm. S.
 FOSBERG, Mr. Chas.
 JONES, Mr. John J.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:
 MATHIS, Hans
 STUDLEY, Mr. J. B.
 FERGUSON, Mr. Wm. S.
 FOSBERG, Mr. Chas.
 JONES, Mr. John J.

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1872.
 The Popular Favorite Comedie.

T. G. RIGGS
 Will appear in the grand IRISH DRAMA, written by JOHN F. POOLERS, entitled

SHIN FANE
 THE PRICES OF ADMISSION ARE:

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BIRTH OF THE GRAND LODGE.

1871

This is the eventful year in which the ORDER of Elks was born. Hitherto it was a single body, in a single city, but this year is the starting point of the organization when it began life as an ORDER; none at that time could foretell or foresee its destiny.

The records of this year, at page 210 thereof, cite the reading of an account published of "A Session of the Elks" held in Chicago, January 1, 1871—this referred to a gathering of some of the members in a social session while playing with some theatrical attractions in Chicago at that time.

At the 139th session, February 19, 1871, the Committee on Certificates reported their work as completed and that the certificates of membership were ready for distribution. (P. 223.)

Several weeks before the close of the year 1870 a movement was started among some of the professionals in the city of Philadelphia, who were members of the "Jolly Corks" in that city, for a branch lodge of Elks in Philadelphia. Accordingly Lew Simmons, Joseph Jackson and Joseph Mortimer were appointed a committee of three by the "Jolly Corks" of Philadelphia to go over to New York Lodge of Elks and ask permission to establish a branch lodge of Elks in the Quaker City. They were told to "go ahead." At that time the Elks were not in any position to branch out, being an incorporated body in the state of New York, and in order that the organization might be enabled to spread itself it became necessary that the members of New York Lodge should give up all titles and rights in a Grand Lodge, as they had hitherto practically designated themselves, as will be noted by the word Grand placed before the names of some of their officers at previous elections, and inasmuch as the Elks as they were then constituted could not well maintain a dual existence of a subordinate lodge and Grand Lodge as well in the same body. Accordingly the Committee on Founding a Grand Lodge, which had been appointed December 4, 1870, by virtue of Bro. Tony Pastor's motion, reported the following resolution January 1, 1871:

Resolved, That the first G. L. of the B. P. O. E. consist of the following: The original founders of the order, together with all past and present officers of the First and Second Degrees who are now in good standing in the order, and that the above take effect immediately."

The resolution was adopted without opposition. All pre-existing rights in New York Lodge appertaining to a governing body were surrendered to the newly-formed lodge, and the legislature of the state of New York was applied to for an act of incorporation securing requisite powers.

A preliminary meeting for the organization of the Grand Lodge was held at 512 Broadway on January 22, 1871, at 4 p. m. Fourteen brothers were present, and Bro. George J. Green was called to the chair and E. G. Browne acted as Secretary. The usual proceedings were had and a resolution adopted that all further business be suspended until all Second Degree members in good standing be notified of a special communication of the order to be held on the 29th of January, 1871, to ratify the resolution as passed January 1, 1871. This being agreed to, they adjourned.

While these several preliminary meetings were being held the matter of the charter was so energetically pressed by Bro. Gus Phillips, aided by journalistic friends, that upon March 10, 1871, the legislature of the state of New York passed an act of incorporation, which was immediately signed by Gov. John T. Hoffman, incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, New York, with power to issue charters to subordinate lodges throughout the country. Accordingly the Grand Lodge thus legally constituted issued a charter that same day to New York, No. 1. This date, therefore, marks the legal commencement of the Grand Lodge of the B. P. O. E. and also of the beginning of New York, No. 1, as existing by that distinctive title under a charter from the Grand Lodge. Two days later, March 12, 1871, Philadelphia, No. 2, was chartered. The work of drafting a constitution and laws and of perfecting the organization of the Grand Lodge was largely performed by Bro. Henry P. O'Neil, subsequently Grand Exalted Ruler of the order.

On February 12, 1871, motions were made and carried that the lodge be known as New York, No. 1, B. P. O. E., and that application be made immediately to the Grand Lodge for a charter. At the same time the petition from the Philadelphia applicants was referred to the Grand Lodge for a dispensation.

The first Grand Exalted Ruler, or, as he was then styled, Exalted Grand Ruler, was Bro. George J. Green.

The first regular communication of the Grand Lodge was held at the lodge room, 114-116 East Thirteenth street, New York, on February 12, 1871, at 4:15 p. m. This marks the first session of the first regular communication of that body. The second session was held there February 19, 1871; the third session, February 26; fourth session, March 5, and fifth and last session of the first regular communication held April 9. The second regular communication of the Grand Lodge was held June 11 and was the sixth session.

The first per capita tax paid by No. 1 to the Grand Lodge of the B. P. O. E. was for \$77, including a certificate; a voucher therefor was drawn at the regular meeting of No. 1 on June 11, 1871. (See p. 258.)

After the creation of the Grand Lodge, New York, No. 1, continued its onward and upward progress. When New York Lodge took her place under the Grand Lodge formation as "No. 1" the nearest Treasurer's report thereto shows the amount in her treasury to have been \$538.81 of cash on hand. (See p. 210 of her minute book.)

The work of the "Monumental Committee" on the monument to be erected to the memory of Bro. James W. Lingard being completed, the Lingard monument was unveiled at Cypress Hills cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, September 24, 1871, at 12 noon; Bro. Charles W. Brooke, of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, B. P. O. E., delivering the address on that occasion. Brother Brooke in later years became New York's greatest criminal lawyer, and on October 22, 1871, was received into No. 1 on a dimit from No. 2.

The Grand Lodge continued to meet at short intervals this same year. The records show the third regular communication, seventh session, convened on December 10 of that year; the eighth session (same regular communication), on December 17; the ninth session (same regular communication), on December 24, same year, so that, recapitulating, the Grand Lodge of the B. P. O. E. in the



GEORGE J. GREEN
1870-1871

first calendar year of its existence had three regular communications and nine sessions.

That the old lodge was still faithful to its former habits it may be noted on page 285 of the minute book of the old lodge, under date of October 29, 1871, that it was moved, seconded and carried that "the Tiler be authorized to procure a suitable 'skid' for the purpose of holding the refreshment keg on."

The last session of the Elks of New York, *as a single body*, was its 142d session, on March 19, 1871 (see pp. 227-231 of her minute book), and the first meeting of "New York Lodge, No. 1," *as such*, was its 143d session, held on March 26, 1871. (See pp. 231-4.)

On Thursday, October 26, 1871, a big benefit was given in the Academy of Music by the Elks of New York, No. 1, in aid of the sufferers by the great Chicago fire.

The first election in New York Lodge, No. 1, after it assumed that distinctive title, occurred November 5, 1871. The officers elected at that time were:

Henry P. O'Neil, E. R. and R. H. P.
 Charles T. White, E. Leading Knight.
 Claude Goldie, E. Loyal Knight.
 Cool White, Grand Lecturer.
 Antonio Pastor, First Assistant Primo.
 R. S. Martin, Second Assistant Primo.
 S. K. Spencer, Third Assistant Primo.

Secretary Mulligan, like his predecessor, Carter, having been expelled (literally), R. S. Martin was appointed to the position March, 1872. He served continuously to March 25, 1894, with distinguished credit to himself and great benefit to the lodge. This is the longest record of continuous service in that important office which the order affords.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge, from its formation in 1871 down to 1879, were secured for preservation and printed in connection with a condensed history of the early days of the B. P. O. E. by Grand Exalted Ruler Bro. Meade D. Detweiler, and published by him in 1898, and the student of this part of early Elk history is referred to that work for details in that period.

So slow was the growth of the Elks that it was not until five years after the institution, in 1876, that San Francisco, No. 3; Chicago, No. 4, and Cincinnati, No. 5, joined the herd.

The large preponderance of the theatrical profession in the first lodges instituted is evinced by the fact that Exalted Grand Ruler Green, in his first report, made June 11, 1871, states that "the reason that so large a number of dispensations had been asked for in No. 2 was from a recognition of the necessity of having a sufficient number of Devout Elders for the transaction of business during the absence of the professional brethren of the lodge in the traveling season."

This year Bro. George J. Green was Exalted Grand Ruler, and during his administration was adopted a constitution, a committee appointed to draft a set of rules and regulations, charters granted to New York, No. 1, and Philadelphia, No. 2, and a form of charter adopted. A change was made in the form of initiation in the First Degree, the "real word" of the First Degree changed, likewise

the grip in the same degree was changed. Committees were appointed for various divisions of the work in hand; a committee was set to work on odes for both degrees of the order.

The June 11, 1871, session is designated in the E. G. R.'s report as the "semi-annual session" of the Grand Lodge. He reported the order increased numerically one-third, financial increase in same proportion, and while making a number of minor recommendations, among others he advocated appointment of Chaplains for subordinate lodges. The summary of this year shows New York lodge had 208 Devout Elders in good standing; total cash on hand, \$668.10. Philadelphia Lodge reported thirty-five Devout Elders in good standing; cash on hand, \$268.50. This showed the combined membership of the Elks at this report, June 11, 1871, as being 243 members in two lodges.

The early charters issued to lodges were engrossed. The certificates were lithographed on stone; the lithograph stone from which they were taken was originally the property of New York Lodge, but by them, on request of the Grand Lodge, turned over to that body. The early rituals were written.

At the next, or eighth, session of the Grand Lodge, December 17, 1871, Brother Charles T. White was elected as E. G. R.

GEORGE J. GREEN was the son of John P. and Fannie S. Green, and was born at Glenham, Dutchess county, New York, November 23, 1842, and received his education in the district school at that place, where he resided until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when he enlisted and served for two years in the Eighteenth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, Sixth Corps, from which he was honorably discharged at the expiration of his enlistment term. He returned to the home of his parents, who were then living in Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Being a ship carpenter, he worked from 1863 to 1867 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and later became manager for Lawrence & Son, bonded and free warehouses, near Corlear's Hook, East river, in which capacity he served from 1867 to 1871.

About 1871 and 1872 he was one of a stock company that financed and brought out "Lalla Rookh" at the Grand Opera House, in New York city, where it had a successful season, but was unfortunate in losing the entire outfit, comprising scenery and wardrobe, consumed in the Niblo Garden fire, which occurred just after the entire paraphernalia of "Lalla Rookh" had been removed there from the Grand Opera House. After that, in 1877, he went to Texas, where he lived on a ranch until 1879, when he returned to New York city, where he served on the excise board until 1883. He was afterwards an inspector on the Aqueduct, and later an inspector of ties and guard rails for the Kings County Elevated railroad. Mr. Green was married twice, the second time in 1881. The family are all dead with the exception of one daughter. He was a forcible speaker, strong in debate and a good organizer, and besides being Exalted Ruler of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., he was a past master in Masonry. He was the first Exalted Grand Ruler of the B. P. O. E. to be elected after the organization of the Grand Lodge, having just completed a term as Exalted Ruler in the then only lodge of Elks in existence—New York. He was elected in February, 1871, and served until the following December 17, 1871. He was also elected as Grand Secretary

in December, 1879, and served until 1881. Under his supervision the first minutes of the Grand Lodge were printed. Brother Green was a man of great intellectual attainments and with a pleasing personality; a lack of application was his greatest defect. He was identified with political life in New York for a number of years. His last position, politically, expired in about 1883, which he lost through political changes. His abilities were extremely valuable in the inception of the order and he gave much time and thought to its development. For a number of years previous to the end he was unaffiliated with his lodge, having been dropped from the rolls. In the early history of the order Brother Green played a prominent part, and his name heads the charter granted by the legislature to the Grand Lodge in 1871.

Brother Green joined the New York Elks (single organization) and was initiated and advanced April 19, 1868, being No. 25 on the membership roll. He died a suicide in Central Park, New York city, June 13, 1891, aged forty-eight years and six months. The funeral was private, with interment at Evergreens cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1872

This year Bro. Charles T. White was E. G. R., and other than progress along lines of work laid out previously but little was accomplished during this year, as shown by the records. No reports from the two lodges which alone then constituted "the order" as to their status of their respective membership, finances, etc., were received. The action of New York Lodge in expelling A. H. Mulligan was confirmed. The death of Bro. William Sheppard on June 9, 1872 (the first Secretary of the first crude Elks' lodge), was announced and ordered to be recorded in the minutes. The Grand Lodge this year convened five different times, all under the generic head of the fourth regular communication; they were divided up into "sessions" and numbered. June 8, 1872, the tenth session; June 16, eleventh session; June 23, eleventh session "reopened"; December 8, 1872, the twelfth session, at which time Bro. Charles T. White was succeeded by the election of Bro. Joseph C. Pinckney as E. G. R., after which they "took a recess." Reassembled after recess—continuation of the twelfth session—on December 15, which marked the close of their deliberations for this year.

CHARLES T. WHITE was born at Newark, N. Y., June 4, 1821, but lived in New York after reaching the age of two years. He received a liberal education, and, having a fondness for horses, resolved on being a rider. His first employment was in the racing stables of Robert L. Stevens. Being severely kicked by a horse, he left that occupation and took a situation with Messrs. Moss, druggists, in New York city. He then was employed in the chair factory of Oliver Edwards, of the same city, and later went in the employ of Jacob F. Oakley, assistant alderman of the Fourth ward of New York city; later with George Troutman and Jeremiah Lounsbury; at one time he was in the city customs department; then with John Florence, George Spicer and the celebrated sportsman, Hiram Woodruff, where he had charge of a number of celebrated trotters. He had a taste for music and, chance throwing him in the way of an accordeon, upon which he diligently practiced until he became quite proficient on that instrument. At this time he had a great idea of becoming attached, in some manner,

to the stage. As early as 1843, at Thalian Hall, 42 Grand street, New York city, he was regaling his audiences with his accordeon. In the summer of that year, at Vauxhall Garden Theatre (Fourth avenue), he opened with a commonwealth minstrel organization, in which were Barney Williams, William Whitlock and Tom Booth. They were called the "Kentucky Minstrels," and they remained a part of one season at that house. In 1844 he organized and played in the "Kitchen Minstrels" at Palmo's Concert Room, subsequently playing then at P. T. Barnum's Assembly Rooms, Philadelphia. He then went on a tour of the eastern and middle states with the "Virginia Serenaders." He afterwards associated himself with the "Ethiopian Operatic Brothers," a band comprising considerable talent, prominent among whom was Barney Williams. He did end business with the tambourine and also a single act, "Dandy Jim of Caroline." He played at Palmo's Opera House, Vauxhall Gardens, then in its height of popularity, under P. T. Barnum's management. There Mr. White, with Dan Gardner, danced the first double polka in character. The "Ethiopian Brothers" disbanded after a short time, and Mr. White then joined the "Sable Sisters and Ethiopian Minstrels." They included three lady vocalists—Pauline, Annette and Angélique. They were very popular for a time and then disbanded. From that date till 1846 he was engaged in various prominent and popular organizations. His name it was that gave eclat to the New York Minstrels and numerous other bands, which consisted almost always of the same performers, organized and re-organized, each time styling themselves different from the last. On November 24, 1846, he opened his "Melodeon," at No. 53 Bowery, at which place he gave a highly miscellaneous performance, and it was then he introduced those farces, which, as concluding acts, were then so popular. The price of admission being very small, the show lively and attractive, his business proved very lucrative. While proprietor of the Melodeon he was burned out twice, but each time he rebuilt it and returned to his triumphs. Mr. White closed there April 22, 1854. In that year, on August 7, he opened White's Opera House at No. 49 Bowery, and there his success reached its climax. Many performers who afterwards became popular and celebrated owed their first claim to popularity to this hall. There Dan Bryant first strove for honors as comedian and end man. There, also, R. M. Carroll made his debut as "Master Marks," as did E. Bowers and many others. The following are the names of men who made their mark at Mr. White's place years ago: Dan Emmett, Frank Stanton, Billy Coleman, John Murray, Pic. Butler, M. Turner, W. Rourk, J. T. Huntley, L. Donnelly, N. Lewis, G. White, Mast. Juba, Boston Rattler, William Donaldson, William Quinn, J. Carroll, Tim Norton, Tom Briggs, H. Rumsey, J. H. Budworth, W. D. Budworth, Dan Gardner, Joe Brown, Mike Mitchell, T. D. Rice and J. Mulligan, Luke West, Johnny Pell, Sam Wells, W. W. Newcomb, Charley Fox, Dave Wambold, etc. The theatre was burned January 27, 1857. In June, 1860, he opened old Washington hall (598 Broadway) as "Charley White's Opera House," with Kate Partington and others with a variety entertainment. In the same year Mr. White accepted an engagement with Mr. R. W. Butler, proprietor of the American Concert Hall, 444 Broadway, where he remained four years. He was three years manager of the Theatre Comique; he also managed the Waverly Theatre, New York city. He was a good "Uncle Tom" in the war days and he was a useful member of Hooley's Minstrels on tour. For eight years he was a member of "The White



CHARLES T. WHITE
1872-1873

Deer Company" on their annual tours, and finally he died in harness, as he had always hoped to die. Mr. White died at his home in New York city on Sunday, January 4, 1891, aged sixty-nine years. He had contracted a severe cold, which was much aggravated by exposure incurred by his presence at the burning of the Fifth Avenue Theatre the morning of the day previous, and he died of pleuropneumonia. He was playing Mrs. Jackson, an aged negress, in "Reilly and 400" at Harrigan's Theatre, in New York, at the time of his last illness.

Brother White joined the New York Elks (single organization) January 16, advanced June 5, 1870, being No. 158 on the membership roll.

On December 17, 1871, he was elected Exalted Grand Ruler and served in that office until December 8, 1872.

1873

The first meeting of the Grand Lodge in this year was still designated as the fourth regular communication, thirteenth session (after recess), held March 9. At the next subsequent (fourteenth) session, fifth regular communication, held June 8, 1873, a communication or petition was received from San Francisco to start a lodge of the order in that city. Action was deferred thereon until the requisite "number shall have forwarded their names and shall have been regularly dimitted by the subordinate lodges with which they are in affiliation," etc. A request from No. 2 to change their time of meeting from Sunday to Friday afternoons was denied on the grounds that "it strikes at the fundamental principles upon which the order is based." Subsequently, same regular communication, June 15, was held the fifteenth session; June 22, the sixteenth session; December 7, the seventeenth session. The sixth regular communication, eighteenth session, was held on December 14, 1873, at which time an "Order of Business" was adopted. The semi-annual reports of Lodges No. 1 and No. 2 were received, showing total number of Devout Elders in good standing (in No. 1), 208; cash on hand, \$3,830.46; amount under investment, \$3,500. No 2 reported total number Devout Elders in good standing, sixty; total cash on hand, \$285.03. Total membership of "the order" at close of this year, 268; lodges, two. Compensation Grand Secretary fixed at \$5 for each session of the Grand Lodge, but not to exceed \$50 per annum. Adopted.

GENERAL JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY was born in the city of New York on November 5, 1821 in the old Tenth (now the Seventeenth) ward of that city, and he graduated from the old No. 14 high school, of which ex-Judge Willis was principal. He was attached to the Whig party in his early days, and when only twenty-one years old he was the Whig candidate for assistant alderman of his ward. He joined the Republican party at its organization and was connected with the comptroller's office for fifteen years, and until the breaking out of the rebellion, his first official position being clerk of the Bureau of Arrears of Taxes under the administration of Comptroller Robert T. Haws. He was identified with the state militia since 1851, having at that time been elected to the captaincy in the old Sixth Regiment of New York. He was subsequently chosen major of the regiment, and in 1866 he succeeded the then late Thomas F. Peers as com-

mandant of the regiment. At the beginning of the rebellion he was one of the first to go to the front with his command. He was assigned to duty at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, where he served the three months' enlistment. At the expiration of this term he enlisted many of his old command and organized the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers for the war. He was brigaded with General French and served through the Peninsular campaign, under McClellan, and in the swamps of the Chickahominy he contracted a fever which impoverished his system. He was with his command at Antietam, but owing to continued ill health was forced to resign from active service. He was subsequently appointed commissary. He was actively engaged during the memorable raid at Gettysburg in that department, having been assigned to duty at Harrisburg under General Crouch. He was mustered out at the close of the war with the brevet rank of brigadier-general. His term of service in the city government was long, and the esteem in which he was held by citizens of both parties was remarkable. He was elected clerk of the common council, and served in that capacity for two years. He was also at that time clerk of the board of supervisors. He was elected alderman in 1875. He was elected alderman-at-large in 1876 and 1877. He served as first vice-president of the Republican Central Committee of New York, and in those years he was president thereof, until 1878, when he was succeeded by General Arthur. After that time he was on the finance committee, and transacted all of its financial business. Governor Cornell appointed him a commissioner of emigration, January 15, 1880, in place of David Manjer, whose term had expired. As a commissioner of emigration, General Pinckney was a member of the Castle Garden, Ward's Island and other important committees, and did useful service in the interests of the immigrants. He resided in his last years at No. 27 Stuyvesant place, New York, and he left one daughter, Mrs. W. B. Sudlow, at the time of his death, which was occasioned by chronic dysentery and occurred on Friday, March 11, 1881, aged fifty-nine years. He was initiated into the order of Elks in New York on May 8, advanced September 18, 1870. He was elected Exalted Grand Ruler December 8, 1872, and served for one term, 1873-4, or until February 1, 1874. His funeral took place from the Central Methodist Episcopal church, Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street, New York, on Monday, March 14, 1881, at 3 p. m., Dr. J. P. Newman delivering the eulogy. He was buried with the rites from various lodges there represented, Eureka Lodge, No. 243, A. F. & A. M.; Metropolitan Chapter, No. 40, R. A. M.; Morton Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; the Lodge of Perfection, the Council of the Princes of Jerusalem, Chapter of the Rose Croix and the Consistory of New York city, Masonic Veterans; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 1; Cameron Post, No. 79, G. A. R.; and Washington Chapter, No. 2, Order of United Americans. Interment was in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother Pinckney joined the New York Elks (single organization) on May 8, advanced September 18, 1870, being No. 221 on the membership roll. He was elected Exalted Grand Ruler of the order December 8, 1872 and served in that office until February 1, 1874.

The first improvised funeral service by the Elks was performed on the occasion of the funeral of Brother Joseph C. Pinckney. Several other Orders participated and gave their funeral service. The Elks assembled at the church, Brother Arthur C. Moreland acting as E. R., vice Brother Welsh Edwards, who could not



JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY
1873-1874

be present. The Elks were assigned to the "right of line" in formation and funeral. When the other orders finished their services, Brother Moreland rapped four times on the back of a pew with the gavel, every Elk in the church stood up, they filed around the casket, being hastily prompted by the acting E. R., to simply respond "It is," when called upon to respond to interrogations. Brother Moreland improvised a biblical reading or scriptural lesson ex-tempore, the officers made their various responses to his inquiries, they formed a circle around the casket. Frank Girard was there, a good singer, and Moreland said to him in a low tone, "The right hand over the left, start it, Frank," and with linked circle they all sang "Auld Lang Syne," and then filed out of the church. Congratulations were offered on "the appropriate service of the Elks," the knowing ones looked wise and nonchalantly remarked that it was "just the regular service," when in fact up to this time they had no service whatever, other than casting a white glove into the grave at the cemetery.

1874

On February 1 of this year was held the second meeting of the sixth regular communication and the nineteenth session was held at their lodge room in Masonic Hall, New York. The E. G. R., Brother Joseph C. Pinckney, then read his address. Order reported in a prosperous condition. Committee on Revision and Constitution and Committee on Certificates reported progress. Committee on Regalia made a report, set out in full in the minutes of that session, their work being referred to Committee on Printing and Supplies, when appointed, and Regalia Committee discharged. A special committee was appointed to revise the secret work. At this session Brother James W. Powell was elected E. G. R. The third meeting of the same regular communication and twentieth session was held March 8 this year. The Constitution of the year 1874, the Statutes of 1874, and the Rules of Order of 1874 were all adopted at this session. The fourth meeting of the sixth regular communication and the twenty-first session was held April 12, 1874. Committee on Designs for Certificates, also Regalia, reported progress. The seventh regular communication (semi-annual) and twenty-second session was held June 14, 1874. The first meeting, after a recess of the same, regular communication and the twenty-third session held June 28, 1874, various committees reporting "progress," and there being no further business, lodge adjourned.

The eighth regular communication (annual) and the twenty-fourth session held December 13 of this same year. Reports from lodges received. New York, No. 1: Total number D. E.'s, good standing, 221; first degree brothers, 71; total membership No. 1 to this date, 292; amount on hand, \$5,152.52; estimated value lodge property, \$6,132.52. No. 2 reported: Total number D. E.'s, good standing, 69; first degree brothers, 24; total membership No. 2 to date, 93; amount on hand, \$806.03; estimated value lodge property, \$1,765.03. Committee on Designs for Certificates discharged and matter referred to Committee on Printing and Supplies, when appointed, carried. At this session Brother Henry P. O'Neil was unanimously elected E. G. R. The Committee on Work and Ritual at this session was instructed to prepare a "Burial Service" for this Order, to submit same at next regular communication of the G. L.; carried.

Brother JAMES W. POWELL, the fourth Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order, was the first Grand Exalted Ruler to be chosen from the second lodge of the Order, Philadelphia, No. 2, and was a prominent business man, at one time, in the City of Brotherly Love. On February 1, 1874, he was elected E. G. R., and his career in the Order terminated shortly after his retirement from office, December 13, 1874. He never re-affiliated and the records concerning him are of a most scanty description. Diligent search has been made time and again among the old members of No. 2 and little or nothing can be gleaned of where, or when, he was born, who his people were or what became of him. A distant relative states positively that Mr. Powell was never known to have had a picture taken, and as there are no near relatives that can be traced there can be found no clew whether he is living or dead, as he seems to have dropped out of sight entirely. Having been formerly a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, it was thought possible a picture of him could be found in one of the groups of the fire department, but the search proved fruitless. During the latter years of his life, so far as anything is known of him, he was engaged as a night watchman at the old Museum on Arch street, in Philadelphia, and also one or two other theatres. But the writer of these lines made a personal search through the theatrical people and stage employees of Philadelphia and could get no trace of him whatever. He was described as being a tall, slim man, with a thin face and wearing a black moustache, and when last heard of used to lounge around the theatres of Philadelphia. Shortly after he retired from the Exalted Grand Ruler's chair he was dropped from the rolls of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, for the non-payment of dues. It is to be regretted that a brother that in his time manifested so much zeal for the Order should not have maintained his position, and all that can be said of him is but a reference to his past services, as beyond that there is absolutely nothing known.

The D. D. E. G. R. for the state of Pennsylvania appointed at this time was Brother Joseph E. Jackson.

1875

The ninth regular communication and the twenty-fifth session was held on June 13, 1875. E. G. R. Brother Henry P. O'Neil made an address, probably the most comprehensive of any hitherto made by the head of the Order. Among other things he recommended, in order to propagate the Order throughout the whole country and to be enabled to form a branch lodge in each large and important city, that changes be made in the requirements of the laws, modifying the severe restrictions of the existing constitution and statutes so as to facilitate the formation of branch lodges as rapidly as possible.

Some of his recommendations were: To make such changes in the constitution, statutes and ritual so as to enable a subordinate lodge to hold their communications, without exception, in the degree of Devout Elder, merely changing from that degree to that of the First Degree for the purposes of initiation only. Again, the abolition of the "changeable word" in the First Degree, it having no utility, etc. He recommended the preparation of several complete sets of ritual, to be ready for the formation of branch lodges. He recommended the preparation of a form for the opening and closing of the Grand Lodge, as well as sets of Odes,

with appropriate music, for use in subordinate lodges during the ceremonies of opening, closing and initiation. Also a report of committee on deliberations upon the matter of a funeral service for the Order. Certain recommendations were made on dimits, etc. He it was who first proposed a species of referendum to subordinate lodges on matters of Constitution, etc. The D. D. E. G. R. made a report. The statutes were modified at this session, making three D. E.'s in good standing (instead of seven) qualified to make application, etc., in forming and opening a lodge under dispensation. Lodges under dispensation were exempted from per capita tax, but limited to being under dispensation longer than twelve months from the next regular communication at which such dispensation was granted. Several minor changes in statutes were made. As a result of such recommendations the "changeable word" in the First Degree was abolished. Likewise the making of the sign in order to "obtain the floor." The tenth regular communication and the twenty-sixth session was held on December 12, 1875. At this session Brother Henry P. O'Neil was re-elected as E. G. R., to succeed himself. A report of the information gathered from the Black Book was then read. At this session was recommended by a Special Committee on Laws and Supervision certain changes in existing laws, and from after this date the following were adopted and in force and effect, that is, that the Grand Lodge hereafter meet annually the second Sunday in the month of December, after the expiration of the year 1876: the salary of the Grand Secretary be fixed at \$30 per annum, effective December 12, 1875, Odes and Burial Service to be provided for, and the work of the Chaplain was extended and expanded. Reports received from lodges showed the following: New York, No. 1—Total number of D. E.'s in good standing, close of 1875, 246; number of brothers of First Degree, 36; total membership No. 1, 282; amount on hand, \$6,032.88; estimated value lodge property, No. 1, \$7,322.88. Philadelphia, No. 2—Total number D. E.'s in good standing to date, 70; number of brothers of First Degree, 20; total membership to date, No. 2, 90; amount on hand, \$1,190.61; estimated value lodge property, No. 2, \$3,260.63. Appointment of D. D. E. G. R. for 1876, for Pennsylvania, Brother Alfred Stimmel of No. 2.

1876

Eleventh regular communication (semi-annual) and the twenty-seventh session held June 11, 1876. It was a short time previously to, and also at this time, that there existed three forms of dispensations: First class, to organize and institute subordinate lodges; second class, to confer the degree of D. E. before the end of the probationary period; third class, to omit sessions of the lodge at the will of the E. G. R. or D. D. A construction of the terms suspension or expulsion, demission and striking from the roll were defined by the E. G. R. E. G. R. made his semi-annual address. The E. G. R. announced his granting a dispensation to form a lodge in San Francisco, No. 3, and recommended that a Charter be granted to No. 3, which was adopted and done later in the session. Several original odes, adapted for the various ceremonies in subordinate lodges, also for the burial service, composed by Brother Henry P. O'Neil and set to appropriate music, selected and arranged also by him, were adopted at this session. The death of Brother Fernando Pastor was announced. A system of registry of members by

numbers in the order of their initiation, to be used in subordinate lodges, was proposed at this session by Brother Joseph F. Waring and adopted. The first report from San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, was read at this session, viz.: Total number D. E.'s in good standing, 16; number of brothers of First Degree, 1; total membership, No. 3, to date, 17; amount on hand, to date, \$108.20; estimated value lodge property, \$95. This was the last semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge. The twelfth regular communication and the twenty-eighth session (annual) was held December 10, 1876. E. G. R. Brother Henry P. O'Neil made a short verbal address. San Francisco Lodge charter was reported as delivered to them and they were working under same prosperously. The burial service as prepared by Brother George J. Green was then read and unanimously adopted at this session. At this session Brother Frank Girard was elected E. G. R. A charter was granted to Chicago Lodge, No. 4 (under dispensation). The preparation of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge to date, for printing, also a system of numbers, amendments to Constitution, statutes and rules of order, with power to print, was adopted at this session. The next session of the Grand Lodge was authorized to meet the second Sunday in December, 1877, in Philadelphia, at the lodge room of B, No. 2. Reports from lodges, viz.: New York, No. 1—Total number of D. E.'s in good standing, 249; number of brothers of First Degree, 26; total membership, No. 1, 275; amount on hand, \$6,143.90; estimated value lodge property, No. 1, \$7,433.90. Philadelphia, No. 2—Total number D. E.'s in good standing, 71; number of brothers First Degree, 8; total membership, No. 2, 79; amount on hand, \$1,410.16; estimated value lodge property, No. 2, \$1,043. San Francisco, No. 3—Total number D. E.'s in good standing, 55; number of brothers First Degree, 9; total membership of No. 3, 64; amount on hand, \$1,629.05; estimated value lodge property, \$475. No report from Chicago Lodge, No. 4. Appointments D. D. G. E. R.: California, T. W. Keene; Pennsylvania, Frank Moran.

HENRY PATRICK O'NEIL was a native of the city of New York, being born on October 20, 1842. He was educated in and graduated at the age of seventeen from the public schools, the College of the City of New York and the Columbia Law School, and held the degrees of B. A., M. A. and Ph. D., the latter conferred by the University of the City of New York. He began his professional career in the early sixties, when he formed a copartnership with Claude Conner and George Goldie, the trio being known as the Goldie Brothers. They were successful with Stone & Murray's Circus, Murray's Circus and Chiarini's Circus, doing an acrobatic and trapeze act. His mental labors were enormous for many years until exhausted nature rebelled, and when recovering from an attack of nervous prostration he met with an accident which caused concussion of the brain and for the last years of his life he was comparatively inactive. Brother O'Neil was an athlete in his youth and the physical development thus acquired, though artificial, prolonged his life, upon which consumption had made inroads and eventually caused his death, which occurred in New York city on June 14, 1902, aged fifty-nine years. Brother Henry P. O'Neil was initiated into the Elks on October 25, 1868, taking both degrees the same night, and his number on the membership roll is 65. He had two brothers, Hugh and Phelein; the former was also a member of the Order, and he had one sister. To Brother Henry P. O'Neil is due the distinctive features which make our fraternity unique in the group of



HENRY P. O'NEIL
1875-1876

similar organizations. He gave it its first laws, its ritualistic formulæ, in extenso, its odes, and his intellect for years directed its policy. It was due to him that the association of men under the title of Elks became *an Order*, and he forced upon the only lodge then in existence the self-sacrifice he was willing to practice himself and by surrendering its entity form a grand lodge, from which the original lodge received authority. In 1870 he was elected Exalted Ruler of New York Lodge, No. 1, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1872. He was elected Grand Exalted Ruler and served the Order from 1875 to 1876. In 1877 he was elected Grand Secretary and served for one year, without compensation. He served upon the Board of Grand Trustees a number of times and on many committees of the Grand Lodge, where his labor could produce the greatest results.

He gave shape and form to the legislative work and was the first man to institute a sensible code in the Order, writing the basic part of our present Elk jurisprudence, and its development therefrom has been an evolution in accordance with the needs of the Order itself, various laws being since framed to meet requirements. Brother Henry P. O'Neil conceived the application of the now established principles of Elkdom, Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity, he elaborated the esoteric work of the Order, and made laws which are still in force and effect, except such changes as the latter-day requirements of the Order demanded. He worked incessantly to spread the doctrine of fraternity in the particular form with which we are familiar, divesting an association of men of bigotry, dogma and an attempt to paraphrase religious rites. As Grand Exalted Ruler he suggested the enlargement of the boundaries of the Order, then confined to two lodges, and he provided the laws requisite to grant dispensation for No. 3 and granted such dispensation. He originated the ritual for the annual Lodge of Sorrow and the Decoration Day service, collated and put the words to many of the odes, copyrighting the same in his own name and presenting them to the Order. He selected the Amaranth and Ivy as funeral emblems, and, in short, has left a legacy of his own personality which pervades the entire system that goes so far to make up this Order. It was Brother O'Neil's suggestion that caused the formation of the Grand Lodge, and his political influence that obtained the charter from the legislature of New York and the signature of the same by Governor Hoffman. His funeral was largely attended by the members of New York Lodge, No. 1, and his casket was covered with the Amaranth and Ivy, the floral conceit he had himself originated. He was buried in Calvary cemetery, Long Island City, N. Y.

1877

The thirteenth regular communication and the twenty-ninth session held at rooms of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock, noon, Sunday, December 9, 1877. E. G. R. Brother Frank Girard read his address. The amended Constitution in full, in manuscript form, read, section by section, and adopted by unanimous vote. It was then authorized to be printed. The Constitution, Statutes and Rules of Order as amended, prepared by Brother Henry P. O'Neil, then read and unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge. Brother Frank Girard was re-elected as E. G. R., to succeed himself, at this session. Brother L. C. Waehner, of No. 1, appointed D. D. E. G. R. for state of New York. The Grand

Lodge then adjourned to resume their communication in New York city on the same day in order to cure any illegalities or objections that might arise to their meeting outside of their legal place for communications—city of New York. This was accordingly done after the return of a constitutional number to New York, and all recorded legislation was re-passed. During this Grand Lodge year lodges were instituted under dispensation at Cincinnati, No. 5, (probably) Sacramento, No. 6, Baltimore, No. 7, and Louisville, No. 8, although aside from items of receipts in the Treasurer's reports from these sources no such mention is made in the records of the Grand Lodge of this year. No record of reports from lodges received.

1878

The fourteenth regular communication and the thirtieth session was held in New York city on Sunday, December 8, 1878. Sacramento Lodge, No. 6, reported as having surrendered its charter during the Grand Lodge year just closing. E. G. R. Brother Frank Girard then read his annual address. He reported dispensations granted the past year to St. Louis Lodge, No. 9, on May 1; Boston, No. 10, on May 23; Pittsburg, No. 11, September 13, 1878. The E. G. R. Brother Girard for the first time gives an extended report of each of the then existing lodges in detail, his visits thereto, their conditions, etc. The principal matter upon which he laid stress was the memorizing of the ritual by the officers. Brother George R. Maguire was then elected E. G. R. at this session. The first motion to amend Sec. 5, Art. I of the Constitution, making the Grand Lodge migratory, by striking out the words "New York city" and inserting "at such place as may be directed by the Grand Lodge at its preceding communication," was offered and referred to Committee on Laws and Supervision. A form of traveling card was recommended by Brother Charles S. Maguire, of Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5, and referred to Committee on Laws and Supervision. Grand Lodge decided to hold its next annual communication at 10 o'clock a. m. The surrender of charter of Sacramento Lodge, No. 6, was approved by Grand Lodge. The title of the fourth officer in the Grand Lodge was changed from Esteemed Grand Lecturer to Esteemed Lecturing Grand Knight. For year ending November 3, 1878, following is the substance of annual reports of subordinate lodges to the Grand Lodge.

(See tables, "The Growth of the Order.")

FRANK GIRAUD, professionally known as *Girard*, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on July 7, 1840. He was educated there in the public schools. He learned his trade of blacksmith, practically with his father, and afterwards at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Early in the sixties he became a minstrel with Dick Hooley, in the latter's opera house in Court street, Brooklyn. The young actor made a success. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the navy and was in the mechanical department on one of the ships, the few steam vessels down in Hampton Roads at that time. And when the Monitor rammed the Cumberland, the commander of the ship called the crew on deck and asked for volunteers to go on some hazardous service—a forlorn hope—and Frank and his brother were the first to offer their services. He served through his enlistment and had an honorable discharge.



FRANK GIRARD
1876-1878

He then joined a circus as a cannon ball juggler, and he then joined some minstrel company as a balladist. Then he was engaged to go down to New Orleans, after the war excitement had quieted down, and he sailed on the ill-fated "Evening Star," which was wrecked 280 miles off Tybee Light (near Savannah, Ga.), on October 3, 1866, and he wrote a very interesting pamphlet on the event. When it was known that the vessel was sinking, Frank was down in the passenger cabin, and saw a young girl on her knees, praying, and he said to her, "Come with me," and he took her by the hand and started for the door of the cabin, when the seas rushed over the fast sinking ship, and they were struck by the violent force of the inrush of waters, which broke his hold on the girl's hand, and he made a quick jump through a porthole or window in the side of the cabin, but one of his legs was caught in the superstructure of the cabin deck, outside the cabin of the ship, and he injured his leg badly in his struggle to escape the wreck. He was in the water, badly injured, without food or water, for five days, and finally washed ashore or picked up with several others. He was left exhausted with his several days' hunger and thirst, and, semi-unconscious, he was left in this condition on the beach, while the few survivors started to look for help, food and shelter. They found a house and told their story and condition and of the wounded man left on the beach. They were told that until they went back and brought the wounded man for succor, no help or food would be given them. They returned, and picked up Girard and brought him to this house, and when he recovered consciousness he found himself in bed with doctors about him, with their instruments out, getting ready to amputate his wounded leg. He refused to consent to the loss of his leg, and they argued with him that it would have to be done to save his life; he half raised himself in bed and gave the hailing sign of a Master Mason, which was recognized and answered by one of the party, and his brother came to his relief and took care of him, and hired two colored girls, by relays, to keep pouring ice water incessantly on the wounded leg all night continuously, until another surgeon from a distance could be brought there. This surgeon finally arrived, and opened the leg, scraped the bone, treated it, and finally managed to save his leg, but it always bothered him in his after life. After that he joined Hooley's Minstrels and after that joined the Tony Pastor forces, with which he remained for a great many years. He was two terms Exalted Grand Ruler of the Elks. He left Pastor to go on the road with a piece called "A Cold Day When We Get Left," and it proved to be an unusually bad winter. He then was a season with Gus Williams on the road. His last engagement was with J. K. Emmett and Lottie Gilson. He then became associated at different times with several real-estate concerns, and finally became the local agent of a real-estate concern handling the western of Coney Island property, called Seagate, and was there engaged at the end of his career, which occurred in Brooklyn in 1900. Edgar, his son, was the late manager of the Gotham Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother Girard joined the New York Elks (single organization) January 9, advanced April 3, 1870, being No. 155 on the membership roll. He served in one of the subordinate chairs, and was Exalted Ruler for two terms. He dimitted to Brooklyn Lodge in 1884, and served as E. R. and to build up that lodge. In 1876 he was elected E. G. R., and was re-elected in 1877. He was the first E. G. R. to sign a dispensation, New York and Philadelphia Lodges being char-

tered by the Grand Lodge without that formality; San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, was instituted under a dispensation signed by Brother Girard, in 1876.

During his term of office the following lodges were instituted: San Francisco, No. 3; Chicago, No. 4; Cincinnati, No. 5; Sacramento, No. 6; Baltimore, No. 7; Louisville, No. 8; St. Louis, No. 9, and Boston, No. 10. He was present and instituted many of these lodges in person, and as District Deputy-at-Large instituted more than twenty-two lodges, including Providence, No. 14; Washington, No. 15; Hartford, No. 19; Brooklyn, No. 22, and many others.

He was an enthusiastic Elk, possessing that one quality of personal magnetism which enabled him to successfully overcome many difficulties. The value of his services to the Order is beyond computation, and to the day of his death his interest and devotion were as spontaneous as at the commencement of his career.

Brother Girard was married in 1860, to Martha A. Quackenbush. They had two children, Edgar and Ella (now Mrs. George H. Keen).

Brother Girard died at his home, 1432 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., on November 1, 1900, the funeral services being held in St. Stephen's English Lutheran Church. The interment took place in Elks' Rest, Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANK GIRARD.

When Elks point with pride to the expansion of this great American fraternity, whose base is brotherly love and whose crest is charity, "faithful unto death," just unto all, a fraternity that in all things is American, that follows the flag but never departs from it; an order that has grown in a little over a quarter of a century from ten lodges to more than a thousand; that has crossed the ocean to Hawaii and the Philippines; that extends from the snowy crests of Alaska to the Caribbean Sea; always loving, always just, always American, seeking naught but love and kindness to mankind, sowing the seeds of fidelity and brotherhood, it is natural we should ask what sort of men have wrought this great work? I shall speak for one—FRANK GIRARD, the pioneer evangelist of Elkdom—the man who for twenty years gave all his time and effort to the expansion of our fraternity; a man of brawn, trained to the profession of Vulcan, yet so tender, so kind, so gentle in the sick room, that the hand trained to wield the sledge touched the sufferer with the gentleness of the zephyr; true to every obligation, ministering to the sick, counseling the sad and the erring, giving from his own small store to alleviate the distress of others. Ofttimes working against great odds and with smallest of pecuniary resources, he builded lodges where others dared not try. No journey too long, no obstacle too formidable, if the goal was another star in the firmament of our Order. His the glory of Sacramento, San Francisco, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, Boston, Pittsburg, and many more. He, above all men, laid the foundations of our grand Brotherhood. It was my privilege to be with him at the birth of Boston, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and to have his valuable assistance at Detroit, Columbus and Meriden, in my own efforts. As an Elk and as a man I knew him better, perhaps, than any other. His faults have been washed from the sands by the tides of eternity; his work endureth, and the seed sown grows bountiful harvests.

HENRY S. SANDERSON.

1879

The fifteenth regular communication (annual), and the thirty-first session, was held December 8, 1879, at Clarendon Hall, 114-116 East Thirteenth street, New York city.

This was comparatively an uneventful year in the Order, so far as the lodges were concerned, there being but twelve lodges in the Order, with a total membership of 829 members. The principal event that occurred in this year was the untimely death of the Exalted Grand Ruler, Brother George R. Maguire, which occurred on June 8, 1879. A large funeral was held in Philadelphia, attended by a great many representative Elks from his own and other cities. Interment was in Elks' Rest, Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia. By reason of Brother Maguire's death, and in accordance with the law governing the subject, Grand Esteemed Leading Knight Brother Charles E. Davies, of No. 4, became Exalted Grand Ruler, but all was peace and harmony in the Order at this time, and owing to the limited membership and few lodges, the change in the middle of the term did not disturb the general run of affairs. Business engagements prevented Brother Davies' attendance at the Grand Lodge meeting in 1879, and Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight Brother John H. Dee, of Boston Lodge, No. 10, presided at that session, until the election and installation of Brother Louis C. Waelner, who became the next Exalted Grand Ruler.

GEORGE ROGERS MAGUIRE was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 5, 1838, and educated at Girard College, in his native city. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he enlisted as a private in the three months' service, and at the expiration of his term was commissioned Adjutant in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was promoted to Captain of Company E, June 5, 1865, and was mustered out of service at Camp Cadwalader, July 27, with the brevet rank of Major. On his return home he became an active Republican in the southeastern section of Philadelphia; was also in the Custom House at one time. He was in the hotel business at No. 703 Chestnut street, and later at the corner of Sixth and Owens streets.

He was known as an eloquent after-dinner speaker, being one of the finest in his day.

Mr. Maguire was married to Margaret A. Dunn, on April 24, 1861, in the Cathedral in Philadelphia. They have had eight children: William Sullivan, Frances Giltman, Mary, Victor, Gertrude, Margaret Daisy, Edward Hughs, and Helen Glanville Maguire. Mr. Maguire was initiated into Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, on May 9, and advanced June 6, 1875. He was elected E. Leading Knight in 1875, and the following year was elected Exalted Ruler of Philadelphia Lodge. He was elected Exalted Grand Ruler of the Grand Lodge in December, 1878, and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death, which occurred June 8, 1879.

Mr. Maguire is buried in the Elks' Rest, Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES EDWARD DAVIES, better known as "Parson" Davies, was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, on July 7, 1851. He came to America when a little over twelve years of age, landing in New York city. Since he first came to America he has made ten or eleven trips back to England and Ireland.

His father died in Chicago in about the year 1868, or one year after "Parson" came to this city. He had three brothers: William Henry Davies, who was a volunteer in the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York, went to the front, and was shot at the first battle of Bull Run, and afterward died in Chicago at the age of thirty-seven. His brother, Vere R. Davies, is now living on a farm in Wisconsin. His brother, William Henry Davies, and their father were both employed with the Pinkertons, in clerical positions in the office. William Henry Davies was the superintendent for the Pinkertons in New York city for a number of years. "Parson" went to work for George Davis, at the corner of Peoria and West Madison streets, Chicago, and while there became interested in sporting events, and entered on a career of managing various kinds of sports and shows, wrestling, pedestrian matches, etc., managing Dan O'Leary, the famous pedestrian, and it was during the appearance of O'Leary in a pedestrian exhibition at the Madison Square Gardens in New York city that Charles E. Davies got his famous sobriquet of "Parson." Among the numerous visitors at this exhibition were Cornelius Vanderbilt and family. Seeing O'Leary's manager in evidence, he asked who that "clerical-looking gentleman" was. He was informed that it was Manager Davies, who was conducting the exhibition, whereupon Vanderbilt remarked that he looked more like a "parson" than he did a sporting manager, and Frank Davison, representing the "Chicago Times" on this occasion, took it up and sent it out over the wires all over the country, and ever since Charles E. has been known far and wide as "Parson" Davies. About fourteen years ago, or about the year 1895, he went to New Orleans, La., and with Colonel J. D. Hopkins jointly took the lease of the St. Charles Theatre and the Academy of Music of the Crescent City; one year later, the Academy of Music burned. Their business was not very successful, owing to the breaking out of the yellow fever in that city. Abandoning this unprofitable theatrical venture, the "Parson" then fitted up and opened the Crescent Billiard Hall, at the corner of Canal and Crescent streets, New Orleans, which he ran successfully for about ten years. At the present time he has retired from active business.

In was in the early eighties that he first began to handle sporting men. In that period he handled or managed John Ennis, an Irishman of Chicago, against Dan O'Leary in a pedestrian match of one hundred miles. This was in the old Exposition Building, on the Lake Front, Chicago, and Ennis broke down in the race. After that time "Parson" managed O'Leary for several years, and with him took a trip to England. Also managed Peter Jackson, the colored heavy-weight champion of the world; was his general manager for several years, during most of Jackson's career. Jackson fought Frank Slavin in London, England, at the National Sporting Club, Jackson winning that fight in ten rounds. Jackson boxed with Jim Corbett sixty-odd rounds, and it was declared a draw, Jackson in this encounter having a badly wounded leg, which was bound up, and he fought at a disadvantage. Patsy Cardiff defeated Jackson in San Francisco, Cal. Jackson also fought Big Joe McAuliffe in San Francisco, and defeated him. Also fought George Godfrey, the colored boxer, and defeated him. The "Parson" then backed and put out a dramatic show, playing "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Jackson in the title role, and had Joe Choynski as his sparring partner in the show, the latter being with the show for about a year, doing a sparring scene in the play. At the close of that season the "Parson" and Choynski went



GEORGE R. MAGUIRE
1878-1879



CHARLES E. DAVIES
1879

together for quite a while, Jackson in the meantime going to England. Choynski met Peter Maher, the Irish heavy-weight fighter, and Choynski was knocked out in the eighth round, owing to carelessness on the part of Choynski. This event was in the Broadway Athletic Club, New York city. "Parson" then handled Jim Hall, then a boxer from New Zealand (formerly a sailor), when he came to America. "Parson" was not with him in the Fitzsimmons bout. "Parson" then backed and managed another road show, called "Honest Hearts and Willing Hands," a melodrama with John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan. This lasted one year. "Parson" ran a paper called "The World of Sport" in Chicago for about two years, beginning May 4, 1898.

Brother Davies was elected Esteemed Loyal Grand Knight December 9, 1877; elected Esteemed Leading Grand Knight December 8, 1878; and by reason of the death of Brother George R. Maguire, then E. G. R., from No. 2, Brother Davies succeeded to the head of the Order, being the Exalted Grand Ruler for the unexpired term of Brother Maguire (1879). He was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on November 19, 1876, advanced same date; No. 9 on membership roll; made life member on March 27, 1902.

1880

The sixteenth regular communication, and the thirty-second session, was held at 117 West Twenty-third street, New York, on Sunday, December 12, 1880. The E. G. R., Brother Louis C. Waehner, made his annual address, wherein he reported general prosperity in the Order, with two exceptions, California Lodge, No. 12, having some friction, and Louisville Lodge, No. 8, he suggested, would probably have to have its charter taken up. He recommended a business office for the Grand Secretary, and concluded with some slight suggestion as to change of laws. Question of personal mileage was allowed for E. G. R., and D. D. E. G. R.'s, on official business; matter of Elks' Mutual Benefit Association arranged for by amending statutes; petition from Chicago Lodge, No. 4, to have act of incorporation of Grand Lodge changed so as to permit the G. L. to hold its sessions at places other than New York city, denied; petitions of Tilers to become members of grand body, denied; a slight change made in Ritual, "Third Assistant Primo" being changed to Esquire. G. L. funds hitherto deposited solely in name of G. Treasurer, laws were amended so that they were to be deposited in the names, jointly, of Grand Trustees and Grand Treasurer, as a committee and as mere custodians of a trust fund.

LOUIS C. WAEHNER was born in New York city in the year 1840. When a boy he attended the Houston street school and afterwards attended the School of the Christian Brothers (a Roman Catholic institution) on Second street, near Second avenue, New York city. With a lot of other young men, who became lawyers like himself, he belonged to a debating club known as the Dickens Literary Union, which subsequently consolidated with an older literary society or union, and the organization then assumed the latter name of the De Milt Literary Union, and was located at 444 Broadway, upstairs over the theatre where Bryant's Minstrels were playing. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and began active practice in 1871. In 1873, he was the attorney for the Seven-

teenth Ward Real Estate Owners' Association. About one week before the regular election of 1873, this latter organization named Mr. Waehner as their candidate for member of assembly, on their own independent ticket, and notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Waehner had but one week in which to make his canvass, he polled between 1,200 and 1,500 votes in the Tenth Assembly District of New York city, where he lived, which was normally Republican in politics, and Tammany Hall, finding how strong he was, sought him and he joined Tammany, and Tammany nominated him for member of the assembly, and he "turned" the Tenth Assembly District over to Tammany Hall in one year, and he won by a big majority. He was re-elected in 1874, and, young as he was, was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Legislature, and in those days was one of the chief opponents of Governor Samuel J. Tilden. He and the then Speaker of the House were strong in their opposition to Tilden. This made him practically the leader of that district for many years, and he was a great orator as well. After that, in 1876, he was elected as Alderman-at-Large in New York city, from the Tenth District. In 1881 he married the widow of ex-Police Captain Tynan, and had only been married five or six years when he contracted tuberculosis, from which he died in New York city on February 13, 1895. In his early career, and about the time he was named for the Assembly, he and Frank R. Lawrence were partners in the law business, with hardly any law books, and only one little desk, at 13 Chambers street. They were there about a year, when they moved their office to the corner of Stanton street and the Bowery, over the German Exchange Bank, and later became the lawyers for that bank. Waehner always was younger than he looked. His wife's name was Eleanore, who was the daughter of Edward Walsh, and there was one step-son.

Brother Waehner was one of our oldest Exalted Grand Rulers, a brother who was a conspicuous figure during the early struggles of our fraternity. Brother Waehner was Exalted Ruler of New York Lodge, No. 1, in 1876; D. D. in 1878-79; and Exalted Grand Ruler from December, 1879, to December, 1880. He was a member of the New York Legislature in 1875. A lawyer by profession, and will be remembered as the counsel for New York Lodge in its suit with the Grand Lodge. He tenderly nursed our Order in its infancy, cared for it during adversity, and lived to see it stand a Temple, commanding respect and admiration, a monument to the wisdom of its founders, and an institution whose acts of charity are carved in the memory of countless numbers. He emulated in his business life the tenets of our Order.

He died at his residence in New York city, on Wednesday, February 13, 1895, aged forty-seven years. Interment at Calvary Cemetery, New York.

Brother Waehner joined New York Lodge, No. 1, on February 22, 1874, was advanced March 7, 1875, being No. 471 on the membership roll.

1881

The seventeenth regular communication, and the thirty-third session, was held at New York city, at 117 West Twenty-third street, Sunday, December 11, 1881. The E. G. R. read his address, wherein he cites his work, and was blocked during the past year by the non-performance of the work by a negligent and inactive Grand Secretary. He reported two new lodges added to the herd: Indianapolis,



LOUIS C. WAEHNER
1879-1880

No. 13, and Providence, No. 14. It was at this session that the first six officers in each subordinate lodge—U. D., who shall have filled the position of either E. R., E. Ldg. Kt., E. Loy, Kt., E. Lect. K., Sec'y or Treas'r, during the term for which they have been chosen—shall be placed upon the roll (of the G. L.) as permanent members, and shall, pending the completion of said terms for which they were elected, be considered as temporary members of the G. L. For reports of lodges, see "Growth of the Order." Brother Thomas E. Garrett, of No. 9, re-elected E. G. R. at this session.

1882

The eighteenth regular communication, thirty-fourth session, held New York, December 10, 1882. The E. G. R., Brother Thomas E. Garrett, read his annual address. Washington (D. C.) Lodge, No. 15, U. D.; Denver Lodge, No. 17, U. D., and Cleveland Lodge, No. 18, U. D., instituted this year. The application to institute Illinois Lodge, No. 16, U. D., came up, but was later cancelled and dispensation having lapsed, was called in. An extensive report made by Grand Secretary Brother Moreland, placing that office on a business basis. First use of papier-maché emblems in lodge rooms. A memorial was read from Boston Lodge, No. 10, in substance calling attention of grand body to certain unauthorized persons, formerly members of this Order, banded themselves together under name of the "Order of Growlers," or "Order of Buffaloes," and were then holding meetings and conducting business in accordance with and by means of Ritual heretofore prescribed by the G. L., etc., and offering a new Ritual with Key, etc. The Funeral Ritual to be used by subordinate lodges authorized by G. L. at this session. Report of committee adopted in regard to restricting the time for holding Annual Benefits. At this session, Brother John J. Tindale was elected E. G. R. For reports of Lodges see "Growth of the Order."

THOMAS ELLWOOD GARRETT, the tenth Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, and a member of St. Louis Lodge, No. 9, was born in Willistown, near West Chester, Pa., March 16, 1828. He was educated in the Willistown Friends' boarding school, and came West and located in St. Louis, Mo., in 1851, where he began his business career as river reporter on the "Missouri Republican" and later he was promoted to the post of dramatic critic and continued in this work until that paper changed its name to the "St. Louis Republic." After that he quit the field of active newspaper work and devoted his time to literary pursuits, compiling his poems and other literary productions in a volume which he afterward published under the title, "The Masque of the Muses." This book was sold extensively for several years. Shortly after completing his book, Mr. Garrett became ill, having been in failing health for nearly eighteen years. He was quite prominent in Masonic circles in his adopted city, and was a thirty-third-degree Mason. From 1880 to 1881 he was the Grand Exalted Ruler of the B. P. O. Elks, but owing to the failure of the Grand Secretary of the Order for that year to fulfil his duties, Brother Garrett was handicapped in the discharge of his official duties, and the following year he was again re-elected, as a vindication of his efforts, and again filled the chair of the highest office in the Order from 1881 to 1882. He left surviving him a widow, Mrs. Margaret Buschick Garrett,

and a son, Richard H. Garrett. Brother Garrett died June 30, 1905, and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo. He was seventy-eight years old.

1883

Nineteenth regular communication, and thirty-fifth session, held at New York, Sunday, December 9, 1883. E. G. R. Brother John J. Tindale read his annual address. He reported one of the most prosperous epochs in our history. With this administration began the rapid development and growth of Elldom. Five new lodges created this year: Hartford, Conn., No. 19; Peoria, Ill., No. 20; Newark, N. J., No. 21; Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 22; and Buffalo, N. Y., No. 23, and Louisville, No. 8, revived. Grand Secretary's work, A. C. Moreland, warmly approved. E. G. R. touched on suggested methods of creating new lodges, Annual Benefits of lodges, and improvements in Ritual. For reports of lodges see "Growth of the Order." During this year the G. L. ordered done, and Brother Moreland, G. Sec'y, ably assisted by Brother W. C. Van Derlip, E. R., of Boston, No. 10, revised the Constitution and Statutes covering the four years immediately preceding. Metal emblems were substituted for papier-maché ones formerly in use in all lodges, and a new Lodge Ritual with Key was sent all lodges this year asking opinions thereon; only four lodges favored the adoption of that new Ritual, viz.: Boston, Providence, Cincinnati and Denver; all other lodges rejected it. The following changes were made in the G. L. laws at this December, 1883, session: Per capita tax increased from twelve and one-half cents to twenty-five cents for each D. E. in each subordinate lodge. Representatives to the G. L. were allowed from subordinate lodges on basis of one representative to each 100 D. E.'s or fractional part, as shown on their report to the G. L. The amendment to change place of meeting of the G. L. from New York to "such place as it may select" was again defeated. G. L. declined to make any restrictions as to time, etc., for Annual Benefits. The first suggestion (since the session of December 10, 1871) to restrict what is later known as "commercialism" in the Order had its inception in the resolution adopted at this session of the G. L. In Appendix of this year's proceedings, a brief description of aprons and jewels, *q. v.* Brother Edwin A. Perry, of No. 10, was elected E. G. R. at this session.

JOHN J. TINDALE was born in Burlington, Vt., on March 20, 1820, his father—Hezekiah Mathias Tindale—having emigrated to America from Hull, England, in 1789, and located in Burlington, Vt. He was removed when two years old with his parents to New York city, his father being appointed the U. S. custodian of what was then called Bedloe's Island, now Liberty Island, by President Jackson. John Tindale received a liberal education in the sectarian schools (Franciscan Brothers), of New York city. His first occupation, at the age of 18, was that of bookkeeper in his father's painters' supply warehouse. He later took up the study of law, and graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1852. He took an early interest in politics and occupied many responsible political positions, so gave but little attention to his practice of law. When he was admitted to the bar in New York county, Judge Bernard declared his examination perfect. He took a great interest in fraternal work, and became prominent in



THOMAS E. GARRETT
1880-1882



JOHN J. TINDALE
1882-1883

various associations. He was Charter Master of Amity Lodge, No. 323, F. and A. M.; Past High Priest, Amity Chapter, R. A. M.; Past Eminent Commander, Morton Commandery, No. 4, K. T.; 32d degree in the Scottish Rite; Past Chancellor, K. of P., and member of the Tammany Society, Columbian Order. President and Trustee of the Firemen's Benevolent Fund, an officer in the Peterson Light Blues, a military organization, and in New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, was successively G. L., E. L. K., and serving as Exalted Ruler for three successive terms. In 1882 he was elected Exalted Grand Ruler, the previous year having been District Deputy of the State of New York. He was Plan Clerk of the Department of Buildings, of the city of New York, since its institution, having been one of its creators. Failing health caused his retirement, and he died at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on July 30, 1896, aged 76 years. Funeral services were held by various Masonic bodies, the B. P. O. Elks, and Ass'n of Exempt Firemen, at the Elks' hall, 27th street and Broadway, New York city. Interment at Cypress Hills cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother Tindale was an early member of the New York Elks (single organization), initiated November 15, 1869, advanced, November 6, 1870; and was No. 72 on the membership roll. He was made a life member of New York Lodge for services. He was one of the best beloved and most venerated brothers of the order.

1884

The twentieth regular communication, and thirty-sixth session, was held in New York, Sunday, December 14, 1884. E. G. R. Brother Edwin A. Perry read his annual address, wherein he cited comparative gain and loss in the Order at that time, being a net increase of 637 in numbers, in 27 lodges. Also a gain in lodge property of \$9,041.12. By comparison with previous year, all lodges, the expenditure for charity showed an increase of \$1,912.63. Seven new lodges instituted this year: Rochester, New Haven, Memphis, Kansas City, Wheeling, Little Rock and New Orleans. The Order was extended into four states in that year—Tennessee, West Virginia, Arkansas and Louisiana—where before it never had a foothold. Increase account of new lodges, 275. Louisville, having had its old charter restored, boomed up with 147 members; this, added to increase by new lodges, made a total gain of new lodges during this year of 442 members. Up to this time only written forms of the Ritual were in existence (1884), but the revised Ritual now being completed, the E. G. R., in his annual address, recommended that the same be adopted and printed and sent to all lodges, to prevent deviations from established standards; it also obviated complaints hitherto made of the illegibility of the text. The tendency of the introduction of any procedure calculated to excite levity was strongly discouraged and condemned. The Elks' Mutual Benefit Association this year reported accession of 162 members and a total membership of 474, and increasing. Cleveland Lodge, No. 18, this year surrendered its charter and went out of existence. Printed and bound Rituals were authorized at this session, and the (then) New Ritual was formally adopted. An Installation Service was also ordered printed at this session, in lieu of the old one in use hitherto. For reports of lodges, see "The Growth of the Order" tables. Sacramento Lodge, No. 6, reported disbanded and charter returned. Brother Henry S. Sanderson was elected E. G. R. at this session.

EDWIN ALLEN PERRY, twelfth Grand Exalted Ruler, was born in Portland, Maine, in 1845. He was the only son of Hon. John J. Perry, who represented the Second district of the state in Congress in 1855-60. He was educated in the common schools of Portland, the Highland Military Academy at Bethel, the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, and the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston, Maine. He was prepared to enter Bowdoin College when the Civil War broke out, and he abandoned a college career. He "did the state some service," and at the close of the war was on the staff of General John L. Hodsdon.

He began reading law with his father, but in October, 1867, accepted a position on the Lewiston (Me.) "Journal" and entered journalism under the direction of Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., afterwards distinguished in Congress and sponsor of the tariff bill. In 1870 Mr. Perry had an idea he could distinguish himself as war correspondent in the Franco-Prussian campaign, but was not permitted to follow the French army, and learned to his grief that the only way he could accompany the Germans was as a member of the ambulance.

He went to the Bangor (Me.) "Whig and Courier" the same year, beginning as city editor and advancing to editor. In 1873 he was appointed honorary commissioner to the World's Fair in Vienna, and subsequently made an extensive tour of Europe. The following year he became night editor of the Boston "Herald," with which paper he was long connected, serving also as exchange, dramatic, sporting and political editor, in the latter capacity having charge of the "Herald" force reporting six National Conventions. For many years he was the "star" staff correspondent, and was sent to all parts of the country to cover events of importance. In June, 1886, he was dispatched to London, to report the general election following the dissolution of Parliament, subsequent to the defeat of Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, and remained there as cable correspondent three years. Returning to this country, he started, in 1891, at Boston, a sporting and dramatic weekly called "The Referee," which, however, lived only nine months. In 1892 he went to New York as managing editor of the "Dramatic News," that paper having passed into other hands the following year, he joined the English Military Tournament as press representative, remaining until the end of the American tour. For six months he did work on the "Sun" and other New York papers, and in the autumn of 1894 returned to Boston to become private secretary to John Stetson, the theatrical manager. After Stetson's death, in 1896, he became press agent of the Tremont Theatre, under John B. Schoeffel's management. In November, 1909, he joined the staff of the Boston "Journal," with which paper he is still connected.

Mr. Perry's connection with the Elks began in 1878, with the organization of Boston Lodge, No. 10. He was the first Exalted Ruler, under dispensation, and was re-elected in 1880, under charter. In 1883 he was chosen Grand E. Lecturing Knight, and the following year Grand Exalted Ruler. He was a hard worker for the Order in the early days of Boston Lodge, and in recognition of his services was made an honorary life member in May, 1889. His term as presiding officer to the Grand Lodge was comparatively uneventful; numerous knotty questions came up for decision, but in all cases his decisions were sustained. While in office, he and Grand Secretary A. C. Moreland made a revision of the Ritual, among other things abolishing the titles previously given the officers in the first degree.



EDWIN A. PERRY
1883-1884



HENRY S. SANDERSON
1884-1885

1885

The twenty-first regular communication, and the thirty-seventh session, held in New York, Commandery Room, Masonic Temple, December 13, 1885. E. G. R. Brother H. S. Sanderson read his annual address. This year (1885) saw nine new links added to the chain of lodges, embracing the following additions: Syracuse, N. Y.; Marion, O.; Utica, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Meriden, Conn.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Columbus, O.; Norfolk, Va., and San Francisco, Cal. (the latter, Golden Gate, No. 6). Committee on the Elks' Mutual Benefit Association reported affairs of that concern in bad shape, recommended G. L. taking hold of it and merging it in with G. Body, and straightening up its affairs, which was accordingly adopted, its then membership being 437. Number of new lodges added this year were nine, viz.: A Code of all the laws, to be compiled and adopted, was again urged at this session. Brother Daniel A. Kelly was elected E. G. R. at this session.

HENRY SCHLEY SANDERSON was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., on November 23, 1842, and was the son of Col. Harry S. Sanderson, well known in amusement circles in the early fifties, and father of Thomas N. Sanderson, the popular Ethiopian comedian, professionally known as Nelse Seymour. H. S. Sanderson made his first start in life at the age of fourteen as a telegraph operator in Baltimore, with the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and assistant purchasing agent for the P. W. & B. R. R., in Baltimore. He then went into the real estate business until "Black Friday," when he and a number of others went to the wall. Tiring of his employment he learned the trade of jeweler, and subsequently entered into the manufacture of India rubber goods in Akron, Ohio, having been part owner of the first factory for such goods that was erected west of New York state. In various ways he has been associated with amusements almost from childhood; but his connection with the profession has been continuous since 1868 only. He was engaged in Tammany Hall when Jarrett & Palmer were proprietors, with Leonard Grover as director. After that he was with Tony Pastor for three years; he then traveled with the Wachtel-Parepa-Moulton Concert Company; during the season of 1875-76 he managed Nick Robert's "Jack and Jill" Pantomime Company; in 1876-77 he was successively treasurer and business manager of the Olympic Theatre, New York City, and after the retirement of Col. Wm. E. Sinn he managed that theatre until the expiration of the then existing lease; in the summer of 1878 he controlled and managed the privileges with John H. Murray's Circus, and also acted as press agent for the main show; and the following winter he was business manager for the Olympic Theatre, after which he was business manager for the Broadway Theatre (now Daly's), which position he resigned in April of that year to join Tony Pastor's traveling combination, and remained continuously thereafter with Tony Pastor until 1908. He left Tony Pastor about three months before the latter's death, but returned and was present during Pastor's last illness. He is now in partnership with F. F. Proctor and operating the Proctor Theatres, two houses in Plainfield and one house in Perth Amboy, N. J.

Henry S. Sanderson joined New York Lodge, No. 1, February 18, 1877, advanced to the second degree March 18, 1877, being No. 576 on the membership

roll. On December 8, 1878, at the Grand Lodge session in New York city, Brother Sanderson, then Est. Leading Knight of New York Lodge, No. 1, by a motion seconded by Brother E. A. Hagan, introduced and was adopted at that session the placing of the Antlers on the Altar, therefore Brother Sanderson is the father of this early landmark of Elkdom. He is a Past Exalted Ruler of New York Lodge, No. 1, and was Exalted Grand Ruler of the Order in 1884-85.

1886

Twenty-second regular communication, and the thirty-eighth session, held, New York, Masonic Temple, December 12, 1886. New lodges added to the Order this year, twenty-two, including revival of Cleveland, No. 18, resuming its old number, viz.: Omaha, Neb.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Lockport, N. Y.; Little Falls, N. Y.; Adrian, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Richmond, Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; East Saginaw, Mich.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Albany, N. Y.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Springfield, O.; Chillicothe, O.; Toledo, O.; Lima, O.; Youngstown, O.; Mansfield, O.; Fond du Lac, Wis.; Dayton, O.; and St. Paul, Minn.

E. G. R. Brother Daniel A. Kelly read his annual address, giving a full report of conditions; among other things, cited a request of an appointment of a D. D. E. G. R. to establish Elks lodges in England, which he declined to issue without further consideration from the Grand body; also acknowledged material support from several brothers in furthering the spread of the Order, especial mention being made to Brother Simon Quinlin, No. 4, viz.: "Of Brother Quinlin's earnest, conscientious work I cannot speak too highly. He was ever at my call, traveling thousands of miles outside of his jurisdiction to carry out my wishes; and the institution of such lodges as Omaha, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and St. Paul crown his efforts." The E. G. R., continuing, recommended the changing of the time of the annual communication (meeting of the G. L.) from December (of each year) to the summer season which would be vacation period for both professional and non-professional branches of our Order. Peoria, No. 20, surrendered its charter and went out of existence (1886). Up to this time, total number of lodges, 59; total membership, 5,511. The Elks' Mutual Benefit Association at this 1886 report show 312 members in good standing. Again, at this session, as at several previous sessions, came up the question of resolutions and offered amendments to the Constitution, to change the place of meeting of the G. L. (making it migratory), but it was again side-tracked on the strength of a minority report of the committee to whom it was referred, it being referred on both majority and minority reports on question of procuring the necessary changes in the law, etc. At this session the recommendation of Brother Antonio Pastor, of No. 1, that all portions of the ritual referring to Elks' Mutual Benefit Association be stricken out, was adopted. At this session of the Grand Lodge (1886) appears the first recorded bringing forward of the subject, in the form of a resolution, to appoint a committee of three to devise or obtain a suitable design or portrait of the emblematic animal of our Order, the same when adopted in its sizes to be the official emblematic head of our Order. Brother J. J. Flanagan, then Exalted Ruler of Utica Lodge, No. 33, was the father of this idea, referred to a committee and their favorably reporting, adopted. An amendment to the laws was offered at this session by Buffalo



DANIEL A. KELLY
1885-1886

Lodge, No. 23, to make five D. E.'s (instead of seven) constitute a quorum in a sub-lodge. On vote, this was lost. The matter of extending Elks' lodges to England was brought up at this session, but the report of Committee on Laws and Supervision, to whom it had been referred, disapproved of it, and the matter was dropped. Brother William E. English was elected E. G. R. at this session. For reports of lodges see "The Growth of the Order."

DANIEL A. KELLY was born of Irish parents, in the city of New York, October 8, 1847. He was orphaned when but three years old, but attended school until he was ten, at which time he was thrown altogether upon his own resources.

The first employment he secured was in a printing office, feeding a treadle press. An opportunity to learn the art of lithographing being offered, he became an apprentice in the establishment of Mr. Thomas Woods, in his native city, at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets (the old Sun newspaper building), and here he toiled for two years. Business becoming dull, the industrious boy left, with but little knowledge of the art to compensate him for his two years of incessant labor. He was determined, however, not to eat the bread of idleness, and his next venture was upon a pilot boat. There was an attraction about the winds and waves that fascinated him, but embarking as mere pilot boy, his new vocation proved to be no "bed of roses," as any may imagine who knows anything of that life. Here, however, he found frequent opportunity to brave the perils of the seas, and to often exert himself in aiding in the rescue of his fellow-beings.

Young Kelly soon became convinced that there was but little opportunity to achieve either fame or fortune as a pilot, and he determined to go west. He got as far as Troy, N. Y., when his funds reached so low an ebb that he abandoned the idea, and hired out as a steersman on the New York and Erie canal. He next opened a shooting gallery in Buffalo, when the Civil War began.

He returned to New York city and immediately enlisted as a drummer boy, he now having attained the age of fourteen. Before the advance of the Army of the Potomac, on March 10, 1862, he threw aside his drum and enlisted as a private in Company B, Sixty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., and was engaged in many a hotly contested battle. When the war ended in 1865 he returned to New York, where, fancying the life of an actor, he became a member of the Bowery Theatre, then under the management of Mr. G. L. Fox. Applying himself diligently, he rapidly rose in his new profession, and left there at the end of three years to accept a position in a traveling company as leading man and stage manager. Being an expert swordsman, Mr. Kelly was in much demand to play such parts as Mahomed, in the "French Spy," and Wolf, in the "Wizard Skiff." He traveled as the principal support of Mad. Zoe for two seasons, at the end of which he engaged with T. L. Donnelly at the Olympic Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y., as leading man and stage manager. He next went to the Theatre Comique, New York, under the management of Josh Hart, as dialect actor and comedian, and although then comparatively a young man, he played nearly all of the principal theatres of the country.

In 1880 Brother Kelly, in company with a partner, leased the Front Street Theatre in Baltimore, with the determination of giving Baltimore a first-class

dramatic and novelty theatre. Financially the theatre had had an unsavory reputation and the new managers at the outset seemed to be about to share the fate that had overtaken the management of several seasons then past. So imminent seemed the impending disaster that Brother Kelly's partner withdrew. Nothing daunted, Brother Kelly took the helm and, by doing four men's work, put the enterprise on a successful footing and succeeded in keeping it there. At times he was leading man, stage manager, financier and generalissimo of all the forces necessary to run an enterprise of that kind.

Brother Kelly joined Baltimore Lodge No. 7 at its formation in April, 1878, but soon afterwards left that city, returning in 1880. In that year he was elected E. L. K., and the ensuing year was elected Exalted Ruler, which office he filled *with signal honor* for two terms.

During 1883 and '84 he served as the D. D. E. G. R., with the same credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, and the next year, 1885, he served as E. L. G. K. of the Grand Lodge, and, having won his spurs by faithful and efficient service, he was elected as Exalted Grand Ruler in 1885-1886.

He died at Coney Island, N. Y., on August 3, 1906, aged 58 years.

1887

Twenty-third regular communication and thirty-ninth session held, Masonic Temple, New York, December 11, 1887. The E. G. R. then read his annual address, reporting the addition of sixteen new lodges, viz.: Paterson, N. J.; Springfield, Mass.; Elmira, N. Y.; Cumberland, Md.; Rockford, Ill.; Lawrence, Mass.; Logansport, Ind.; Erie, Pa.; Canton, O.; New Castle, Pa.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Nashville, Tenn.; New Bedford, Mass.; Hoboken, N. J.; Dallas, Tex., and Atlanta, Ga.; two lodges dropping out of existence, viz., Adrian, Mich., and Little Rock, Ark. Quite an elaborate set of Rules and Order of Business was adopted at this session of the Grand Lodge. At this session again came up the ever-recurring question of amendments to the laws, viz., an amendment to the Constitution proposed by George W. Andrews, of No. 4, "to change the meeting of the Grand Lodge to such place as may be determined upon by a majority of the Grand Lodge members present at each annual communication, upon the location of place of meeting for the following year;" laid on the table. An amendment was offered to the laws "permitting no lodge to be instituted in any city of less than 25,000 inhabitants; referred to Committee on Laws and Supervision, who reported with a counter amendment as a substitute, "Provided, That the E. G. R. shall not grant a dispensation for a lodge in any city or town in which a sufficiently large theatrical element does not exist to warrant such dispensation." Whole matter tabled. Another amendment to laws offered by Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6, to "amend Ritual by establishment of a secret pass-word;" referred to Committee on Work and Ritual, who, making a later report, recommended it be not adopted. Their report referred to incoming Committee on Work and Ritual to report at next regular communication. The following amendments to Constitution were then adopted and became law: The annual election in the year 1889 was ordered held in all lodges on the date of the last regular communica-

tion in the month of May. The term of office of all officers, elected or appointed, to serve until November, 1888, was extended to the time of the installation of their successors, to be chosen in May, 1889. The Grand Lodge was ordered to meet annually in the city of New York, during the second week in July, and its sessions to be held for as many days in said week, excepting Sunday, as the Grand Lodge at its preceding communication may have, by a majority vote, determined. The term of office of Grand Officers was fixed at one year, or until Grand Officers elected under that section at the communication held in December, 1887, was extended to the date of the installation of their successors elected at the annual communication to be held in July, 1889. The term of the E. G. R. and all committees appointed by him were made subject to this same extension, and dispensations for lodges were confined to the same; it was also made to estop any retroactive features pertaining to officers; per capita tax was held to be at the same rate, but 10 per cent of such fund was allotted for entertainment of the Grand Lodge during its communications. Provision was also made at this time for lodges under dispensation to hold their annual elections in May, 1889, instead of May, 1888, so as to correspond with chartered lodges. The Grand Lodge at this session also designated "The Social Session," published at Cincinnati, Ohio, as the recognized official organ of the Order. A digest of the laws of the Order was again urged by the Grand Secretary at this session. The Grand Secretary reported that he attended a reunion of the Order at Detroit "last summer" (summer of 1887), this being the first mention made in any Grand Lodge of there being any reunions.

Additional legislation enacted: "The presence of at least fifteen members of the G. L. shall be necessary to legally transact any business." Further: "That a dispensation shall not be granted to any lodge without the consent of the two nearest lodges, geographically." Enacted: "Lodge shall hold a regular communication weekly or semi-weekly throughout the year." Enacted: "Three Devout Elders petitioning for a charter or dispensation to establish a new lodge shall be residents of the place or city in which it is proposed to establish a lodge." The per capita tax at this time was fixed at twenty-five cents for each D. E., etc. The bonds of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer were each increased to \$5,000. Brother Hamilton E. Leach, of Washington Lodge, No. 15, was elected E. G. R. at this session. For reports of lodges, see "The Growth of the Order" tables.

WILLIAM EASTIN ENGLISH was born at the old English homestead, "Englishton Park," near Lexington, Scott county, Indiana, November 3, 1850, and is the only son of Hon. William H. English, former Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, ex-member of Congress, Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1880, author of the "Conquest of the Northwest," and "History of Indiana," and one of the ablest men Indiana has produced. His grandfather, Hon. Elisha G. English, was also long a prominent citizen of Indiana and was appointed by President Buchanan United States Marshal for that state, and was for twenty-four years a member of the Indiana Legislature, serving in both House and Senate. Captain English removed with his parents to Indianapolis at fourteen years of age, and received his rudimentary education in that city. Having

decided to take up law as a profession, he entered the law department of the Northwestern Christian University, and upon graduating therefrom formed a partnership with Hon. John R. Wilson, under the title of English & Wilson. At the end of five years he retired from the firm and, arranging his business affairs to that end, he traveled abroad, remaining for three years.

Captain English has great personal popularity, is a quick and ready debater, an eloquent speaker, and an excellent presiding officer. He also has long been a leader in Indianapolis politics, and has repeatedly represented his party associates as delegate to municipal, township, county, state and national conventions. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was, on May 17, 1898, appointed by President McKinley to the rank of Captain of the United States Volunteers, and assigned to the quartermaster's department. He refused this appointment, stating that he desired active service only, and at his own and personal request he was, on June 10, 1898, promptly detached and transferred from service in that department, without having performed any duty in it, and was immediately assigned to duty as an aide upon the personal staff of Major-General Joseph Wheeler, commanding the Cavalry Division, and served as such throughout the Santiago campaign. Captain English was among the first soldiers who embarked for Cuba, sailing from Tampa, June 13, on the transport "Allegheny," in company with General Wheeler and his staff. Captain English was married to Miss Helen Orr, and they have one child, Rosalind Orr English, born on March 10, 1903. Captain English is one of the prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in Indiana, and has attained the greatest honor that can come to a Mason, having served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, the office of Grand Master being the highest known to Masonry, besides being a member of various other societies and organizations and a member of many clubs. He is now a resident of Indianapolis.

Brother English is a member of Indianapolis Lodge, No. 13, being the first initiated member in that lodge and the first in the state of Indiana; served as first Exalted Ruler under dispensation, also the first Exalted Ruler under charter. He was second District Deputy of the State of Indiana. He was the first honorary life member of Indianapolis Lodge, having been so elected for distinguished services. He served as Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight one term, Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight (two terms) of the Grand Lodge, and was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Grand Lodge in 1886.

During Brother English's term as Grand Exalted Ruler there were established fifteen lodges. This term saw the beginning of the movement to enlarge the field of action of the Order of Elks and no longer confine it to the large cities in which its basis of membership was the theatrical profession. The movement to take the Grand Lodge away from New York city and to make it a migratory body gained great headway during this term, and the annual meeting developed a hot fight over the proposition. The motion to make the Grand Lodge migratory was finally defeated at this meeting, by a vote of 85 to 60, but only to be adopted at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1889.

The Grand Lodge at this (1886) meeting was in session for two days, it being the first time in the history of the Order that more than one day had been necessary to dispose of the business of the organization. The Grand Lodge



WILLIAM E. ENGLISH
1886-1887

meetings up to this time had always been held on the second Sunday in December, but at this session Sunday was abandoned as a meeting day and the date was changed to the second week in July.

1888

Twenty-fourth regular communication, and fortieth session, held at Madison Square Theatre, New York, Tuesday, July 10, 1888. This session marks the beginning of the new order of things, and the "period" of G. L. meetings as they are in force today; changing the time of meeting of the G. L. from midwinter to midsummer. The E. G. R. then delivered his annual address. Among other things, he spoke against the amendment enacted at the previous Communication (1887) relating to the requirements that three Devout Elders petitioning for a charter (dispensation) to establish a new lodge shall be residents of the place asking for such dispensation, saying it retarded the growth or expansion of the Order. He mentioned the Annual Reunion held in Cincinnati (the third one), on June 7-8, 1888, and declared himself in favor of the G. L. being a migratory body; then, its annual meetings could be the reunion of the Order; from this focal point came the initial impetus which later resulted in the fusion of the two events, as they exist today. Twenty-three new lodges were added to the chain this year; an error in tabulating G. Secretary's report shows Atlanta, Ga., No. 78, in the list; this is an error—No. 78 was added in 1887. The Order now stood, in number of lodges almost one hundred. For reports of lodges, see "The Growth of the Order" tables. At this session of the G. L. the question of making the Grand Lodge migratory again appeared like Banquo's ghost, and having gained increased strength from repeated agitations and constantly recurring attempts to accomplish that end repeatedly made at preceding communications developed such strength as to carry this measure to a successful issue. The vote by lodges on this question stood: Forty lodges cast 172 votes FOR, and five lodges cast 34 votes AGAINST. Then a vote of ayes and nays was taken of individual members, resulting—Ayes, 56; nays, 13. Total vote—ayes, 228; nays, 47; and the amendment, having received a constitutional majority, was declared adopted. On motion of Brother Myers, of Columbus, the amendment just adopted was ordered to be submitted to the subordinate lodges for their action, in accordance with the second method (Art. 7, Sec. 106, of the Constitution), etc. Carried. The boundary of subordinate lodge jurisdiction was covered by an amendment adopted at this session, to-wit: "Where more than one lodge exists in a state, the jurisdiction of each lodge over applicants for initiation in the Order shall extend to a line equi-distant between the city or town in which it is located, and that of the location of the nearest lodge to it within said state." Also the adoption of the following measure intended to define the duty of a secretary of a subordinate lodge in this matter, to-wit, "Resolved, That it is the duty of the Secretary of a subordinate lodge, upon the receipt of a telegram or other communication as to the standing of any brother who has applied for assistance to a sister lodge, to answer immediately, by telegram, full and correct information. This duty is imperative." E. G. R. Brother Hamilton E. Leach held over, according to legislation enacted at the previous communication, making the extension to July, 1889.

1889

Twenty-fifth regular communication, and forty-first session, was held in New York, at the Masonic Temple, on July 9-11, 1889. E. G. R. Brother Hamilton E. Leach then made his second annual address, this being his second year, or nineteen months in service as the E. G. R. of the Order, during which time the Order increased 100 per cent. His travels were extensive, and his official visitations to lodges many. Among other things, he cited dignity and impressiveness as the first desideratum of Ritualistic work; recommended the adoption of a semi-annual password, to keep brothers in closer touch with their lodges and the Order; recommended the amending of the Constitution so as to permit the organization of more than one lodge in cities of the first class in the country, suggesting the qualifications could be based upon the extent of population; he recommended an increase of salary to the Grand Secretary, owing to the rapid increase of lodges and heavier work, multifarious duties and increased responsibilities; justified his action in arresting the charter of No. 40; encouraged the strengthening of the charity funds of lodges; touched upon the calamities of the Johnstown flood and the Seattle fire, and the responses of the Order; urged the wisdom of having reunions and the Grand Lodge meetings made simultaneous; he suggested that a Memorial or Lodge of Sorrow be made an established custom, annually, on a fixed date, to be observed by every lodge in existence; urged the feasibility of restricting Grand Lodge representation to keep the number within bounds; favored the question of mileage compensation for attendance by representatives; urged the revision of the Constitution, which had become a labyrinth of laws; touched on the desirability of abandoning the early primitive design of charters for a modern design, and concluded by commending the "Social Session," the official organ of the Order. Two lodges—Findlay, O., No. 75, and Seattle, No. 92—suffered by fire this year. The Grand Secretary recommended the adoption of a form of certificate for members to carry in their pockets or affixed to their By-laws, such receipt certifying that the brother was in good standing until such a date as indicated by the amount paid for dues would cover, etc. This was the forerunner of the present "Traveling Card," or "Elk's Card," as later designated and now in use, and the author of this last device was Brother Arthur C. Moreland. This was the last year when the G. L. meeting was held, as a fixture, in New York city (1889).

Brother Dr. Simon Quinlin was elected E. G. R. at this session. Three lodges dropped out of existence this year—St. Joseph, Mo.; Terre Haute, Ind, and Nashville, Tenn. This year the Grand Secretary's salary was increased from "\$500.00 per annum" to \$2,500 per annum, with the privilege of that officer appointing an assistant, if he so desired, he to pay such assistant himself. Brother Allen O. Myers was the father of the plan and resolution offered: "That the first Sunday in December, annually, is hereby designated and dedicated as a day to be celebrated as a Lodge of Sorrow by all lodges of Elks," which was unanimously adopted at this session.

HAMILTON EVANS LEACH was born on Eleventh street, in South Washington, D. C., on February 10, 1851. He attended the city grammar school and graduated, after working for several years in a lime-kiln, from which employ-



HAMILTON E. LEACH
1887-1889

ment he saved sufficient money to matriculate at Georgetown Medical College. This institution he attended until he completed the course and graduated with honors, working at various occupations between times in order to pay his way through the college. In 1872 he commenced the practice of medicine with Dr. Fenwick, in South Washington, soon afterward branching out for himself and becoming corporation physician. He was a hard student, and by rigid application attained eminence in his profession. Especially in surgery was Dr. Leach noted, having performed in Washington some of the most difficult, yet successful, operations known to surgical science.

In his younger days Dr. Leach was a member of a local Shakespeare club, and developed considerable dramatic ability. At one time, after appearing in an amateur performance, he received the offer of an engagement from Joseph Jefferson, which was declined.

Dr. Leach was an exceedingly popular man, and numbered his friends by the hundred. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having served two terms as Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order. During his nineteen months' administration the Order increased 100 per cent in membership. In 1888 he made a tour of the country, in the interests of the Order of Elks, and the marvelous growth of the Order is in no small degree due to his efforts. He was also an enthusiastic Mason, having taken thirty-two degrees in that order, and was a member of the Shrine. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also of the Washington Light Infantry Corps, being surgeon of the First Battalion, with the rank of captain. He died, after a lingering illness of tuberculosis, at his residence in Washington, D. C., May 11, 1893. He left a wife and one son, Percy F. Leach.

By a vote of the G. L. at this session it was decided that the place of meeting of the next regular communication of the G. L. should be convened in Cleveland, Ohio, the second week in July, 1890. Thirty new lodges were added to the Order this year. For reports of lodges, see "The Growth of the Order" tables. This year, 114 lodges; total membership, 10,549.

1890

This year was a momentous one in Elk history, and marked the first session (with a single exception) of the Grand body since its formation being held outside of New York city. The twenty-sixth regular communication, and the forty-second session, was held in Case Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, July 8, 9, and 10, 1890. Two hundred and seven members of the G. L. answered the roll call at this session. The E. G. R., in his annual address, among other things, urged the necessity for a complete and lucid code of Elk laws. He stated that in the latter part of April, 1890, he learned from an authentic source that an attempt would be made by a few members of New York Lodge, No. 1, to prevent this Grand Lodge from holding its Annual Communication this year in the city of Cleveland, O., as previously enacted by the G. L. at its annual gathering in July, 1889. This was a critical period in the history of the Order, as, in the words of the E. G. R., "rebellion had broken loose, the laws of the Order were set at naught." He went on to say that, accordingly, on the 1st of May, 1890, he issued the following order: In substance, as follows, that on or about March 29, 1890, New York Lodge,

No. 1, did adopt a resolution authorizing certain proceedings to be begun in court by and against certain of its members, who are members of the Grand Lodge; * * * that said proceedings have been begun, and the Grand Secretary has accepted service, and as said action was in defiance of the Constitution and Laws of the Order and in contumacy of the authority of the Grand Lodge, jeopardizing the discipline, peace and good name of the Order, and in violation of the obligations taken by every good Elk, he then suspended the charter of New York Lodge, No. 1, forbidding any of its members to meet or transact any business until said lodge has answered at the Grand Lodge, in regular communication, at Cleveland, Ohio, July 8, 1890; he thereupon directed Brother Frank Girard, Dist. Dep. E. G. R. at Large, to take charge of all the funds, books, papers and properties of said lodge, as provided, etc., and account for the same to the G. Lodge, at its next regular communication, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 8, 1890; and further directed the E. Loyal Grand Knight, Brother Frank E. Wright, to formulate said charges, etc. Then follows his order of suspension of the Grand Secretary, Brother A. C. Moreland, and notice of his appointment of Brother John W. White, of No. 4, as Grand Secretary pro tem. He further cites that on or about May 21, 1890, a certified copy of injunction issuing out of the Supreme Court, City and County of New York, was forwarded to him through the Mails by Arthur C. Moreland, former Grand Secretary of our Order. He then cited the facts that applications had been sent him for dispensations for the forming of lodges in Mexico and the Dominion of Canada, but he recommended that we strengthen our lodges at home before spreading beyond the confines of the United States. He recommended that each lodge become incorporated by the state in which it is located; also the adoption of a universal set of By-laws, etc. He also suggested the feasibility of dividing the various jurisdictions and appointing a deputy for each division, to lighten the labors of one Deputy trying to handle all the lodges in one state, etc. He reported the surrender of charter of lodge at Nashville, Tenn.; the dissolution of the old lodge at Lima, Ohio, and of his granting a dispensation for a reorganization of the lodge, with better material, in that same city, and of the new lodge doing business. He advised the body that a new form of Charter and Dispensations had been formulated; spoke of the labors of Brother John W. White, of No. 4, in emergency, ably handling satisfactorily the duties of the office of Grand Secretary pro tem.; and, in conclusion, advised wisdom and caution in handling the situation at hand, etc. A Trial Commission was appointed to take under advisement the charges and specifications against New York Lodge, No. 1, as formulated by the E. Loyal Grand Knight, etc. Said Trial Commission made a report, including a resolution therewith that said charges were sustained, and referred the penalty to the Grand body. Adopted unanimously. Resolution then offered that the charter of New York Lodge, No. 1, be declared forfeited. Adopted unanimously. By an unanimous vote of the G. L., A. C. Moreland, late Grand Secretary, was expelled from the B. P. O. Elks, and forever debarred from its rights and benefits. A resolution was then offered that the E. G. R. issue a proclamation of amnesty, etc., to all members of New York Lodge, No. 1, but this was tabled, as the law already provided for such cases. The following resolutions were then adopted: one, that the Trustees of the G. L. be instructed and authorized to employ counsel to take such steps as may be necessary to dissolve the injunction obtained in New York against this

Grand Lodge, and to conduct any litigation that may arise therefrom; and another resolution, that as threats had been made against members of this G. L., should they attend the annual session at Cleveland, etc., the E. G. R., and Grand Secretary were authorized and empowered to employ, at the expense of this G. L., competent counsel to defend any of the members of this G. L. against whom suits at law may be brought for attendance at this session of the G. L., etc. Resolutions were then offered citing contempt proceedings on the part of the then Exalted Ruler of Danbury (Conn.) Lodge, for attending, and George W. June, for having become an officer in, the rump G. L. of Moreland et al., at New York city, July 8, 1890, and directing the E. Loyal Grand Knight to prefer charges against the offenders, etc. Adopted. Before the close of the session, both June and Taylor, of Danbury Lodge, were suspended by the E. G. R. Such were the proceedings of the G. L. in the foregoing matter. This unfortunate state of affairs was taken up by the press of the country, and papers everywhere were filled with various headlines indicating strife and discord in the Order; some of these headings read: "Trouble Among the Elks," "Elks Going to Law," "Warring Elks," "The Battle of the Elks," "A Split in the Order of Elks," "New York Expelled," "Elks Lock Horns," etc., all of which did not tend to help matters. Various members were interviewed, and various public reasons were assigned for the trouble; one version will give a general trend of some of the stories then rife in the public prints. "There has been an effort among western lodges for some time past to make the Grand Lodge migratory. All the meetings of the Grand Lodge have, with but one exception, been held in New York city. Then it was held in Philadelphia, and the proceedings of that meeting were immediately ratified at a subsequent meeting of the Grand Lodge in New York. Last year the western lodges mustered up sufficient strength at the annual meeting to vote the Grand Lodge to be migratory. The charter of the Grand Lodge, however, is issued by the state of New York, and it has no right to transact any business outside of New York. Anything done outside of that state would be unlawful. That is the reason why the meeting that was held in Philadelphia was immediately reconvened in New York, so the proceedings could be ratified. It is on the strength of that point that Judge Barrett issued his injunction. The whole trouble grows out of the complex membership of the order. It was originally organized by actors and literary men, and its primary object was to bring the two professions into a closer union of good fellowship. Under the formula of the membership those who sympathized with those two professions could be admitted, and subsequently men in business walks of life were taken in because their utility was deemed necessary as business managers of the order, the migratory character of the actor's profession making it impossible for them to fill official positions which necessitated their constant attendance at the meetings. Unfortunately, this outside element is in control of the whole organization, and subverts it altogether from its original idea. From the very order of things the Grand Lodge is composed largely of this element of business men. The proper method of making it migratory would be to surrender the New York charter and obtain one from the United States, but that they neglected to do, and therein lies their weak point. In the event of the disruption of the order it looks very much as if it would pass into the hands of the non-professionals, because the latter are so largely in the majority and because the professionals cannot give

it the proper attention. As a result of the trouble the charter of Lodge No. 1, of New York, has been revoked by the Grand Lodge. The former made forceful objections to the action of the Grand Lodge, and the latter retaliated by forcing *it out of existence*. Arthur Moreland was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and has been removed from his position because of the part that he has taken in securing the injunction." Another version, from another interview, throws a different side light on the situation: "The responsibility for the trouble rests upon a few members of New York, who selfishly look with fear upon the rapidly increasing strength of the order in the West. New York Lodge has so long run the order to suit itself that it hates to relinquish that power, and, like the small boy, threatens to break up the game unless it can have the best part.

"Arthur Moreland is a thoroughly good fellow, and earns the \$2,500 salary attached to the Grand Secretaryship, but he has had it some time, and for the good of the order should be willing to give it up to any man who can muster up enough votes to beat him. His alleged action in having an injunction served on himself to prevent the Grand Lodge from meeting in Cleveland in July has lost him many votes that would certainly have been cast for him. The question of business men having ruined the order is all bosh. Without them there would be no order of Elks. Most of the charity bestowed is, after all, given to needy members of the profession. They are, of course, the ones who are entitled to all the help possible, as they organized the order and give valuable assistance at benefits and social sessions; but outsiders run the business of the order, and without them it could not exist. How well they do it is shown by the value of property owned by Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, St. Louis and other lodges, while New York, which has on its roll more actor members than any two others, meets in a hired hall. The order is too strong to be killed by a few disgruntled members, and I am satisfied that despite the fact that the Grand Lodge charter was obtained from the New York Legislature, the annual meetings can and will be held outside of New York city, and that if New York Lodge is permanently dropped the order will continue to grow and flourish."

Meanwhile there was another gathering being held in New York which at that time announced their actions through the press in headlines as "Another Grand Lodge of Elks. Eastern Lodges Refuse to Recognize the Cleveland Meeting." "The eastern lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks which recognize Judge Lawrence's injunction met at the rooms of New York Lodge, No. 1, July 8 (1890), and styled themselves the legal Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The lodges represented were those of New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Hoboken, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston and Providence.

"About the only business transacted was the election of officers and the adoption of a series of resolutions declaring themselves the only recognized Grand Lodge, and declaring those now meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, out of fellowship of the order. The following resolutions by them were then adopted:

"Whereas, it is rumored that a number of persons professing to be members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks propose to hold a meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, this day, which, it is represented, is to be the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and

"Whereas, any and all meetings held outside of the state of New York of



SIMON QUINLIN
1889-1891

the Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, for the transaction of its business, is forbidden by the law of this state, under which the Grand Lodge is incorporated, and also the Constitution and Laws of the Grand Lodge;

"Resolved, therefore, that this Grand Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, assembled in the city of New York, this 8th day of July, 1890, declares said assemblage in Cleveland, Ohio, as not representing, nor is it a part of this order, and any and every and all its acts professing or purporting to relate to this order, in any way, are hereby repudiated, and said assembly is declared clandestine and the members participating therein clandestine Elks." The following declaration of principles was also adopted by a unanimous vote of the said Grand Lodge:

"Whereas, the primary object of the original formation of the Order of Elks was the establishment of a fund for the relief of members of the theatrical, minstrel, musical, variety, circus and literary professions, and

"Whereas, many of the subordinate lodges, ignoring this distinguishing characteristic of the order, have not been able to and are not now conforming to the principles heretofore enunciated in the grand objects and formally expressed in our 'Secret Work,'

"Resolved, That the incoming Committee on Laws and Supervision be directed to carefully consider the entire subject, and to formulate for the consideration of the Grand Lodge at this communication such amendments to the Constitution and statutes as will compel in the future the observance by all subordinate lodges of this, the principal landmark of the order, and thus effectually carry out the spirit of the purposes for which the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was created." The action of E. G. R. Quinlin in the matter of the suspension of New York Lodge, No. 1, and Grand Secretary, Moreland, was annulled. * * * Another version summarizes the situation that the Cleveland meeting was willing to forgive the New York rebels; the Constitution was revised section by section; representation to the Grand Lodge be restricted to one representative, who must be a Past Exalted Ruler; ritual was *modified* so that a candidate can receive both degrees on same evening; the rank of Devout Elders abolished and in future all members are known as Elks. Among the professionals the trouble was discussed in various fashion. Said Frank Moran: "They propose to alter and change the points of the certificate of membership. Instead of the circus girl jumping through hoops, they will have a Sorosis reading art essays; instead of the minstrel rattling the bones, a drug clerk will be making pills; instead of a tragedian tearing passion to tatters, a dry goods clerk will be selling tape. It will be a great order, shortly, but what puzzles me is where this extraneous force will get its money to feed the hungry and needy and to bury the dead. Maybe they won't get hungry. Maybe they won't die." "Billy" Birch, the veteran minstrel, said: "I think it's all a blind to get that \$2,500 annual salary of Arthur's. He's been a good fellow since he's been getting it. Midnight oil, gas light and electric light have all been wasted with it, and, personally, I'm opposed to its going out of the profession." The "Only Leon," who was passing, remarked in a high C tone to Moreland: "Arthur, you're getting to be a bigger man than Hugh Grant or Hugh Dougherty." "Hugh told you so?" asked Moreland, sarcastically. The fines in vogue at Pastor's depleted his salary \$5.00 worth. "This is what we live on during vacation," said Frank

Moran, as he pocketed the money. To all intents and purposes the general expression among the actors regarding the difficulty is that there are too many outsiders in the order, and its reorganization is advisable.

This gives the situation from all sides. Simon Quinlin, of No. 4, was re-elected as E. G. R. The new Constitution, Statutes and Rules of Order were unanimously adopted at this session (1890), subject to submission to subordinate lodges for vote thereon, and when so ratified to go into effect November 1, 1890, and the G. Sec'y authorized to print, etc. Among others there was a provision enacted requiring lodges to erect a memorial tablet in their lodge rooms in honor of their dead. The new Ritual was also adopted at this session, and 300 copies ordered printed and sent to various lodges before November 1, 1890. Louisville, Ky., was selected as the next place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, to be held on the third Tuesday in May, 1891. Forty new lodges added this year (see "The Growth of the Order" tables), 156 lodges in existence, with a total membership of 13,067; three lodges U. D., not chartered at this time. Two lodges appeared to be dead—Chattanooga, Tenn., and Sioux City, Ia.; the former, however, wished to surrender charter, reorganize, and start afresh. The E. G. R. then vindicated the action of Bro. John W. White, acting as Grand Secretary pro tem., in the issuing of what was at that time generally designated as the "secret circular" to New York state lodges in regard to a supplemental Grand Lodge meeting in that state, etc., a document which at the time raised a perfect storm of disapproval and denunciation. As a matter of fact, Allen O. Myers was the author of the said circular, with Quinlin suggesting certain clauses therein, and Bro. White was ordered as the acting secretary by the E. G. R. to send it out—White being innocent of any part in its making. The new designs for both dispensations and charters were adopted at this session. A special resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge of appreciation of services and work of Bro. John W. White, of No. 4, as acting Grand Secretary, and voting him \$100 for extra work performed, etc. Allen O. Myers was elected Grand Secretary at this session. This session the Grand Lodge provided for a "dimit card" of uniform character, to be used by all lodges, also stipulating that the dues must be paid six months in advance. This closed the most eventful year in the history of the order up to this time.

1891

This Grand Lodge year, 1891, was shorter than usual, being curtailed two months by reason of moving up the time of the meeting of the grand body from July to May. The growth of the order this year was rapid, forty new lodges being added to the list (see "The Growth of the Order" tables). The question of dividing states into two districts, freely discussed at the previous communication, ended by leaving this matter with the Exalted Grand Ruler to exercise his judgment when occasion required; accordingly, he began the division of certain states into districts, in order to lighten the labors of Deputies and also increase their efficiency in looking after subordinate lodges; the first state to be so divided was Ohio, into northern and southern districts, and a deputy was placed in charge of each district. The John L. Sullivan affair came up this year, by

reason of Newark Lodge having admitted the "undefeated champion for twelve years" into the fold; this action raised such a storm of protest that he was expelled, and it was finally adjusted by the diplomacy of the E. G. R. Another lodge resumed its fealty to this grand body this year. Three lodges, weak at their birth, died a natural death this year—Piqua, O., Lancaster, O., and Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The Grand Lodge increased the price of charter for new lodges from \$20 to \$100, which prevented weak lodges being formed; a general rule was also adopted that no dispensation would be granted for a lodge unless there were at least twenty-five names of good, reputable men upon the charter list. Good results both in character and membership were immediately seen as a result of this wise legislation. As a result of the visits of the E. G. R., this year in his official capacity, he redeemed three wavering lodges, who were in doubt as to their fealty to this grand body, in the wrangle to decide just which was the legitimate Grand Lodge; the final result was the fixing of the allegiance of Buffalo, Brooklyn and Newark lodges with the original migrating Grand Lodge. A change in the wording of the titles of the first four officers of the grand body did much to simplify matters, as the hitherto awkward phrasing of the titles was this year transposed to its logical sequence of title; the Exalted Grand Ruler was transposed to Grand Exalted Ruler, and the next three officers' titles had the word "Grand" therein placed at the beginning of the title indicating their position in the lodge, e. g., Grand E. Leading Knight, Grand E. Loyal Knight, and Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight. This placed all those officers in uniformity of order of title. The G. E. R. presented an elaborate and detailed address, covering a general review of conditions in the order, q. v.; among other things he commended the efficient work of the new Grand Secretary, Bro. Allen O. Myers, and the G. E. R. encouraged the practice of giving ladies' social sessions by subordinate lodges; then follows a lengthy citation of the wrangle between the two Grand Lodges. In this address the G. E. R. mentioned the fact that Bro. Geo. W. Thompson, who was formerly a member of No. 1, had dimitted, and was now a member of No. 34. The Grand Secretary did not open his office (at Cincinnati) until November, 1890, owing to the then lack of funds, which arrived later, ample to meet all requirements. The new form of charter (1890) was the work and design of John W. White, as confirmed by his associate committeemen. The Grand Lodge through its Grand Secretary this year by contract provided for a uniform system of supplies, quality thereof improved, and in many instances price thereof reduced fully one-half. By a motion and carrying vote thereon it was decided at this session that hereafter the reunions were to be held after the Grand Lodge meetings. Another improvement made was the provision made at this session for a regular set of books for the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, in order that a continuous account, instead of an annual account, be kept of the financial transactions of the Grand Lodge, and to be permanently preserved in the archives of the order. The manner and form of preferring charges was amended at this session. The Grand Lodge ratified the action of the G. E. R. in dividing the state of Ohio into two districts. Charges against Newark Lodge in the matter of admission of John L. Sullivan were dismissed and his name was stricken from the rolls. Statutes were amended and adopted prescribing detailed duties of the Grand Secretary. The airing of individual grievances against brother Elks in the public press was forbidden by a

circular letter sent to all subordinate lodges by Grand Secretary, under instructions from the Grand Lodge. The extension of the order beyond the confines of the United States was rejected. It was also enacted at this session that thereafter lodges must confine their name titles to the name of their place locations. Three-fourths of the lodges were reported as using the visiting card, hitherto adopted. A new form of traveling card was adopted at this session; it was furnished in a leathern back or cover. Another enactment this session was that "new lodges shall be given new numbers each succeeding greater than the number given the last lodge to which a dispensation has been granted, and that no lodge shall be entitled to receive the number of any defunct lodge." Buffalo, N. Y., was selected as the next place for holding the next Annual Grand Lodge Communication, on June 14, 1892. Brother Edwin B. Hay, of No. 15, was elected Grand Exalted Ruler. The merging or consolidation of the two degrees in the order into one strong degree was adopted at this session. The lodges of Colorado presented a magnificent solid silver gavel, and Hot Springs Lodge presented a beautiful crystal gavel to the Grand Lodge at this session. Grand Secretary Myers was re-elected. The total number of lodges this year, 196; total membership, 15,472. The status of who should be permanent members of the Grand Lodge was amended this year.

SIMON QUINLIN was born in Liverpool, England, *circa* 1831, and received his education in that country. Upon reaching maturity he concluded to try his fortune in the United States, and for that purpose came to this country in 1851. After being in business in New York and Syracuse for about ten years, he came to Chicago in 1861, which he afterward made his home. He acquired considerable wealth in the real estate business primarily and afterwards in the theatrical business, as a member of the firm of Hooley & Quinlin. He was also associated in various ways with many ventures, and was ever ready with a helping hand to start young men in business, often allowing his own name to be used as in the case of Quinlin & Pollard, wholesale grocers, Chicago. Mr. Quinlin was married to Miss Esther Carpenter, of Schenectady, N. Y. They had no children, but educated many orphan children, fitting them to care for themselves. At one time he paid \$1,000 to the De La Salle Institute, Chicago, for a life scholarship for one boy who was being trained and educated there.

Brother Quinlin joined Chicago Lodge soon after No. 4 received its charter, was initiated and advanced on October 4, 1877, and was No. 27 on the membership roll. He filled the various offices of Esteemed Leading Knight, Treasurer, Trustee and Exalted Ruler, in No. 4. The latter office he held for four successive years, and had a difficult task on many occasions to keep the lodge together, for the membership at that period was not all that could be desired. He was one of the most devoted members of the Order and a sincere champion of its principles, "Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity."

In 1881 Brother Quinlin served as Esteemed Leading Grand Knight, and in 1882 he was one of the Grand Trustees. In 1886-87 he was District Deputy Exalted Grand Ruler for the State of Illinois, and District Deputy Exalted Grand Ruler-at-Large in 1888-89. He was elected Exalted Grand Ruler in 1889 and again in 1890, serving two full terms.

He was appointed Grand Chaplain by Astley Apperly in 1894, and reappointed to the same office by Meade D. Detweiler in 1895.

He died in East Palmyra, N. Y., on August 26, 1895, aged sixty-four years. He was buried with full Masonic honors in that city, by Newark Lodge, No. 83, F. & A. M. A large delegation of Elks from Syracuse (N. Y.) Lodge attended the funeral.

1892

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Session of the Grand Lodge convened at the Academy of Music, Buffalo, N. Y., June 14-16, 1892, with Grand Exalted Ruler Brother Edwin B. Hay presiding. Two hundred twenty-two members responded to their names at the roll call by lodges. The G. E. R. delivered a magnificent address, covering every vital point of interest in the order, and showed this to be the most prosperous year the organization had ever known, not only in the increase of lodges, but the membership had increased 25 per cent. over what it was at the session of the last Grand Lodge. The G. E. R. reviewed clearly "the New York case," and on this matter he said: "It was hoped that by the will of Providence and the generosity of a tardy court of law that the dissension existing in New York, by which New York Lodge, No. 1, has remained out and apart from us, might have been healed and that we should not have that broken link in the chain to cause any lament from any of our order. * * * Because this lodge is not with us has not affected us in the least. The sympathy is with the brothers who compose New York Lodge. They would love to be with us, and but for a few demagogues who are following the light of some will-o'-the-wisp technicality, and encouraging weaker-minded brothers to follow them, they would today form that united and unbroken line of brotherhood throughout the land. * * * The time has not gone for it to return. * * * *Our hearts* are open, and we are always ready to extend the hand of fellowship and say to them: 'Welcome, thrice welcome, into our midst.'"

Great credit was given by him to the efficient work of the deputies for the increase in the order and efficiency of the work done by lodges. He reported the state of Pennsylvania divided into two parts, eastern and western districts, subject to and later approved by the Grand Lodge. The question of compensation for deputy visits to lodges, the population of places applying for lodges, and the scrutiny of charter lists, together with lodges visited by him during the year, with the conclusion of reports of deputies, constituted the extent of the message. Subordinate lodges were denied the right to levy assessments on members in addition to annual dues. Buffoonery at and during initiations condemned, and a law passed prohibiting the introduction of any features in the ceremonies of initiation except such as receive the sanction of the G. E. R., or are contained in the Ritual as adopted by the Grand Lodge. The matter of clubs was defined as being subsidiary and subordinate to the lodge. Sunday as a regular meeting day for subordinate lodges was prohibited; also reunions, picnics and gatherings of a like character—adopted; in force and effect after January 1, 1893. By general usage purple had been hitherto used as an Elk color, but no color up to this time had been adopted by the Grand Lodge. The forget-me-not was suggested by Brother Edwin B. Hay as the "flower of the Elks." and it later was

adopted as such. The matter of providing a home for the widows, orphans and superannuated members was first presented. Thirty-nine new lodges added this year; five lodges surrendered charters—Milwaukee, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Shreveport, La., and Goldsboro, N. C. The two latter were wrecked by the club feature. The increase in membership of the order this year was nearly 3,000. For reports of lodges see "The Growth of the Order" tables. Brother Edwin B. Hay was re-elected as Grand Exalted Ruler. Detroit was chosen as the place of holding the next Annual Grand Lodge Meeting, on June 20, 1893.

George W. June was restored to membership in the Grand Lodge and his name erased from the Black Book. The Steirly case was referred to incoming Committee on Grievances for investigations to report at next regular communication of the Grand Lodge. It was enacted at this session that the fiscal lodge year should end on March 31. The charters of (lodges failing to make their annual report) Lincoln, Neb., Salt Lake City, Utah, Lexington, Ky., Ashland, Wis., and Bucyrus, O., were declared forfeited. The occasion then known as the Lodge of Sorrow was changed, to be designated thereafter as Memorial Day. It was decreed at this session that a funeral should be known as a "lodge of sorrow." The "color" of the Elks was ratified at this session as royal purple, and the forget-me-not was adopted by the Grand Lodge as the floral emblem of the B. P. O. of Elks. Per capita tax was reduced from 25 to 15 cents.

1893

This year marked the occurrence of several important events in the order's history—notably, the returning of the wayward mother lodge, old No. 1, to the fold, declaring her allegiance anew to the Grand Lodge, and upon the report of the Committee on Returns and Credentials recommending such restoration, Brother Simon Quinlin, of No. 4, made the motion, which was carried unanimsly, that the report recommendation of said committee be adopted, and New York Lodge, No. 1, was again restored to membership in the Grand Lodge; her Grand Lodge members were also seated and restored to membership in that body. Special action was then taken on the Moreland case, and Brother A. C. Moreland, having petitioned for reinstatement, was received and restored to membership in the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge Banner (see photograph plate), hitherto in possession of New York Lodge, No. 1, was also restored to the Grand Lodge at this session. The question of subordinate lodges holding regular meetings on Sunday, prohibited by enactment at previous Grand Lodge session, operative after January 1, 1893, was brought up, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk lodges having continued to hold their regular meetings on Sunday, by virtue of a dispensation therefor extending to the Grand Lodge session in June of same year. The final disposition of this matter was left in the hands of the G. E. R., in his discretion to permit Sunday meetings to such lodges in exceptional cases where necessity demanded; adopted. Lottery and gambling schemes, and such side degrees as Elephants, Bohemians, Turtles, etc., were condemned and forbidden. A form of official application was adopted. A set of ceremonials for funeral service, memorial service, laying corner stones of public buildings and lodge edifices, dedication ceremonies, institutions and installations of new lodges, etc., adopted. The unwieldiness of the Grand Lodge body

was again discussed as a problem that would soon press for a solution. Seven lodges established during the year, owing to not reporting thirty members, as required by such a law enacted at previous Grand Lodge session, their dispensations were revoked and the lodges dissolved. Eight other lodges, failing to submit their annual reports, their charters were revoked and said lodges dissolved. Certain changes were made in the Ritual and adopted. Grand Secretary's salary fixed at \$2,000 a year, he to pay his own clerical help. A law was now enacted providing for an Exalted Ruler to take a second ballot on names of candidates "for good and sufficient reasons" appearing to him, the E. R., etc.

This year (1893) the Grand Lodge adopted a Constitution and By-Laws in which it agreed that the title of the order should be "The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America." An act of Congress, to permit the organization to be chartered under the laws of the District of Columbia, was proposed in the House of Representatives, but it being near the close of the session, and some objection being raised by certain constituents of a member of Congress, it was not insisted upon, nor was there need absolutely for a national enactment, as the statutes of the United States particularly provide for the incorporation of benevolent and religious societies, and under this act the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America was incorporated and granted all the rights and privileges under the law so made and provided, especially the right to hold its annual meeting whenever and wherever it pleases, as provided for in its By-Laws. The term for which it was organized is twenty years. It was signed by Edwin B. Hay, Joseph Y. Potts, John C. Maxwell, Thomas J. King, Willard C. VanDerlip, Peter J. Campbell and Joseph W. Laube, and dated June 19, 1895.

A penalty was provided and enacted at this session of \$50 fine for any lodge failing to have its annual report prepared and forwarded to the Grand Secretary thirty days prior to the convening of the Grand Lodge; i. e., thirty days after the close of the fiscal lodge year, March 31. A special committee on clubs reported their investigations and a draft of a code of governing laws therefor. Per capita tax fixed at 25 cents. The matter of fixing the time and place for the next annual session of the Grand Lodge, which should precede any reunion, and not be held in connection therewith, was referred to the Board of Grand Trustees with full power—was adopted unanimously. Richard R. Steirly, illegally expelled in 1868, was restored to membership in the order at this session and his name erased from the Black Book. A lodge registry book, to be placed in the ante-room, was provided for, in which all visitors must sign their names for comparison by the Tiler with their signatures on their "traveling cards," etc., adopted. System of numbering each candidate's name on the Constitution of his Lodge, and whenever necessary to telegraph any brother's lodge for his relief that such number, also appearing in his card, be used instead of using his name in telegraphing, etc., adopted. Brother Astley Apperly was elected Grand Exalted Ruler. Twenty-three lodges added to the order this year, with a membership total of 21,844, a net increase of 3,333 members.

EDWIN BARRETT HAY was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1849. When but a year old he was removed by his parents to the national capital. Here he was educated in the public schools, the Spencerian Business College and the Columbian College, being a prize winner in the two last named institutions, and in 1874

he was graduated in law, and immediately admitted as an attorney in the District of Columbia, which profession he followed until his death, practicing in all the judicial tribunals in that District. Besides his attainments in his profession of law, he was a skilled penman, and for years an expert in handwriting, testifying in such capacity in many of the most noted cases of his time. He was also the organizer and promoter of numerous industrial enterprises and was well and favorably known in literary and newspaper work. He was initiated as a member of the Washington Lodge (D. C.), No. 15, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in 1886. He was three times chosen Grand Exalted Ruler. He was elected at Louisville in 1891, re-elected at Buffalo in 1892, and Atlantic City in 1894. In 1895, after having served his third term as the head of the Order, he was elected as a member of the Board of Grand Trustees, and those associated with him will bear tribute to the fidelity with which he discharged his duty. He originated the idea of the Elks' National Home, and to him we are indebted for the adoption of the floral emblem he so beautifully described as—

“That blue and bright-eyed flower of the brook,
Hope's gentle gem, the sweet forget-me-not.”

He was a man whose qualities were exceptional, whose talents were unusual, and whose efforts for upbuilding and maintaining the dignity of the Order were always remarkably successful. John B. Jeffery, an old friend, offers this tribute to him:

Love came to him in full measure, pressed down and running over; happiness came to him in the home, in the street, in the court room, in the lodge council. Edwin Barrett Hay attracted honor and love and happiness as the roadside flower attracts sunshine, and he sublimed the gold of it into perfume and exhaled it again, a glory and a benediction. He was a man of sunshine, all cheer and help and fellowship, hearty laughter and joyous words—words leaping from heart to lip, speaking the whole man, ringing far and true like silver bells.

When he died in his Washington home, on June 11, 1906, “at the mystic hour of eleven, when the prayers for the absent are said,” men looked at each other in wonder. “Ned Hay dead—dead?” they stammered. “NED HAY—God, man, you're mistaken! Hay isn't dead—not Ned Hay!” They looked at each other in startled awe; all his magnificent strength of mind and body, his fervid imagination, his buoyant sympathy, his exhaustless vitality, his brilliant grace, his jubilant spirits silenced—blotted out forever—“dead,” as our earth-word has it?

They were right, these awestruck men who could not believe that Ned Hay was dead; who thought, in their happy and loving security, that he *could not* die. They were right. In the thousands of hearts he helped; in the noble Order he served and strengthened, and twice saved from dissension; in the lives of men and women who learned charity of him, Edwin Barrett Hay is not “dead”; he has only joined “the Choir Invisible, whose music is the gladness of the world.”

1894

Hardly had the Order of Elks settled their differences with regard to the rights of the migratory Grand Lodge with its New York Lodge brethren than



EDWIN B. HAY
1891-1893
1894-1895

this year ushered in another unfortunate controversy and wrangle that nearly rent the order, inasmuch as the former controversy only involved a single lodge, with a few sympathizing lodges, but this new schism assumed greater proportions. The Grand Trustees, acting within their rights and in accordance with such authority delegated to them at the previous annual Grand Lodge session, issued a call and met in New York city on August 8, 1893, to give full and careful consideration to the matter of fixing the time and place of the next annual session of the Grand Lodge. The G. E. R. and Grand Secretary were advised of this meeting, but by telegrams declined to be present. The Board of Grand Trustees then and there selected Atlantic City, N. J., as the place, and June 19-21, 1894, as the time for the next annual session of the Grand Lodge, such action being the action of the Grand Lodge. This place was selected on account of Atlantic City offering the best advantages for such meeting. The result of their deliberations and selection of time and place was sent in a lengthy report to both the G. E. R. and the Grand Secretary, and, it being the duty of these latter officers to promulgate the time and place selected by the Grand Lodge (through its properly constituted agents, the Board of Grand Trustees), the Board supposed their duties in the matter were ended, and that in due time the session would be called. No notice was taken of their report, and over five months after, on January 14, 1894, a circular signed by the Grand Exalted Ruler and Grand Secretary was sent out to all the lodges, calling a special annual session at Jamestown, Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., on June 18, 1894, the day before the time fixed for the annual session at Atlantic City. The first paragraph of said circular commenced with the following statement: "The Grand Trustees having failed to fix a time and place for the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, in accordance with the instructions given by the Grand Lodge at its last regular session, by virtue of the power vested in the G. E. R. by Sec. 9, Art. II of the Constitution, I hereby call the members of the Grand Lodge to meet in special annual session on Monday, June 18, 1894, at 10 a. m., at Jamestown, Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., etc." This was a deliberate misstatement of facts, and the Board of Grand Trustees, unwilling that such statements should go unanswered, and considering it absolutely necessary that the Grand Lodge members and the order should be advised of the exact facts, called a special meeting in New York city on February 10, 1894, to consider the matter, and again invited the G. E. R. and Grand Secretary to be present; such invitation, however, was ignored. A circular was then prepared and sent out to all the lodges, explaining the reasons for selecting Atlantic City and asking for a verdict of the lodges. The action of the G. E. R. was questioned on several grounds: the Constitution giving him, individually, no right or power to fix the time and place of the annual session of the Grand Lodge, that being clearly the duty of the body itself, or its authorized servants, which in this instance were the Grand Trustees, previously so empowered; a special annual session was a misnomer, no object for said special meeting being set out in the call, thereby nullifying the "special" part of it, and the annual sessions were all regular sessions, hence coupling the words "special annual session" were meaningless to the order. A newly appointed Board of Trustees issued a subsequent call for the annual session at Jamestown, N. Y., the action of the original Board of Grand Trustees having been reviewed by a Committee on Laws and Appeals made up of but one member of that original body and two

new members (the G. E. R. can remove or appoint such members at will), who declared and decided that the Board of Grand Trustees illegally fixed the time and place of the annual session at Atlantic City, etc., did not act within the scope of their authority, etc.

The Board of Grand Trustees sent out to all the lodges a circular letter explaining their action and position and asking subordinate lodges to pass on the legality of their (Trustees') acts in this regard. The responses by many lodges were printed circulars in reply, many sent written replies, and, a majority of the lodges sustaining the action of the Grand Trustees, the latter were urged to call the annual session of the Grand Lodge at Atlantic City, which they had not really done before. The Grand Trustees then requested Judges Griffith and Foran, both members of the Committee on Laws and Appeals (the two who had not acted hitherto), to give their opinions on the status of affairs and pass upon a circular prepared to be issued to the lodges. Their action being fully endorsed by these two members of said committee, the Trustees then sent out to all the lodges a lengthy circular, setting out the case, together with copies of the two legal opinions just cited. The G. E. R. attempted to remove from office the entire Board of Grand Trustees by suspending them and appointing others, and issued a circular to that effect the latter part of February, 1894, but such action, being purely arbitrary and without legal foundation, the law was against such a course of procedure. A few days before the annual session the Grand Trustees made a final appeal to the lodges, through the columns of the Associated Press, in substance following: That their course had been sustained by the Committee on Laws and Appeals, and approved by nine-tenths of the lodges of the order; and said that the meeting at Jamestown is illegal and void; that the legal annual session of the body would convene at Atlantic City, N. J., June 19, 1894; all officers and members of the Grand Lodge were warned to refrain from participating in any so-called session at Jamestown, or expending, etc., its funds, etc. When the Grand Lodge did convene at Atlantic City, N. J., there were 193 delegates and representatives present, representing eighty lodges. Brother William G. Myers, G. E. Leading Knight, presided as Grand Exalted Ruler, pro tem.

The lodge at Springfield, Mass., went out of existence this year. A committee was appointed by New York Lodge to bring about a consolidation of that lodge with the whole order; they accomplished their work, secured all the documents, files and property of the defunct Grand Lodge and shipped the same to the Grand Secretary of the B. P. O. E., thus winding up the Elks of North America, as the New York Grand Lodge had called itself.

A resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge, viz.: That A. Apperly, of Louisville Lodge, No. 8; Allen O. Myers, Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5; and C. B. Squires, Cleveland Lodge, No. 18, and all Grand Lodge members who accept and assume the duties of office by virtue of a pretended election to office by a meeting of Grand Lodge members in session at Jamestown, N. Y., June 19 and 20, 1894, be, and they each of them are, hereby suspended from membership in the Grand Lodge.

A set of resolutions was sent to the Jamestown (local lodge) brothers, by the Grand Lodge, thanking them for their kindly interests to entertain the order and expressing regret at their being inveigled into such cost of preparation for reception, etc., but best interests of the order decreed they should meet as orig-



ASTLEY APPERLY
1893-1894

inally intended at Atlantic City, etc. A number of amendments were made to the Constitution at this session. A committee was appointed to revise and prepare a Constitution and Code of Laws of the Order to simplify it for use in the Grand and subordinate lodges. Brother Edwin B. Hay was elected Grand Exalted Ruler at this session. Brother George A. Reynolds, of No. 47, was elected Grand Secretary. The next place of holding the annual session of the Grand Lodge was fixed at Atlantic City, N. J., July 9-11, 1895. Twenty-three new lodges were added this year, membership increasing a little over 2,000.

ASTLEY APPERLY was born in Gloucestershire, England, November 10, 1844; was the son of William and Sarah A. Apperly, who came to this country with their family in 1851, settling in Racine, Wis., and remaining a few months; they then removed to Louisville, Ky., where he attended the public schools, making progress until the breaking out of the war between the states, from 1861 to 1865. In 1862 he joined the U. S. Navy, receiving the appointment of Commander's Clerk to Commander Townsend of the Mississippi Squadron, under Admiral Porter, remaining in the service till the close of the war, and then returned to his home in Louisville. He engaged in the furniture business, became Vice-President of one of the largest corporations doing a furniture business in that city.

Nothing of an eventful nature took place other than the business problems that come to all who follow a commercial life, until the year 1886, when he became a member of Louisville Lodge, No. 8, B. P. O. Elks. At once he became one of its most active spirits.

At this period there were two degrees. Brother Apperly was initiated an Elk, and at the expiration of one month he took the second degree and became, as it was then known, a Devout Elder. Soon thereafter he was elected to the office of Esteemed Lecturing Knight, from that to Esteemed Loyal Knight, Esteemed Leading Knight and finally Exalted Ruler of Louisville Lodge, holding this position for three consecutive terms.

In 1890 Brother Apperly, being the regularly elected representative, attended for the first time a Grand Lodge meeting, which was held at Cleveland, Ohio.

Shortly after the Grand Lodge meeting and at a regular meeting of Louisville Lodge, Brother Apperly was elected an honorary life member of Louisville Lodge, No. 8.

Brother Apperly's popularity began to increase, and when the Grand Lodge met at Detroit in 1893 the Order showed its appreciation of his services by electing him Grand Exalted Ruler. Through a force of circumstances it proved to be the hardest task of his fraternal life. There are a great many features connected with the administration of 1893-94 that history alone can tell, and the troubles that ensued have been forgotten.

During Brother Apperly's administration many questions arose and the decisions he made brought out a great deal of acrimony and dissension that looked at one time as though the Order would be divided. One of the great questions arose over the right of the Grand Exalted Ruler to call a special session of the Grand Lodge to meet at Jamestown. This developed a division in the Order, and two Grand Lodge meetings were held, one at Jamestown, N. Y., with the Grand Exalted Ruler Apperly, the Grand Secretary and other Grand Lodge officers present, the other Grand Lodge meeting being held at Atlantic City. These meetings

were not productive of much good, the feeling running high, each side proclaiming they were right, and for a time charity and brotherly love were apparently forgotten.

All things have their time to run, and it often happens that a few words spoken in the nick of time brings forth the looked-for reconciliation. To forget and forgive is the aim of all true Elks, and it is worthy of emulation. The Angel of Peace came forth and reunited the greatest Order in the land.

He has a wife, a daughter and a son. He is now a resident of Champaign, Ill.

1895

This year still saw a division in the ranks of the order in the second assemblage of brothers in what had come to be known as the "Jamestown Grand Lodge" from its inception, a movement that was needlessly disturbing the harmony so necessary for the welfare of the order as a whole. A circular was prepared by a committee and forwarded to every lodge, setting forth in full all the facts that led to the difference of opinion, and it was hoped that the statement *would be read* in a spirit of impartial justice and be given deliberate and discreet consideration, and thereby heal the breach. All this was done in the hope that the unhappy controversy would be speedily ended, and all having the good of the order at heart would make a strong effort to stop any further proceedings. Some lodges were waiting upon various excuses to decide what action to take in the matter; other lodges were waiting until "the matter is settled in court." The brothers very unwisely rushed into court again and procured a temporary injunction to prevent the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Atlantic City and the removal of books, etc., from Jamestown. The Trustees, judging it would be unwise to allow such an order to be made permanent by reason of default, engaged an eminent attorney, a member of the Order, to file an answer to the defendant. The answer of the G. E. R. and Grand Secretary were filed and the cause argued in the Supreme Court of Chautauqua county (N. Y.) at a special term in July of that year, before his honor, Justice Ward. The injunction was dissolved, and such action by the court had a beneficial effect in deciding those lodges that had been wavering between doubt and faith. Notwithstanding this earnest appeal made to lodges in the circular cited, and the decision of the court, setting forth the legal status of the Grand Lodge of the Order, lodges still refrained from tendering their allegiance, and persisted in adhering to their determination to recognize the faction known as the Jamestown Grand Lodge. Meantime, as a matter of justice, the Grand Lodge instituted proceedings in the United States Court at Cleveland, O., in the name of Grand Secretary George A. Reynolds, against Clate A. Smith, elected to the office of Grand Secretary by the Jamestown faction, for the purpose of gaining possession of paraphernalia, books, rituals, and belongings of the order in his hands and illegally detained by him. The appeal from the decision of Justice Ward, and this replevin suit, found the order at this time engaged in litigation. While thus engaged a new feature dawned upon the order in the shape of an appeal from a committee of Omaha Lodge, No. 39, and Lima Lodge, No. 162, advising meetings to endeavor

to bring about in the order harmony and reconciliation, calling for a volunteer assemblage at Chicago, March 18, 1895, trying to bring together the two factions of the Grand Lodge; they met at the Auditorium, Chicago, on that date and adjourned to meet again at Buffalo, N. Y., on May 20, 1895, for a further consideration of the same subject, but it availed nothing in point of results. These deliberations were styled "peace conventions," or "compromise meetings," and while originally conceived to be a conciliatory movement, they accomplished very little more, if they were heeded at all, than keeping alive the controversy, widening the breach, and increasing the disorganization. The meeting was held, but few, if any, of the loyal lodges of the order were represented at said meeting. The climax was reached by a sweeping opinion, written by His Honor Justice Lewis, of the Supreme Court of the state of New York, and concurred in by the other members of the bench, Judges Bradley and Dwight assenting, was handed down June 24, 1895, sustaining the dismissal of the preliminary injunction by Judge Ward (who, of course, was not sitting), and setting forth undeniably and unequivocally that the only place for the holding of the Grand Lodge meeting in 1894 was at Atlantic City, and that the act of removing the Grand Trustees and the appointment of a new Committee on Laws and Appeals was arbitrary and illegal. The court went on to say: "The action of the Grand Exalted Ruler in assuming to change the place for the meeting from Atlantic City to Jamestown was without jurisdiction and void." Thus, after a fair "day in court," and such opinion handed down, the matter was legally and definitely settled. Twenty-three new lodges were instituted this year, which was a remarkable showing in the *face of* such an unsettled state of affairs. Salt Lake City and Milwaukee lodges were resuscitated this year, and began anew on a re-established basis. Newcastle, Pa., lodge surrendered its charter. While the Grand Lodge was handicapped for funds, owing to dissensions in the order, Hartford and Pittsburg lodges came forward with advance loans of \$1,500 and \$1,000, respectively, for use of the Grand Lodge, which was a substantial token of the confidence of these lodges in the stability of the Grand Lodge and an evidence of their loyalty to the order itself. In the "Reynolds case," the jury having failed to agree, the law and facts being all decided by Judge Hammond, was another substantial victory for the Grand Lodge. A conference was arranged between the Board of Grand Trustees and Brothers Meade D. Detweiler, Eugene L. Lewis and Charles M. Bedell, where the existing differences between the two factional bodies were adjusted, the result of such agreement and findings was embodied in a supplementary report of the Grand Trustees, read and unanimously adopted; then the last three named brothers, Detweiler, Lewis and Bedell, and others were met at the door of the Grand Lodge hall in Atlantic City and escorted in these brothers and the G. E. R. of the Jamestown faction, Brother Detweiler, who shook hands with and acknowledged allegiance to Grand Exalted Ruler Brother Edwin B. Hay and the Grand Lodge of the B. P. O. E., thereby cementing the ties of fellowship and ending the last serious trouble of the order. Amid great rejoicing and great enthusiasm was the reunion established. On July 3, P. G. E. R. Hay, Detweiler and G. E. R. Myers signed and sent out to all lodges an official circular proclaiming peace. By an unanimous vote the Grand Lodge expressed itself as heartily and sincerely in sympathy with the theatrical profession and earnestly desired the affiliation of all reputable male members of said profession.

etc. The question of location of place for holding the next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge was again referred to the Grand Trustees.

The evening of the second day (July 10) of this session of the Grand Lodge, a social session was held in the Baltic Avenue Casino at Atlantic City; about 9 p. m., when Brother Meade D. Detweiler finished his opening address and was just introducing Brother Percy Williams, of Brooklyn, the floor of the building gave way in the centre with a crash, falling a distance of some twelve feet, forming a funnel or V-shaped opening, into which were hurled about 200 Elks and their wives and friends. Over a hundred were badly injured but none killed outright. The building had long been regarded as in bad condition, and an investigation was started after the accident to place the responsibility. The Board of Trustees, under a resolution of the Grand Lodge instructing them acting as a special committee to inquire into the causes that led to the Casino disaster, and to provide for the care and attention of those who were injured, after having investigated the matter, exonerated Atlantic City Lodge, the Committee of Arrangements and the city of Atlantic City for any blame in the matter. Unfortunately, however, a large expense was incurred in the surgical treatment, nursing, maintenance and care of the injured members of the order, until they could be sent to their several homes. The honor of the order and of the Grand Lodge required that some one should pay this indebtedness. The physicians and surgeons of Atlantic City being apprised of these facts, generously cut their bills in half; even with this reduction the expense reached the sum of \$4,500.00. Acting under advices from the Grand Trustees and prominent members of the order, the G. E. R., Brother Myers, sent out a call to all Elks and lodges asking for voluntary contributions of not less than 20 cents per capita and as much more as they feel able to donate to pay off this indebtedness, and in this way the matter was disposed of. Allen O. Myers was expelled from membership in the Grand Lodge at this session, and the G. E. R., after certain conditions existed, was to formulate charges against said A. O. Myers and send same under seal to Cincinnati Lodge. Committee on Work and Ritual reported some changes which were read and the new Ritual was adopted. An Elks' regalia was adopted, consisting of chains suspending an Elk's head of metal, aluminum or fire gilt, of emblematic designs, aprons done away with, etc. The prohibiting of smoking during an initiation adopted. A Past Grand Exalted Ruler's Jewel, not to exceed in cost \$250, to be procured within sixty days by the Trustees, was ordered at this session, to be presented to Brother Edwin B. Hay, for distinguished services rendered the order. Report of Committee on Amnesty, on all members of Grand Lodge suspended at Atlantic City, June 21, 1894, be restored to full membership in the G. L., except five designated members; adopted. Brother William G. Meyers was elected Grand Exalted Ruler. Lodges numbered this year up to No. 320; total membership, 24,466; increase, 2,046.

1896

We now have a united Order for the first time in several years past. The Grand Trustees selected Cincinnati, O., as the next place of holding the annual meeting of the G. L., and accordingly on the time set, July 7-9, 1896, after same

was duly promulgated by the G. E. R., the Grand body convened at the Grand Opera House in that city, with G. E. R. Brother William G. Myers presiding. Three hundred and thirty-eight delegates were present, the largest number up to that time the G. L. ever had. The Grand Exalted Ruler at this session, in his annual report, stated that during the past year he had suspended Chicago Lodge, No. 4, for a violation of the law in restoring to membership in that lodge Dr. W. A. Jones, who had been legally expelled therefrom in September, 1894; that lodge, on October 10, 1895, by a motion, reconsidered the report of the trial commission, which recommended expulsion, and which recommendation was adopted by the lodge, and restored said Dr. W. A. Jones to membership, without the sanction of the Grand Lodge. The G. E. R. immediately reversed such lodge action and declared him not restored to membership. When said lodge was notified by the District Deputy that their action was illegal, which illegal action was sustained by the lodge, the G. E. R. immediately suspended the lodge; however, on November 8th of that year, the lodge having revoked its illegal action, acknowledged their fault, and renewed their allegiance to the Grand Lodge, the G. E. R. revoked their suspension and restored them to good standing. Denver Lodge was also restored to good standing by the revocation of a previous suspension. Four lodges became defunct this year: Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.; Asbury Park, N. J.; Rockford, Ill., and Kingston, N. Y. The new Constitution having received somewhat more than a majority of votes favorably by subordinate lodges, as required by law, the same was proclaimed adopted by the Grand Exalted Ruler, on November 11, 1895. The action of the Grand Lodge in substituting jewels for aprons was reported to have given general satisfaction.

This year showed a marked advance in the condition of the Order; dead lodges were brought to life, dormant ones resuscitated, and two additional states—Arizona and Vermont—were enrolled under the banner of our Order. During this year the Grand Exalted Ruler granted dispensations for thirty-one new lodges. One hundred and ninety-eight lodges showed a marked increase during this year. The Casino Disaster Fund this year showed that all claims therefor had been entirely liquidated, except a small balance of \$207.46. The Grand Trustees this year submitted a fixed price for paraphernalia and jewels for subordinate lodges. Lodges under dispensation were required to have at least thirty members before a charter would be granted. All Secretaries who had served three consecutive terms, beginning with 1893, were, by the action of the Grand body of this session, placed on the Grand Lodge roll. Brother A. Apperly was restored to the Grand Lodge at this session. The case of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6, came up at this session and the Grand body decided that said lodge should stand suspended till the incoming Grand Exalted Ruler should remove such suspension. A dispensation was granted for the institution of a lodge at Niles, O., by the Grand body at this session. The Grand Lodge at this session adopted a recommendation made by Brother Arthur C. Moreland, that the Altar drapery shall be the flag of the United States, upon which the Bible shall rest, surmounted by the antlers. At this session of the Grand Lodge, the incoming Grand Exalted Ruler was directed and authorized to take proper steps to obtain from the proper authority at Washington letters patent upon design on the name and emblems of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The charter of Pine Bluff (Ark.) Lodge, No. 149, was declared forfeited. The appeal of C. B. Squire,

Cleveland Lodge, No. 18, was dismissed, and the action of that lodge in expelling C. B. Squire was sustained. The 1893 Ritual was restored at this session. Members of the Order were forbidden to give any part of the secret work at any public gathering, by word or action, even to members. Eleven lodges were dissolved at this session, being beyond hope of revivication. Brother Meade D. Detweiler was elected Grand Exalted Ruler at this session. The next place of holding the annual session was fixed at Minneapolis, Minn., July 6-9, 1897.

WILLIAM G. MEYERS was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on November 30, 1848. He received his education in the public schools of that city and was subsequently apprenticed to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, whence he embraced the profession of marine engineering, during the course of which he was engaged in the construction of the American Line steamers "Ohio" and "Illinois." He further pursued his studies in the branches of electrical and mechanical engineering, and has been superintendent of electrical and mechanical engineering on the leading afternoon newspapers of Philadelphia for over a quarter of a century. In addition to the eminent position he held as head of the Order of Elks, he has been identified with the following fraternal orders: Eastern Star Lodge, No. 186, F. & A. M.; Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M.; Rhilo Council, R. S. M.; St. Albans Commandery, No. 47, K. T.; A. and A. Scottish Rite, Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Neoskleeta Tribe, No. 26, I. O. R. M., and Past Grand Sachem of Pennsylvania; Childs-Drexel Lodge, K. of P.; Idaho Castle, Knights of the Mystic Chain, and Past Chief, Temple Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Quaker City Lodge, Brotherhood of the Union, and numerous organizations. As P. E. R. of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, he has been a member of the Grand Lodge twenty-seven years, and held successively the offices of Lecturing, Loyal and Leading Grand Knight (two terms), prior to receiving the call of the Grand Lodge to that of Grand Exalted Ruler.

Brother Meyers is a man of sound judgment, decisive and thoroughly proficient in parliamentary practices, and could be relied upon to act with discretion in all matters he is called upon to decide. He was the second member of Philadelphia Lodge to hold the Grand Exalted position, the first having been George R. Maguire, in 1879. Brother Meyers is still living in Philadelphia and connected with the "Evening Telegraph" of that city.

1897

The only remaining cloud on the Elk horizon the last year was the unadjusted difficulty in regard to Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6. On August 18, 1896, the Grand Exalted Ruler visited San Francisco and made a personal investigation of the entire matter, extending over a period of nearly two weeks. He called all the brethren of the local lodge together, and gave an attentive ear to all in their statements of their several phases of the troubles which had convulsed the lodge and brought it beneath the ban of the law. He found upon investigation that the different clashing interests in the lodge were so utterly incompatible that a restoration of the original lodge was beyond the bounds of possibility.

Finally a general conference was called, and each member of the suspended lodge notified and urged to be present. After a general discussion, a motion



WILLIAM G. MEYERS
1895-1896

was made by a member, who had not been identified with either of the warring factions, that, ignoring past differences, Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6, should be replaced by a new lodge, to be known as San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, the charter membership to be formed from those who had been members of No. 6, and such other gentlemen of San Francisco as might be desirous of joining the Order; the entire charter roll being left absolutely to the judgment and selection of the Grand Exalted Ruler. This action was carried unanimously; the arrangement gave entire satisfaction and was hailed by all parties in interest as a harbinger of peace for the Order of Elks in the city of San Francisco. Thus the new lodge was duly instituted, under auspices of the most brilliant and encouraging character. Grand Lodge defunct cards were then issued to each member that had been in good standing in Golden Gate Lodge who applied for the same, after full notice to all that such cards could be obtained. The new lodge immediately started on a march of most gratifying prosperity and development. After San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, was started on its onward and upward movement, a few of the former members of Golden Gate Lodge who had received defunct cards, but who were unwilling to submit them to the ordeal of a ballot in any regularly constituted lodge of Elks, carried on an organization under the name of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6 (incorporated), laying claim to be a lodge of the Order of Elks; this despite the fact that there had been an unanimous agreement to abide by the action of the meeting which declared for the institution of a new lodge. These rebellious members, working under the incorporation papers of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6, claimed that they were an incorporated body, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge; they initiated many members at the rate of \$1.00 each, until the standing of the so-called Golden Gate Lodge was advertised in the daily papers by No. 3. Suit was entered by No. 3, attacking the validity of the corporation, which suit was decided by Judge Seawell in favor of the contentions of No. 3, and the incorporation of Golden Gate Lodge declared invalid and of no effect. From this time on the recalcitrants steadily lost membership and finally gave up the ghost. Thus ended the trouble on the Pacific coast and the action of the Grand Exalted Ruler was unanimously sustained by the Grand Lodge. This was the second time that the Grand Old Man of Elkdom, Brother Meade D. Detweiler, brought peace and harmony to the Order of Elks. He started his administration on the broad basis of an earnest effort to bury in oblivion all past difficulties, and he brought about perfect peace and the enforcement of the law.

Brother E. B. Hay, on June 21, 1897, reported that the subject referred to him, of copyrighting and procuring a trade-mark upon the emblems, titles and names of the "Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks," had been investigated, and that, in his opinion, our name, "Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America," is protected by the incorporation of the same, and that the other matters are not subject to copyright, but that in all of its uses we are protected by a resort to equity proceedings. All claims pertaining to the Casino Disaster Fund were reported to be fully liquidated. During this year it was reported that the hand of affliction had overtaken the widow of the brother who was practically the founder of our Order, in a way that appealed forcibly to the Elks of the United States. Accordingly, a circular letter was sent out by the Grand Exalted Ruler, with the Trustees' approval, which called

the attention of the brethren to this urgent demand upon their generosity. Thus was started what was known as The Widow Vivian Fund. The reply was of the most prompt and gratifying character, securing for Mrs. Vivian all the alleviation of her suffering it was in mortal power to bestow. The object sought was obtained, and the work connected with that fund was practically completed. A statement was sent out, showing the receipts and the manner in which the contributions had been expended. Dispensations were granted thirty-five new lodges this year. The Order suffered the loss of five lodges in Alabama this year, that number being defunct, Birmingham, No. 79, alone remaining in that state. This year marked the passing of the crucial period of our history; harmony prevailed everywhere; there was but one appeal from a Deputy's ruling, and there was not a single case of the suspension of a lodge in the Grand Jurisdiction. Five lodges were resuscitated, and four surrendered their charters. The Order numbered now nearly 400 lodges, with a total membership of 36,364; a gain of 7,226 members. New Orleans was the place selected to hold the next Grand Lodge convention. In the matter of the appeal of Allen O. Myers, in expelling appellant from membership in Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5, the findings were not concurred in by the Grand Lodge, but the action of Cincinnati Lodge in such expulsion of said Allen O. Myers was affirmed. Brother Meade D. Detweiler was re-elected Grand Exalted Ruler at this session. The time of the meeting of the Grand Lodge was at this time changed from July to the second Tuesday in May.

1898

Never in the history of our fraternity up to this year had so great an advancement been made, both in new lodges and membership, as is recorded for this fiscal year, 1897-98, which broke all then existing records. The first term of Brother Detweiler as Grand Exalted Ruler showed conclusively his entire fitness for the position, and was a year of education to him in the duties of his position; but the work accomplished at the close of this fiscal year was indeed phenomenal. Pennsylvania, with forty-six lodges, showed a total membership of 5,397, or an increase of almost one thousand over the membership of the preceding year. Ohio had forty-six lodges, and a membership of 5,156, an increase of about 800 during the year; New York stood third, with nineteen lodges, and a membership of 3,614, an increase of 404. Michigan came fourth, with seventeen lodges, and a total membership of 3,087, having made a gain during the year of 928, making her second only to the state of Pennsylvania, and with twenty-nine lodges less than the Keystone State. Three new states received the light of Elkdome since the last (Minneapolis) session of the Grand Lodge, just ten months previous, viz.: Alaska, New Mexico and Oklahoma. The total membership, as shown by the reports, was 44,252, with 442 lodges, being an increase of 7,737 over the last year; and this marvelous growth was attained in the term of only ten months. Sixty-one dispensations for new lodges had been granted since the previous Grand Lodge session in 1897. Mobile, Ala., No. 108, was resuscitated, and three lodges surrendered charters. There was a balance of \$826.70 in the "Vivian Fund" this year. St. Louis was unanimously chosen as



MEADE D. DETWEILER
1896-1898

the place for the next Grand Lodge meeting. The Grand Lodge Minutes of 1871 to 1878, inclusive, which the Grand body authorized at the Minneapolis session in 1897 to be obtained and published, was by the Board of Grand Trustees delegated to be done by the Grand Exalted Ruler, and an edition of 1,500 copies was issued, and copies of the same could be secured from the Grand Secretary at a nominal cost, the revenue accruing to the Grand Lodge when sold. This work was well done by Grand Exalted Ruler Brother Meade D. Detweiler, and embodied in these minutes was correctly published for the first time the early history of the Order from its incipency down to the date of publication. During the investigations made by the Grand Exalted Ruler into our early history, it was discovered that the original gavel used by Brother Vivian as Right Honorable Primo in presiding over the sessions of the first lodge of Elks in 1868 was still in existence. It had been neatly made of ebony by J. G. Wilton, a woodturner, who was one of the original "Jolly Corks," and who, as stated in the history prefixed to the minutes of the Grand Lodge from 1871 to 1878, had not been heard from for fifteen years.* The gavel was in the possession of Brother

Richard R. Steirly, a member of Hoboken Lodge, No. 74. The Grand Exalted Ruler felt that a relic of this character would be of great interest and value to all Elks, and that the most appropriate custodian for it would be the Grand Lodge of the Order. Accordingly, through the kindness of Brother Steirly, the venerable gavel was given to the Grand Exalted Ruler for perpetual preservation amongst our cherished treasures, and is now made the property of the entire Order, in the custody of the highest legislative body. (See p. 37.)

It having been ascertained that the first Elk banner ever used was still in existence, and in the possession of New York Lodge, No. 1, steps were taken to acquire this interesting and valuable memento of the past, for the use and ownership of the Grand Lodge. Through the kind liberality of New York Lodge, these efforts were successful. Although it was the last remaining relic of the olden time in their possession, the brethren of No. 1 generously *donated* this valuable banner to become the property of the high legislative body which represents the entire Order. Appreciating their disinterested sacrifice, the Grand Exalted Ruler then placed it in the care of its future custodians, at the same time joining most heartily in the expressed wish of Lodge No. 1, that it should be prominently displayed at every future Grand Lodge session.

The Grand Lodge at this session passed a set of resolutions addressed and sent to the President of the United States, expressing the sympathy of the Order and its hearty interest in his every act pertaining to the welfare of the country (in regard to the Spanish-American war), assuring him of our loyalty and devotion to the flag and all that it symbolizes, and a hope of a speedy restoration of peace that might follow a victorious arbitrament of arms.

A new Ritual, as prepared by the committee, was read at this session, and after corrections, alterations and amendments thereto, was, by a vote of the Grand Lodge, adopted. An annual password, in addition to the regular permanent password, was adopted at this time, same to be promulgated annually by the G. E. R. A resolution was adopted at this session by the Grand Lodge, on May 12, 1898, that the Grand Exalted Ruler appoint a committee of three who

*The writer has discovered Brother J. G. Wilton recently, and herewith presents in this History his portrait and biography; see Chapter on the Formation of the "Jolly Corks."

shall formulate and present for the consideration of this Grand body some feasible plan for the practical working of the wise, humane and most worthy undertaking for carrying forward to success of the project for a National Home for Aged and Indigent Elks. The Grand Lodge at this session adopted the Constitution, By-laws and Rules of the Order, as submitted from the Committee of the Whole to the Grand Lodge. An attempt was made at this session to enact a proposed addition to the laws of the Order, making provision for the designation of an official organ for the Order, but upon a vote the matter was defeated. The Board of Grand Trustees made a report at this session of the Grand Lodge, and among other things summarizes, in regard to the publication of the early Grand Lodge proceedings (the minutes of the Grand Lodge from 1871 to 1878), as follows: * * * "We also requested him (the G. E. R.) to investigate disputed questions, and to prepare a historical article to accompany the publication. This work was done thoroughly, and the beautiful volume which has been published, we believe, contains an authentic history of the early proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and that the historical article prepared by the Grand Exalted Ruler settles beyond question all disputed points, and that it will be accepted for all time to come as the truthful history of the original and early growth of our Order. This history was obtained from many sources; all of the living original 'Jolly Corks' met the Grand Exalted Ruler, and the chairman of this board and agreed substantially upon the disputed questions." * * * A resolution was adopted at this session, being presented by the special and standing Ritual Committee, that the Committee on Work and Ritual be required to prepare a book of instructions which shall contain all the secret work of the Order in accordance with the Ritual adopted, and which shall be the only authority to be used by all lodges, and they further recommended that an annual password be promulgated by the Grand Exalted Ruler, through the District Deputies, and by them to all lodges; so that the same can be given out at the annual election of each lodge, and also be obtained from Exalted Rulers, only upon proper authorization. The present permanent password to be used only within the lodge and taken up by the Esteemed Loyal and Lecturing Knights; and we further recommend that the Committee on Laws prepare a statute in accordance with these recommendations.

Brother John Galvin was elected Grand Exalted Ruler at this session, and Brother George A. Reynolds was re-elected as Grand Secretary. St. Louis was the place of meeting fixed by the Grand Lodge for its next annual session, June 20, 1899.

MEADE DAVID DETWEILER was born, of old Pennsylvania German stock, in Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., on October 15, 1863. At an early age he was removed by his parents to Harrisburg, Pa., where he lived the remainder of his life. He attended the public schools, and advanced to the junior year in the high school, after which he entered Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, there graduating in 1884, with the first honors of his class. After graduation he returned to Harrisburg and began the study of law with Hall & Jordan, and within two years was admitted to practice. His admission to the bar, in 1886, was followed at once by an active and successful practice both in the criminal and civil courts. He was a member of the bar of the Supreme Court, and of the United States Courts. He had a varied experience before the courts. He was elected



JOHN GALVIN
1898-1899

District Attorney in 1892, and re-elected in 1895, by the largest majority ever given to a candidate in Dauphin county, receiving more majority than his opponent had votes.

He became an Elk in 1892 and was the first Exalted Ruler of Harrisburg Lodge, No. 241, instituted May 17, 1892. In June, 1892, he was appointed a District Deputy for Eastern Pennsylvania by Grand Exalted Ruler Apperly. He was appointed District Deputy for 1893-94; 1894-95 on the Committee on Laws and Appeals; in May, 1895, unanimously elected G. E. R., at Buffalo; July, 1895, at Atlantic City, reunited the two factions in the Order, and in the interest of peace and harmony resigned as Grand Exalted Ruler. By this act he became the most popular Elk in the United States, inasmuch as it required no little self-abnegation to step down and out from a position that was recognized by a large faction of the Order. But Brother Detweiler believed in the organization taking precedence of the individual, and probably the most eloquent words that ever fell upon Elks' ears was the expression used by him in Atlantic City when addressing the presiding officer of that body as "Grand Exalted Ruler," thereby showing the manhood which made him the occupant of that position the following year. Brother Detweiler used his utmost influence to build up and solidify the Order that he had reunited, and was an opponent at all times of the revival of factional differences.

At the session of the Grand Lodge in July, 1896, in the city of Cincinnati, he was elected Grand Exalted Ruler. He was re-elected at the Minneapolis session in 1897. During his two terms as Grand Exalted Ruler he devoted much time to the duties of the office and to the upbuilding of the Order.

He visited lodges in all sections of the country, at a great sacrifice to his law business and his personal affairs, but to the inestimable advantage of the Order.

It has been said of him, and it is true, that as Grand Exalted Ruler he raised the Order from its commonplace position and launched it triumphantly upon its magnificent career of brilliancy and usefulness.

In July, 1900, he was appointed as a member of, and selected as Chairman of, the Committee on the Elks' National Home. The result of his work on that committee is the most enduring monument that could possibly be erected to the memory of any man. To him more than any one or to all redounds the credit for the negotiation and final purchase and the establishment of the Elks' National Home at Bedford City, Va.

His last work in behalf of the Order was the organization of a new lodge in his home town of Harrisburg, the charter of the original lodge, No. 241, having been forfeited by the Grand Lodge at Milwaukee in 1901, and it is but proper to say that his old lodge having been guilty of violations of the law, he was himself instrumental in having its charter suspended and afterwards forfeited.

The first evidence of his fatal illness developed on Tuesday, June 14, 1904, but he got up and went to court on Wednesday morning, June 15, and made a splendid and eloquent argument to a jury, after which he was compelled to take to his bed, and died on Saturday evening, June 18, 1904. In the meanwhile the Grand Exalted Ruler and other Grand Lodge officers had gathered at Harrisburg, at his invitation, for the purpose of instituting the new lodge, and though he was confined to his bed, the lodge was instituted on Friday, with no thought that there was any serious danger then of impending death. The Grand Exalted

Ruler, Brother Joseph T. Fanning, sat at his bedside and held his hand all of Saturday afternoon, and up to the time of his death, so that in truth and in fact he was holding on, as it were, through our Grand Exalted Ruler, to the great Order which he so much loved through the last hours of his life and at the very moment of dissolution.

Brother Detweiler was survived by a wife, one daughter and two sons, who were with him when he died. He was interred in Harrisburg, Pa.

In recognition of the great work, unswerving fidelity and sincere love for the Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks erected a beautiful monument, known as the Detweiler Memorial, in Reservoir Park, city of Harrisburg, Pa., which was unveiled and dedicated on October 15, 1906.

The formal presentation of the Memorial—a beautiful marble cenotaph—to the Order by the Committee on Detweiler Memorial was made by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Joseph T. Fanning, of Indianapolis, No. 13, chairman of the committee. Brother John Feitner, of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, was the designer and builder of the Memorial. The acceptance of the Memorial by the Board of Grand Trustees was by Brother John D. O'Shea. The acceptance of the Memorial on behalf of the city was by His Honor, Brother Edward Z. Gross, Mayor of Harrisburg. The total cost of the erection of this Memorial was \$9,000.

1899

This year was up to this time the most harmonious and least troublesome year in the history of the Order, due to the growing appreciation by the lodges, and amongst the members of the Order, of the true spirit of Elkdom, and the splendid work done by the officers of the Grand Lodge in the performance of their duty. The increase of membership in this year was largely due to the activity of the District Deputies. Seventy-two dispensations for new lodges were granted this year. Two lodges—Chattanooga, Tenn., and Salt Lake City, Utah—were revived, and two lodges went out of existence. Applications to form Elk Lodges in Honolulu, Manila, and Havana, Cuba, were received this year by Grand Exalted Ruler Galvin, but were declined for the reason that the time had not arrived for instituting lodges in those places. The matter of "Elks' Protective Life Association," an organization which was proposed being organized under the laws of the state of New York, for the purpose of issuing insurance to members of the B. P. O. E., in good standing, was the subject of an official circular by the Grand Exalted Ruler, issued to lodges, wherein the G. E. R. declared the plan impracticable, contrary to the spirit and purpose of our laws, and not permissible, owing to its being a private matter, and he placed his disapproval upon the entire proposition by summarizing: "We are neither an insurance society nor a benefit society. Ours is a benevolent organization as distinguished from a benefit society. What charity we do and what help we administer is done from a spirit of benevolence and a spirit of brotherly duty, but not from a sense of contractual obligation." The Grand Lodge ratified this decision of the Grand Exalted Ruler. A law was adopted at this session giving authority to organize subordinate lodges in cities of 5,000 inhabitants in the United States of America only. The annual password of the Order was abolished at this session. Atlantic

City was chosen as the place of the next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge at this session, by a vote for a construction of a part of section 56 of the Grand Lodge Laws, following, decided that "Every member of a lodge present during any balloting therein for initiation or affiliation must vote," a violation of which provision of the law would subject any member liable to have charges preferred against him therefor. The Grand Lodge approved the action of Cleveland (Ohio) Lodge, in procuring a perpetual injunction against a certain display of the emblems of the Order in places of disrepute, as had been done by said lodge in the city of Cleveland, Ohio. The Grand Lodge this year enacted "That there shall be only one degree conferred upon any candidate by any lodge, and members of the Order as such shall be styled and known as Elks." "And that lodges be granted permission to introduce harmless and proper deviations from the Ritualistic work, * * * first designating to the G. E. R. the particular character or features which they desire to introduce, etc., all of which must be first submitted to and permitted by the G. E. R." A law was enacted at this time in regard to the revocation of charters of lodges practically dead, to the effect that a surrender of charter would be worked by failure to hold meetings for more than six months. That surrender from this cause may be made by resolution of the Grand Lodge, based upon a report of the District Deputy in whose district said lodge is located. A law was passed at this session regarding receiving applications of any persons residing in the jurisdiction of another lodge, providing a penalty of a forfeiture to the lodge so offended of all fees received for initiation and dues received for one year thereafter without having first obtained a waiver of such jurisdiction. A form of life membership card was provided for at this session. Expressions of sympathy and \$500 for relief of the cyclone sufferers of New Richmond, Wis., were adopted at this session. A number of contributions from various lodges and members to the Home for Aged and Indigent Elks were made at this time. The Committee on National Home were empowered to take necessary action to increase its subscriptions then made at the Grand Lodge for the purchase and maintenance of such a Home and were further authorized to secure title to a site for the erection of such a Home, etc. The name of such Home was adopted at this session as the "Elks' National Home." Brother B. M. Allen was elected Grand Exalted Ruler at this session.

JOHN GALVIN was born in the city of Cincinnati, on the 13th day of June, 1862, and when about six months old his parents moved to Covington, Ky., just across the river from Cincinnati. He was educated in the schools of that city, then in the Law School of Cincinnati. He took his degree from the Cincinnati Law School of Bachelor of Laws on the 1st of May, 1883, when a little under twenty-one years of age. He has practiced his profession continuously since that time, his office always being in the city of Cincinnati, to which place he removed as soon as he got through law school. During seven years, from 1887 to 1894, he was in the office of the City Solicitor of the city of Cincinnati, representing the city in all of its legal work. When he left the City Solicitor's office, he formed a partnership with Mr. C. B. Simrall, in whose office he had studied law. This partnership continued up until the time of Mr. Simrall's death, in September, 1901, when his brother, Maurice L. Galvin, became his partner, and they are still practicing under the name of Galvin & Galvin.

At the November election, 1907, he was elected vice mayor of the city of

Cincinnati for a term of two years. In July, 1909, the mayor, Col. Leopold Markbreit, died, and he became the mayor of the city, and served out his term. On the 1st of January, 1910, at the end of that term, he again became the vice mayor of the city, under an election held in November, 1909.

Brother Galvin became a member of Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5, B. P. O. Elks, about the 1st of September, 1887, and has continued his membership therein ever since. In April, 1896, he was elected Exalted Ruler of the lodge, and the Grand Lodge had its annual session that year in his home city. He attended his first Grand Lodge session as a member thereof at Minneapolis, in 1897, and the next year, at New Orleans, in 1898, he was elected Grand Exalted Ruler. In 1901, at the request of Grand Exalted Ruler Pickett, he went upon the Committee on Laws, and served on that committee and as its chairman during that year and during the years 1902, 1903 and until and including the Grand Lodge session of 1904, serving under appointments from Grand Exalted Rulers Pickett, Cronk and Fanning. In 1905, when Brother R. W. Brown was Grand Exalted Ruler, he accepted an appointment from him as a member of the commission to revise the Constitution and Statutes, and served during his administration and that of Grand Exalted Ruler Melvin.

He was married, on the 28th day of February, 1889, to Miss Julie E. Cusson, of Covington, Ky. They have but one child, a daughter; her name is Julie Elizabeth Galvin.

1900

This year was one of perfect peace and harmony, and the Order showed its capacity for continued and uninterrupted growth and progress. Dispensations for 105 new lodges and an increase of nearly 18,000 members were the results for this year in the history of the Order when the Grand Lodge convened at its thirty-sixth annual session on June 10 to 12, 1900, at Atlantic City, N. J.

During this year the Order excelled in growth any previous year of its existence, and, with the exception of the year last preceding, excelled any two previous years. Ten different cities offered proposed sites as suitable for the location of the National Elks' Home. The state of Illinois was this year divided into two districts, designated as Northern Illinois and Southern Illinois. This year showed a final settlement of the San Francisco trouble, the decision of the Supreme Court of California was in favor of San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, against the validity of the incorporation of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6, etc., and all legal proceedings of any kind affecting the Order in the State of California being at an end. To Brother John Galvin, Past Grand Exalted Ruler, was presented a suitable testimonial of the love and esteem expressed by the Grand Lodge for Brother Galvin. Milwaukee, Wis., was the place designated for the next annual session of the Grand Lodge, beginning July 16, 1901. The Committee on Work and Ritual this year was directed to submit to the Grand Lodge a design for lodge regalia which should effectually remedy the defects of the regalia then in use. Brother Jerome B. Fisher was elected Grand Exalted Ruler at this session. The Grand Treasurer reported the sum of \$10,981.92 in his hands of the Elks' Home



BASIL M. ALLEN
1899-1900

Fund. It was enacted that the nearest lodge, geographically, to the locality of the proposed new lodge, to report on all applicants upon a charter list within twenty days after same is received by said lodge. The State of Iowa was divided into the Northern District and the Southern District. The State of Michigan was divided into a Northern District and a Southern District.

BASIL MANLY ALLEN was born in Caroline county, Virginia, December 20, 1858. His parents were Littleberry Woodson Allen, the fourth child of Littleberry and Jane Austin Allen, and Anne Martin Allen, of Williamsburg, Va. He received the benefit of a very thorough home education under the care of his eldest sister, Mrs. C. W. Collins, who practically raised him after the death of his mother, in 1865. He was so well advanced at the age of fifteen that he entered the intermediate class of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg, Va., now the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and graduated there in two years, in 1876, when seventeen years of age. He afterwards studied law in the office of Judge E. C. Moncure, at Bowling Green, Va., and also in the office of Judge Thomas R. Roulhac, at Greensboro, Ala. When about twenty-one years of age he was admitted to the bar at Greensboro. Soon afterwards he moved to Birmingham, then a town of about eight thousand inhabitants, and has lived there ever since, practicing law.

When Birmingham Lodge, No. 79, B. P. O. E., was organized, in March, 1888, he was elected its first Exalted Ruler, and held the office for two terms. Some years afterwards the lodge went through a process of reorganization, and he was again elected to fill the office of Exalted Ruler. He filled the offices, respectively, of Grand Esteemed Lecturing, Loyal and Leading Knight, and in the year 1898 was elected Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees in New Orleans, and in the year 1899 was elected to the office of Grand Exalted Ruler at St. Louis. An examination of his record as Grand Exalted Ruler will show that the Order made phenomenal progress during his term, and his term of office was characterized by progress, harmony and by economy of administration. He now resides in Birmingham, Ala.

1901

The Order this year was larger, stronger, more vigorous than ever before, and with no differences, no dissensions anywhere. It was a year of wonderful growth and development, marked by universal harmony and fraternity. The close of this lodge year shows the number of lodges to be 612, an increase of 104 lodges during that year, with a membership of 73,000, an increase during the year of upwards of 23,000.

This was the year of the great Galveston tidal wave disaster, and an aggregate amount of \$9,247.85 was sent to the Galveston Lodge of Elks to relieve the distressed. State organizations having been perfected for the States of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory were formed this year. The first lodge of Elks to be instituted in any of the American insular possessions was instituted this year at Honolulu, T. H. Lodge No. 616, with ninety-one charter members. Three defunct lodges were reinstated this year. The National Elks' Home Fund showed a cash on hand to date of \$14,767. Quinlin Lodge, No. 180,

this year, by permission of the Grand Lodge granted, changed its name to Astoria Lodge, No. 180. Brother Charles E. Pickett was elected Grand Exalted Ruler this year at Milwaukee, Wis., where the Grand Lodge session was held, July 23-25, 1901. Salt Lake City was selected as the place for holding the next Grand Lodge session. The Board of Trustees this year reported that they had carried out the instructions given them by the Grand Lodge at its last session in Atlantic City, and had procured suitable testimonials at a cost not exceeding \$100 each for all surviving Past Grand Exalted Rulers who had not thus been honored, and such presentations were made in each case to the following seven brothers: Charles E. Davies, Thomas E. Garrett, Edwin A. Perry, Henry S. Sanderson, Daniel E. Kelly, William E. English and Henry P. O'Neil. A new system of double-entry bookkeeping was established this year for keeping the records of the Grand Lodge. It was enacted this year that whenever the committee or authorities having in charge the provision of a program for the proceedings at public ceremonies and public entertainments to be given as functions as the Grand Lodge of Elks shall prepare a program, and the same shall, before it is made public, be submitted to and be approved by the Grand Trustees and Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order. Touching visiting cards, it was enacted at this session, "And the Tiler, or other officer of a home lodge, shall request and require any brother to exhibit his visiting card, showing that his dues have been paid in full to date, before he shall be entitled to admission into said lodge." Said amendments to take effect on and after October 1, 1901. The Constitution was amended and was adopted at this session by the unanimous vote of the representatives of subordinate lodges that the Grand Lodge may levy an annual assessment not to exceed twenty-five cents per capita for the purchase of a ground, construction of buildings and maintenance of Homes for aged and indigent Elks, and to create and maintain a fund for that purpose. A resolution was adopted at this session that, should any Elk be guilty of voting against the admission of any applicant on account of his religion or creed, such Elk should be prosecuted and tried upon the charge of being guilty of conduct unbecoming an Elk, and, upon conviction, be expelled from membership. And should any lodge wilfully fail or refuse to prosecute any member so offending, that such lodge shall be itself disciplined by the Grand Exalted Ruler. Some minor changes were made in the Ritual at this session.

JEROME BONAPARTE FISHER was born in Russell, Warren county, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1851. In 1864 he removed with his family to Jamestown, N. Y., where he has since resided. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Pennsylvania and was continued at the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute, from which he graduated in 1872. He also attended Cornell University two years, taking an optional course. After leaving Cornell he began the study of law in the office of Bootey & Fowler in Jamestown, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He began practicing alone, but soon formed a partnership with Marvin Smith under the firm name of Smith & Fisher. This partnership continued until August, 1881, when he became the junior member of the firm of Cook, Lockwood & Fisher. In 1882 Mr. Lockwood retired from the firm and in 1883 Arthur C. Wade was admitted to membership, the style being Cook, Fisher & Wade until the dissolution of the firm upon the death of Judge Cook in July, 1895. Fisher & Wade then associated with them M. R.



JEROME B. FISHER
1900-1901

Stevenson under the firm name of Fisher, Wade & Stevenson, which firm continued until January 1, 1897, following the election of Mr. Fisher as County Judge of Chautauqua county, New York. Thereafter he continued to practice law alone until 1908, when he associated with him his son, Marion H. Fisher, under the firm name of Fisher & Fisher. Judge Fisher was re-elected county judge in 1902 and resigned the position in November, 1905, to accept the position of Supreme Court reporter of the state of New York, which position he still continues to hold. The duties of this position are the preparation and publication of the decisions of the appellate division of the Supreme Court of the state.

In politics Mr. Fisher has always been a Republican. While studying law he was twice elected clerk of the then village of Jamestown, and afterwards represented the city of Jamestown on the board of supervisors. In 1884 he was chosen alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention, and he was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1888.

He is attorney for the Erie Railroad Company at Jamestown, the Chautauqua Traction Company, the Jamestown Street Railway Company, the Pennsylvania Gas Company, and other business enterprises, and is president of the Jamestown Shale Paving Brick Company. As a trial lawyer Judge Fisher has had marked success, and has few equals in western New York.

He was married December 19, 1878, to Julia E. Hatch. They have four sons, Jerome B., Jr., Marion H., Daniel E. and Reuben Fenton, all of whom are living. The latter, Reuben Fenton Fisher, was named for ex-governor and ex-United States Senator Reuben E. Fenton, deceased, who was a warm friend of Judge Fisher, and who made him one of his executors and a legatee under his will.

Mr. Fisher is a member of the Mount Moriah Lodge, F. & A. M., of Western Sun Chapter, R. A. M., and of Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, K. T., of which he was the first Eminent Commander. He is a past Exalted Ruler of Jamestown Lodge, No. 263, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He became an Elk in 1893, and was elected Exalted Ruler of his lodge in 1894. This was the year that the order was divided into factions and one of the Grand Lodge meetings was held at Jamestown. Mr. Fisher delivered the address of welcome on that occasion, which was responded to by Meade D. Detweiler. From their first meeting Mr. Fisher and Mr. Detweiler were warm friends, and they took a prominent part in the so-called Jamestown faction. Mr. Fisher stood with Detweiler and advised the settlement of the differences at the Atlantic City meeting in 1895. At the Grand Lodge meeting held in Cincinnati in 1896, at the time of the election of Meade D. Detweiler as Grand Exalted Ruler, Mr. Fisher was elected a member of the Board of Grand Trustees, and was re-elected the following year at Minneapolis. He was chairman of the board during these two years. At the time of the peace settlement at Atlantic City he was made a member of the committee on laws and appeals, and served in that capacity at the meeting in Cincinnati in 1896. Mr. Fisher was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the order at the meeting held at Atlantic City in July, 1900, and held that office for one year. During his administration there was a gain of 113 lodges and an increase in the membership of 33 1/3 per cent. Mr. Fisher personally journeyed to Honolulu and instituted the lodge there, the first lodge to be instituted in any of our insular possessions.

Mr. Fisher was one of the speakers at Louisville at the memorial services

held for his friend, Brother Zack Phelps, of Louisville Lodge, No. 8, and was the orator designated to deliver the address at the dedication of the monument erected by the order to the memory of Meade D. Detweiler in the city of Harrisburg, Pa. On this occasion he also represented the Grand Exalted Ruler, Judge Henry A. Melvin, who was detained in California by a serious accident. He was the orator at Providence, R. I., on the occasion of the dedication of the Elks' Rest by Providence Lodge, No. 14, the other speakers being the mayor of the city of Providence and the governor of the state. This was a notable occasion. A vast concourse of people gathered in the "beautiful city of the dead," including several thousand Elks from the lodges of New England. Mr. Fisher was made an honorary life member of Providence Lodge in February, 1901, and of Louisville Lodge, No. 8, June 3, 1901. His life membership card from Louisville Lodge is in a gold frame, and states that he was elected an honorary life member of the lodge "in appreciation of his distinguished services for the good of the order and his exemplification of its cardinal virtues." In 1905 thirty grand lodge officers, including the present Grand Exalted Ruler and six past Grand Exalted Rulers, presented to Brother Fisher a beautiful Swiss watch and chain.

Mr. Fisher's year as Grand Exalted Ruler was very harmonious. He recognized every faction in his appointments, and it can be truly said that from that time the order has been united and harmonious. Mr. Fisher became a member of the order when it was torn with internal dissensions and threatened with destruction. Brother Fisher has been a potent factor in its advancement, and is entitled to much credit for its present prosperity and high standing.

1902

The Order having passed through what may be termed the formative period of our career, now entered upon maturity. Our lodges were to be found in over eight hundred of the best cities of our country. The wonderful growth of the Order this year was the greatest by far in its history. State organizations were an established fact at this time, many states having them in different forms, they having no legal status, their objects being purely social and fraternal. The Order experienced a healthy and substantial growth during this year, with an increase in membership of 26,911, and a gain of eighty-five lodges. This year marked the passing of Brother Zack Phelps, of Louisville Lodge, and Past Grand Exalted Ruler Henry P. O'Neil. The Order lost but two lodges this year. The Elks' National Home Fund this year stood at \$15,740.49. The usual testimonial was presented to Past Grand Exalted Ruler Jerome B. Fisher this year. The site of the Elks' National Home was decided on this year, at Bedford City, Va. The laws were amended at this session, prohibiting any subordinate lodge from initiating more than twenty candidates in one week at any session or sessions of the lodge, except at the institution of a new lodge. A slight change was made in the law on balloting. A provision was made at this session for an office and secretary for the Grand Exalted Ruler, at a salary not to exceed \$100 per month, in the city where the Grand Exalted Ruler resides. Street fairs and carnivals were forbidden this year, effective on and after January 1, 1903.

The only exception to the law that there can be but one Elk's lodge in any city was passed at this session by an amendment to the constitution and laws,



CHARLES E. PICKETT
1901-1902

offered by New York Lodge, to permit lodges to be established in the Boroughs of Richmond, Queens and the Bronx, which are portions of New York city, but in different counties, and having a population of about one and a half millions, was passed by the Grand Lodge, to be submitted to the subordinate lodges for ratification, it having been shown that both New York and Brooklyn lodges agreed that the proposition would be for the benefit of the Order, and not to their own personal advantage.

All secretaries of subordinate lodges were, by an adopted resolution at this session, directed to use the number instead of the name of a brother applying for relief, when telegraphing to the Secretary of the distressed brother's lodge. The Hotel Bedford property, at Bedford City, Va., was reported at this session as having been purchased for the sum of \$12,050 for the purpose of establishing an Elks' National Home. The Grand Secretary was instructed at this session to publish the blacklist once every month. Brother George P. Cronk was elected Grand Exalted Ruler at this session, which marked the close of the thirty-eighth annual session of the Grand Lodge, at Salt Lake City. Baltimore, Md., was designated as the place to hold the next Grand Lodge session. The salary of the Grand Secretary was increased this year to \$3,000 per annum, and allowing \$1,500 for additional office help. The law was amended, making it mandatory upon a District Deputy to visit each subordinate lodge within his jurisdiction at least once a year. It was also provided for the payment of the necessary expenses of the District Deputies in making official visits to subordinate lodges within his jurisdiction. Provisions were also enacted for the calling of special meetings of a subordinate lodge. The law was amended at this session to abrogate and absolutely prohibit the practice of waiver of jurisdiction. A law was enacted absolutely prohibiting the holding of annual Memorial Services on any other day in the year than the first Sunday in December.

CHARLES E. PICKETT was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, January 14, 1866; removed to Black Hawk county in 1872, and resided on a farm for a few years. He then removed to Waterloo, where he has since lived. He attended the public schools, graduating therefrom in June, 1884; entered the State University of Iowa, College of Liberal Arts, in September of the same year; graduated therefrom in June, 1888; studied law for nearly a year in the office of C. W. Mullan, of Waterloo, then completed his legal education in the State University law department; obtained degree in June, 1890. In the fall of the same year he commenced the practice of law in Waterloo as junior member of the firm of Mullan & Pickett, which continues to date. In 1894 was elected Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Iowa, and held same for one year. In 1898 and 1899 was Supreme Representative for the state to the Supreme Lodge. Joined the Order of Elks when Waterloo Lodge was instituted, in October, 1894. Was Exalted Ruler of the lodge from 1896 to 1897; attended Grand Lodge convention in Minneapolis in 1897. He was appointed on the regular Committee of Ritual for the ensuing year, and attended Grand Lodge convention at New Orleans in 1898, where, as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Ritual, he reported the Ritual which was adopted at that session. Was also on the Ritual Committee for the ensuing year. In 1899 he nominated Basil M. Allen for Exalted Ruler in St. Louis. In 1900 he nominated Jerome B. Fisher, at Atlantic City. During these years was a member of Committee of Laws. In 1901 he

was elected Grand Exalted Ruler, at Milwaukee. His administration was characterized by the decided stand which he took against commercialism in the order—against street fairs and carnivals, and other matters which appear in his report of that year, all of which were incorporated into law at Salt Lake City.

He nominated Joseph T. Fanning for Grand Exalted Ruler at Baltimore. When the Grand Lodge took action on the adoption of a new Constitution and system of laws, he was appointed chairman of the committee for that purpose, and reported the new Constitution at the Denver meeting, and a new system of statute at the Philadelphia meeting.

Politically, he has given some service on the stump. Was Regent of the State University of Iowa for thirteen years. In 1908 was elected to Congress from the Third District of Iowa. Now a resident of Waterloo, Iowa.

1903

This year the Grand Lodge met in its thirty-ninth annual session, at Baltimore, Md., July 21-23, 1903. One of the matters that came up this year was the controversy which arose by the action of some members from San José (Cal.) Lodge, No. 522, and others from different lodges on the Pacific Coast, in instituting, at San Francisco, Cal., an organization known as the "Princes of the Golden Dragon"; the qualifications for membership therein, in addition to other provisions, were that a member must be an Elk in good standing. This matter was brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge by the Grand Exalted Ruler, and was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order to suggest some law which would clearly indicate the limit to which members of this Order may go in the institution of societies from which it is expected to recruit exclusively from the ranks of this Order. The question of commercialism in the Order was brought forward by several cases of violations.

Considerable discussion was had this year on the question of fraudulent lodges by individuals of another race infringing on the name of this Order. Two thousand dollars was sent this year by the Grand Lodge for the sufferers of the Greenville (Miss.) flood disaster. Responses were also made upon a call issued to all subordinate lodges by the Grand Exalted Ruler for the relief of the Kansas flood sufferers. At this session was the beginning of the movement upon the part of the Grand Lodge of this Order towards securing legislation for the preservation of the Elk. This year showed a remarkable growth in the Order, with the total increase in membership of over 27,590. Thirty-seven lodges were reported this year as having beautiful and costly homes of their own. Seventy-eight new lodges were instituted during this year. The State of Colorado was divided into three districts this year. Resolutions were passed this year by the Grand Lodge on the death of Pope Leo XIII, and copy of the same was forwarded to the Vatican at Rome. Five lodges were reported this year, each having a membership of over one thousand. The amount in the Elks' National Home Fund this year was \$57,774.29. A silver service was presented as a testimonial to P. G. E. R. Brother Charles E. Pickett. The Elks' National Home was completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on May 31, 1903. An official emblem of the Order, which was a combination of the Antlers, the letters B. P.



GEORGE P. CRONK
1902-1903

O. E. and the dial, showing the hour of eleven o'clock, was adopted at this session, but the matter of the arrangement and the legal protection of same was left to the Grand Exalted Ruler and the Board of Grand Trustees. A resolution was adopted at this session levying a per capita tax of twenty-five cents per member for the maintenance of the National Elks' Home. Brother Joseph T. Fanning was elected Grand Exalted Ruler at this session, and the city of Cincinnati, O., was designated as the place for holding the next Grand Lodge session.

GEORGE PARKMAN CRONK, the son of William H. and Martha Harrington Cronk, was born in Savannah, Ga., October 21, 1862. At an early age his parents moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he received his early education in the schools of that city. Some years later he went West and located, in 1880, in Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in the coal business, and later removed to Omaha, Neb.; where he has since made his home, conducting a business of coal and building supplies, now located at No. 1805 Farnam street, in that city. He was married, on October 29, 1892, to Miss Elizabeth B. Weld, of Omaha, and they have three children: Ruth, Virginia, and George Parkman, Jr., all born in Omaha.

Brother Cronk became one of the early members of Omaha Lodge. Twice he has been Exalted Ruler of Omaha Lodge, No. 39, and has served three terms as District Deputy for the State of Nebraska. He was selected as one of the Committee on Grievances, also one of the Committee on Returns and Credentials; was twice elected Grand Trustee, and in 1900 was appointed as one of the Committee on Elks' Home, and by unanimous vote was continued as a member of said committee until 1902; 1902-03, served as Grand Exalted Ruler; 1903 to 1907, Committee on the Good of the Order.

1904

This year was prolific in substantial results. The Order was financially prosperous and the business system having been entirely reconstructed, and the most progressive ideas and protections brought into requisition. The one sad note of the year was the passing of one of our most brilliant and best beloved Elks—Past Grand Exalted Ruler Meade D. Detweiler, who died at his Harrisburg home, June 18, 1904. All Elks mourn at his tomb and embalm it with the Amaranth and Ivy of their love. The forward stride in the Order this year was remarkable, showing an increase of 23,430 members over last year, and the number of subordinate lodges increased by the establishment of fifty-five new lodges. The Laws of the Order were this year annotated and an edition of 40,000 was issued. Peoria Lodge, No. 20, had its charter suspended this year for permitting the use of the name of the lodge in advertising a carnival and parade. Two lodges were revived this year. The Canadian Elks this year sought recognition by our Order, but nothing definite was done. An attempt was made by some African imitators in the State of Mississippi to secure a charter for an organization of negroes to be known as the "Supreme Lodge of the United Elks of America, Europe, Asia and Africa." A vigorous protest from the Grand Exalted Ruler and our Mississippi lodges to the Governor of that state blocked this move. Six states were redistricted this year. A fund amounting to \$16,396.95, for relief,

was sent to the sufferers of the great Baltimore fire. The sum of \$2,000 was sent for the relief of the sufferers of the Butler (Pa.) typhoid fever epidemic. There was organized and existed in the State of Texas a state organization composed of members of the various lodges throughout the state, which formed an organization within themselves, known as the "Texas Benevolent and Protective Army of Elks." This organization was declared illegal by the Grand Exalted Ruler, and the same was disbanded and abandoned. A silver service was presented as a testimonial to P. G. E. R. Brother George P. Cronk, with the compliments of the Grand Lodge. A committee of five was appointed this year to provide a suitable monument to the late Brother Meade D. Detweiler. The sanction of the Grand Lodge to the Bell Sanitarium was declined. The color of visiting cards, to be changed yearly, was adopted at this session. Ladies' cards were authorized to be issued at this session. Brother Wm. J. O'Brien, Jr., was elected Grand Exalted Ruler at this session, and Brother Fred C. Robinson was elected Grand Secretary.

The session this year, held at Cincinnati, O., July 19-21, 1904, was a harmonious and successful one. The city of Buffalo, N. Y., was selected as the place for holding the next annual session of the Grand Lodge.

JOSEPH T. FANNING was born in Preble county, Ohio, March 4, 1858, and, at the age of eleven years, removed with his parents to Indianapolis, Ind., continuing to live there until July, 1904, when he moved to New York city and became associated with the interests of Hon. August Belmont. At the present time he is President of the Republic Finance Company, at No. 115 Broadway, and largely interested in other important corporations of financial and industrial character.

Although Mr. Fanning is now a resident of New York city, he still retains his membership in Indianapolis Lodge, No. 13, of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being an honorary life member of that lodge, and was a charter member of it at its institution, March 20, 1881, and from that time to this he has been an active, earnest, faithful worker in his own lodge, in his own State, in the Grand Lodge, and in the Order at large. With him the Order has ever been the paramount issue. Self has ever been subsidiary. He has been an arbiter of peace when ominous clouds were gathered. He stood in the open breach at Atlantic City in 1895, holding his outstretched hands to Jamestown and Atlantic City, and bringing them together in inseparable hand-clasps.

He became a member of the Grand Lodge December 11, 1881, and since then has attended all but two of its annual sessions. He has served in all of the subordinate capacities: as officer of his own lodge; as the first District Deputy of his own State; as a member of important committees of the Grand Lodge, and for four years as a member of the Board of Grand Trustees. At the close of his term as Grand Trustee he was elected Grand Exalted Ruler by the unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge at the session held in Baltimore, July, 1903.

The year of his administration marked many important achievements for the Order. Foremost were:

The improvement of business methods and the installation of an entirely new financial system for the transaction of business in the offices of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and in the manner of approving bills and awarding contracts for printing and supplies.



JOSEPH T. FANNING
1903-1904

- The annotations of the Laws of the Order, Legislative and Constructive.
- Providing for protection of the Emblem of the Order.
- The prevention of the institution of negro lodges in the Order.
- The improvement of the Ritual and Initiations.
- The elimination of the "Grip."
- The abolishment of commercialism in the Order.
- The suppression of street fairs and carnivals.
- The disbandment of "The Texas Benevolent and Protective Army of Elks."
- The re-creation of the Grand Lodge Reserve Fund.

The following review of Grand Exalted Ruler Fanning's administration is given in the annual report of the Board of Grand Trustees, submitted at the close of his term, and concurred in by the Grand Lodge:

"At the outset, alike as a duty and a pleasure, we desire to acknowledge our debt of thanks to Grand Exalted Ruler Fanning for his invaluable assistance, always at command, and to express our unqualified approval and admiration of his administration, which has with such signal success promoted the higher aspirations as well as material advance of Elkdom. At each stated meeting of the Board (of which during the year there were four), he was in attendance to aid, by his ripened experience, wise counsel and devotion to the cause, in the dispatch of all pending matters of importance. Under his forceful leadership the Order has never enjoyed, and more deservedly, greater prestige than it does to-day. He has stood with impartial fearlessness upon a lofty platform that insisted upon uncompromising observance of Elk law. He has said that laws were enacted to be obeyed, and, if obnoxious, then the remedy was in repeal. Street fairs and street carnivals, under Elk auspices, are happily now a reminiscence. Commercialism has been pursued and punished wherever it raised its ugly head. It is the common verdict, and a splendid heritage, that his efforts have been directed towards internal improvement rather than outward expansion. In no instance has a charter been granted or a lodge instituted where every requirement of law was not fully met. His official circulars have been ringing and refreshing messages of true Elk gospel. At the beginning of his term of office, recognizing the vast extent of good that would be accomplished thereby, we urged the Grand Exalted Ruler to visit subordinate lodges to the full limit of his opportunity, and he has traveled from seaboard to seaboard, from the far North to the far South, practically dedicating all of his time to the upbuilding of the Brotherhood. In a word, fidelity to the oath taken at Baltimore has been his controlling inspiration, and your Board, by reason of its intimate official relationship, and being thus duly cognizant of what has been so brilliantly done, is enabled to inscribe its sincere appreciation upon a page of our history made resplendent by him, and tender to the Order at large its heartiest congratulations in appreciation of the distinguished services performed by Joseph T. Fanning in administering his sacred trust as Grand Exalted Ruler."

1905

This year the Grand Lodge convened in Buffalo, N. Y., July 11-13, 1905. On May 10, 1905, a dispensation was granted for an Elks' Lodge to be known as San Juan (Porto Rico) Lodge, No. 972. The progress of the Order for this

year was marked by the addition of fifty-four new lodges and an increase in membership of 22,888 over the preceding year. Brother John W. White, of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, a past officer and early worker in the Grand Lodge, passed away. The Grand Treasurer and the Grand Secretary were each bonded this year, the former in the sum of \$50,000 and the latter for \$25,000. Suitable testimonials were presented to P. G. E. R. Brother Joseph T. Fanning and Past Grand Trustee Brother Henry W. Mears, in behalf of the Grand Lodge, in recognition of their distinguished services to the Order. The assets of the Elks' National Home were shown this year to be valued at \$55,610.05; no liabilities. Brother Robert W. Brown was elected Grand Exalted Ruler at this session, and Brother Fred C. Robinson was re-elected Grand Secretary. The old Rules of Order were struck out and a new order of business of the Grand Lodge adopted. It was enacted at this session that no Elks' Home or Club shall be established or maintained in any city or town where no lodge of the Order exists. A further law was enacted that a lodge shall have power to exclude from participation in its charity fund such brothers as shall be indebted to the lodge to an amount equal to one year's dues. The incoming Committee on Ritual was instructed to devise a Ritual complete in its character, etc., to be exemplified at the G. L. session, and the sum of \$1,000 was authorized by the Grand Lodge to be set aside and to be given as a premium to the brother or member who presents us a Ritual which is finally accepted by the Grand Lodge. An appropriation of \$1,000 was authorized for the purchase of additional land for the Elks' National Home. Denver, Colo., was designated the place of meeting for the next session of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, JR., was born in Baltimore, Md., July 7, 1863. He was educated at private schools and Loyola College, in his native city. He took a course in law at the University of Maryland, and was admitted to the bar of Baltimore city in 1887. Since then he has been engaged in the active practice of law, both in the State and United States courts.

He was elected Grand Exalted Ruler in 1904. Never held any public or political office.

1906

The Grand Lodge convened this year in its forty-second session at Denver, Colo., July 16-20, 1906. The net accessions to the membership this year were 24,768; fifty-four dispensations to institute new lodges were granted, and the total membership this year was 224,808. This was the year of the California earthquake and fire disaster. The call for relief was promptly met and prompt action was taken by the Grand Exalted Ruler and other Grand Lodge officials to relieve the distressed in California, and a California Relief Commission was appointed for the disposition of the relief fund, amounting to \$32,228 at this time. On June 11, 1905, the fatal summons came to our illustrious Past Grand Exalted Ruler, Brother Edwin B. Hay, this Colossus of Elkdom, in the golden prime of his life. This year marked the action of prosecutions and legislation against negro lodges, to put the African imitator out of business. The charter of Marinette (Wis.) Lodge, No. 442, was declared forfeited this year, that lodge being defunct; while Kinston (N. C.) Lodge, No. 740, voluntarily surrendered its



WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, JR.
1904-1905

charter this year. The color of lodge cards, to be changed annually, being decided upon at Cincinnati, was now working satisfactorily, and "life cards" were ordered to bear the word "LIFE" in skeleton letters, printed across the card in red ink. The Grand Secretary reported the receipt of cash contributions by subordinate lodges amounting to \$72,428, for the California Earthquake Fund. Eight lodges were reported this year with a membership of over one thousand, and one lodge with a membership of over two thousand. The net cost to the Grand Lodge for the maintenance of the Elks' National Home this year was \$12,551.51. The report of the Grand Trustees showed the placing of the Reserve Fund of the Order to be distributed, the sum of \$50,000, in sums of \$5,000 each, among strong financial institutions, generally in National Banks, to draw the highest rate of interest obtainable. A testimonial silver service was presented to Brother William J. O'Brien, Jr., Past Grand Exalted Ruler, on behalf of the Order. The new Ritual, after certain changes were made, was adopted, to become effective January 1, 1907. Brother Henry A. Melvin was elected Grand Exalted Ruler at this session and Brother Fred C. Robinson was re-elected Grand Secretary. Philadelphia, Pa., was the place designated for holding the next annual session of the Grand Lodge.

ROBERT WOOD BROWN was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, on November 13, 1864. He was educated in the Louisville public schools and graduated from Bethel College at Russellville. He has been engaged in the newspaper business continuously, with experience in every department on the editorial side. He was married to Miss Mary Brigham, of Ravenna, Ohio, on December 3, 1866; no children.

He joined Louisville Lodge, No. 8, in 1888. Was elected and served as Exalted Ruler of No. 8 in 1899 and 1900, during which two years there was an accession of 500 in membership and an accumulation of \$75,000 in property, immediately invested in a Home in the heart of that city. Served as District Deputy under Charles E. Pickett. Served as member of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances (the old style of designation) under George P. Cronk. Was elected Grand Trustee at the session in Baltimore. Was elected Grand Exalted Ruler in Buffalo. Was appointed a member of the Grand Forum (five-year term) by Grand Exalted Ruler Melvin. Went to California at the time of the earthquake to administer relief in the name of our Order. Something like \$160,000 in food and provisions was contributed. Of this amount there was an unexpended balance of more than \$50,000, which was, by direction of the Grand Lodge, placed in the Emergency Charity Fund.

Furthermore, during his administration a new Constitution for the Order was created and enacted and a new Ritual adopted.

1907

The 43rd session of the Grand Lodge convened this year at Philadelphia, Pa., July 15-19, 1907. This was an unusually prosperous year for the order, and there had been a healthy increase both in the number of lodges and in the membership; a new Ritual of surpassing beauty had gone into effect, and was greeted everywhere with enthusiastic acclaim and approval. The Detweiler Monument

at Harrisburg, Pa., was reported at this session to have been completed and appropriately dedicated on October 15, 1906. Dispensations for thirty-nine new lodges were granted this year, while the suspension of charters of two lodges was required by law. Substantial progress was reported in securing legislation for the protection and preservation of the Elk. Progressive action was further taken this year on the subject of the suppression of negro imitators of our order. An application for dispensation to form a lodge in Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, was refused by the Grand Exalted Ruler this year, for the reason that the Grand Lodge had determined the Canal Zone not to be a locality in which we could constitutionally establish a lodge; and further because there was not a city in that territory containing 5,000 or more inhabitants. The question of "commercialism" was finally at this time successfully suppressed. The question of the celebration of Flag Day each year by the order on June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, was presented for the first time, and was adopted at this session. It was reported this year that on August 3, 1906, the final summons came to our friend and brother, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Daniel A. Kelly. During the year lodges received by initiation or affiliation, 41,960. Suspended or expelled, 277. Stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues, 7,055, and dimitted, 4,414. Deceased, 2,368. Thirty-eight new lodges were added, with an increase of 27,846 in membership, giving the order at this time 10,081 lodges and a total membership of 254,532. The new Ritual this year was divided, printed and bound in two books, Part No. 1 was designated as the "Blue Ritual," and Part No. 2 as the "Red Ritual," being bound in these colors, respectively. The Electric Star, an additional emblem for the new work, was reported, as provided for by the Board of Trustees at this session. This year shows eleven lodges with a membership of over 1,000, a gain of two lodges in this class over the preceding year, and one lodge of over 2,000 members, some of the lodges showing a phenomenal growth—New Orleans taking first honors, with a gain in membership of 420. The net cost to the Grand Lodge for the maintenance of the Elks' National Home this year was \$16,965.19. During this session at Philadelphia, Brother John D. O'Shea, Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees, passed away, and at the hour of eleven a. m., on July 19, 1907, the Grand Lodge then resolved itself into a Grand Lodge of Sorrow for the departed brother. Brother John K. Tener was elected Grand Exalted Ruler at this session, and Brother Fred C. Robinson re-elected as Grand Secretary. Dallas, Texas, was the place designated for holding the next session of the Grand Lodge.

HENRY ALEXANDER MELVIN, born Springfield, Ill., September 26, 1865. Youngest son of Samuel Houston Melvin, M. D., and Sarah Amanda Slemmons-Melvin.

In 1875, having lost his fortune in the panic of 1873, following the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., he came to California with his family, and made his home at St. Helena, in Napa Valley, where they resided for three years.

Here Henry, the boy of ten, commenced his school days, and at first had to fight his way, as a stranger usually did in a country school. He was an expert on the horizontal bar and swinging rings that had recently been erected by the trustees on the playground. After that he became the athletic instructor.

In 1878 Dr. Melvin moved to Oakland, Cal., and resumed the drug business. The boy entered the old Franklin Grammar School, but devoted his spare



ROBERT W. BROWN
1905-1906



HENRY A. MELVIN
1906-1907

time to the study of pharmacy. At fourteen he was placed for two months in full charge of a drug store, attending to all of the business, including the compounding of prescriptions.

He graduated from the Franklin Grammar School, 1880; Oakland High School, 1884; University of California, 1889, with degree of Ph. B.; and Hastings College of the Law (Law Department, University of California), 1892, with degree of LL. B.

(Became a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 171, B. P. O. E., in 1890, while still in college.)

In 1891, while yet a student, appointed justice of the peace of Brooklyn township, and elected for the four-year term, beginning in 1893, but resigned in March of that year to become Assistant District Attorney.

In September, 1893, was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the Oakland Police Court.

In 1897 became Chief Deputy District Attorney of Alameda county, which position he held until 1901, with the exception of a number of months when he acted as Deputy Attorney General of the State of California.

In 1901 a new department of the Superior Court was established for Alameda county, and the entire bench and bar recommended to Governor Gage the appointment of Henry A. Melvin. He was appointed March 14, 1901, and the following year was nominated by acclamation for the office by the Republican party, and elected for the six-year term.

In 1908 he was again nominated by the Republican County Convention by acclamation for the office of Judge of the Superior Court, but a few days later the State Convention of that party made him their unanimous choice for Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Justice McFarland, and, on his forty-third birthday, September 28, 1908, Judge Melvin was appointed by Governor Gillett an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to serve until after the election.

In the State Convention at Sacramento he was chosen to represent the State of California, as Delegate-at-Large in the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and to pledge the State to the support of William H. Taft for the Presidency.

Judge Melvin gave his unfaltering and unyielding support, and the State of California redeemed its pledge, and, in the November election following, Judge Melvin was elected by a plurality of more than 30,000 votes for the two years remaining of Mr. Justice McFarland's term.

His career on the bench has been characterized by a broad grasp of the principles of law and equity and a fine power of clear statement of his opinions, firmness and dignity in his conduct. His high reputation as a jurist is not confined to his own county, but is state-wide, and is justly accorded him through the exercise of the qualities which have distinguished him.

Despite his busy life, Judge Melvin has found time to associate himself with various fraternal organizations, and is especially prominent in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He became a member of this Order by joining Oakland Lodge, No. 171, when that lodge was still a young institution of the noble fraternity of Elks. He served several terms as Chaplain; one term as Leading Knight, but was "taken from the floor" and made Exalted Ruler by unanimous

vote, in April, 1900. The following year he was re-elected, and again by the "Secretary's ballot." In 1902 he took his seat as a delegate and representative in the Grand Lodge, at Salt Lake. He was accorded recognition at once among the leaders of that body, and was appointed to the important Committee on Appeals and Grievances, and, in this service, demonstrated the same abilities which have won him success on the bench. He served on this committee three years, under Brothers Cronk, Fanning and O'Brien, and, in 1906, at Denver, Colo., he received the highest honor by being elected Grand Exalted Ruler, by acclamation.

He also belongs to the F. & A. M., the A. O. U. W., the Modern Woodmen of America, the National Union, and is a member of Phi Delta Theta, a Greek letter college fraternity.

Socially, he is identified with many of the best clubs and societies of Oakland and San Francisco, being an honorary life member of the Athenian Club, and the Nile Club, of Oakland, in which he has twice served as President; of the Bohemian Club, of San Francisco, as Director, and is now serving as President; and of the Golden Bear of California, being elected in 1906 as one of the fellows.

Among many honors won by Judge Melvin, an appointment as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence of the Oakland College of Medicine and Surgery is one in which he takes great pride, and delivered a course of beneficial lectures.

Judge Melvin was married, in June, 1893, to Miss S. Louise Morse, a niece of Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon. Her parents, Solomon Bradford and Frances Louise (Peters) Morse, were residents of Portland, Ore., where her father was engaged as a prominent insurance man until his death in 1901. They have one son, Bradford Morse Melvin, fourteen years of age, and a student in the Oakland High School. He seems to be following in the footsteps of his father.

1908

The 44th session of the Grand Lodge was held in the city of Dallas, Texas, July 13-16, 1908. This year showed a marked advancement in the Order in every desirable direction, and never before was the order better or stronger than at this time. Perfect harmony prevailed in all parts of the entire jurisdiction. Ritualistic work had attained a high degree of efficiency, and magnificent homes continued to multiply. Relief was granted this year by the Grand Lodge, upon the occasion of four public calamities, viz., the Boyertown, Pa., theatre fire, the conflagration at Chelsea, Mass., and the mine disasters at Fairmont-Monongah, W. Va., and at Jacobs Creek, Pa. Forty-eight new lodges were instituted this year, and the charter of one lodge suspended—Columbia, S. C., No. 727. Discretionary power was given the Grand Exalted Ruler to change jurisdictional lines between lodges. During the year lodges received by initiation or affiliation 46,345; suspended or expelled, 264; stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues, 8,206, and dimitted, 5,368. Deceased, 2,718. The membership this year showed an increase of 29,789, with 1,125 lodges, and a total membership of 284,321. This year we had sixteen lodges with a membership of over 1,000. Two of this number, however, exceeded 2,000 in membership. The net cost to the Grand Lodge for the maintenance of the Elks' National Home this year was \$21,168.38. Mrs. Vivian was allowed \$600 this year. The Emergency Charity Fund this year



JOHN K. TENER
1907-1908

showed a total of \$65,638.21. There was reported this year to be thirty-one brothers residing in the Elks' National Home. Brother Rush L. Holland was unanimously elected Grand Exalted Ruler at this session, and Brother Fred C. Robinson was again re-elected Grand Secretary. Los Angeles, Calif., was the place designated for holding the next regular meeting of the Grand Lodge. Grand Est. Loyal Knight Brother Wm. T. Leckie and Grand Est. Lecturing Knight Brother Bayard Gray passed away during this year, and a Session of Sorrow was conducted by the Grand Lodge, at Dallas, Texas, on July 15, 1908; in memory of these departed brothers.

JOHN KINLEY TENER was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, July 25, 1863. He was one of ten children, and when quite young, and shortly after the death of his father he with the other members of the family were brought to this country, and settled in Pittsburg.

Mr. Tener received a course of public and high school training, and found his first employment with the firm of Oliver Bros. & Philips, later holding positions of trust with the Chartiers Valley Gas Company and the Chambers & McKee Glass Company.

When at school Mr. Tener became quite an adept at baseball, and played his first professional game with the Chicago National League Baseball Club in 1888. He became well known as a pitcher and was selected to tour the world with the famous Spalding aggregation in 1889. Mr. Tener is probably the first professional baseball player to be elected to Congress. Wishing to enter into a business career, Mr. Tener went to Charleroi, now a brisk business town in Washington county, Pennsylvania, about forty miles from Pittsburg, where he assumed the position of cashier of the First National Bank. This situation he held for seven years, and his associates, recognizing his ability as a financier, afterwards made him president, which position he now holds. He is also Director of the Charleroi Savings & Trust Company, and is interested in several other enterprises. Mr. Tener has always been a Republican, and previous to his election to office he never held a political position, either by election or appointment. In 1897 he was a candidate for Congress, and, after considerable persuasion, he consented. He defeated, by an exceptionally large vote, the Hon. E. F. Acheson, who was a member of Congress for fourteen years, from the Twenty-fourth district, comprising Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties, Pennsylvania.

Brother Tener joined the Elks in Charleroi, Pa., and in 1904-05 he was elected Grand Treasurer of the Order, and was re-elected in 1905-06 and 1906-07, and the latter year he was elected Grand Exalted Ruler. Brother Tener is married, and resides in a delightful home in Charleroi.

1909

The 45th session of the Grand Lodge was held in the city of Los Angeles, Calif., July 12-16, 1909. During this year the order continued without interruption the splendid progress and development which has marked its history in recent years. Dispensations were granted for establishing forty-two new lodges, and during this year the 300,000 mark was passed. The rule was now observed by nearly all subordinate lodges scrutinizing more carefully the character of all those knocking at their doors for admission, with the result that the personnel of

the membership was more zealously guarded than ever before. The laws being better understood were more generally observed, and rigidly enforced. Several constitutional amendments were adopted this year. Two lodges were reported as consolidated and the charter of Guthrie, Oklahoma, lodge was suspended. Gadsden Lodge, No. 766, of Gadsden, Ala., voluntarily surrendered their charter. The state of North Carolina was redistricted this year. The order now had an official emblem. The design adopted at the last session of the Grand Lodge had been patented, and thereby our claims to its exclusive use and ownership were made secure. A photo-reproduction of this official emblem is shown herewith,



and it was enacted that manufacturing jewelers be required to secure a permit or license from the Grand Lodge, upon the payment of a fee of \$5.00 and a signed agreement binding the applicant to comply with stated terms and conditions therein specified, in order to authorize them to manufacture and vend the emblem. A memorial to Congress was adopted and a copy thereof transmitted to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, asking, in the name of the 300,000 members of the order, the creation of an Elk Preserve, and the appropriation

of sufficient funds for that purpose. The observance of Flag Day on the 14th day of June of each year by the order was now firmly established. The matter was brought up at this time and considerable discussion was had as to the advisability of the Grand Lodge at this time establishing one or more orphanages, thus providing for the care and education of minor children of deceased Elks. And this matter is still pending. This year, for the first time, was published in the Grand Lodge proceedings some charity statistics. No record being kept before the year 1880, the total amount expended for charity was estimated for the years from 1871 to 1880 to be \$12,000. Beginning with the latter date and including this present year shows a total amount expended for charity by the order to be \$2,946,137.83. Twenty-five lodges during this year gave to charity amounts ranging from a minimum of \$2,001.30 to a maximum of \$11,077, by these twenty-five single lodges, respectively. This year shows twenty-one lodges with a membership of over 1,000, making a gain of five lodges over the preceding year of lodges in this class; two lodges of this number exceeding 2,000 members each. The net cost to the Grand Lodge for the maintenance of the Elks' National Home for this year was \$21,686.17. Total cash on hand of all funds of the Grand Lodge at the close of this fiscal year was \$151,418.50. This year showed forty residents at the Elks' National Home, with a loss at that institution during the year by death of four brothers. Brother James U. Sannis was elected Grand Exalted Ruler at this session, and Brother Fred C. Robinson was re-elected Grand Secretary. Detroit, Mich., was designated as the place for holding the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

RUSH LA MOTTE HOLLAND is a native of Ohio. He was born on a farm in Union county, November 18, 1867, and he lived there during his boyhood and youth.



RUSH L. HOLLAND
1908-1909

After completing his course in the district schools, he entered Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, where he remained until he went to Zanesville to enter a law office.

He varied the monotony of school in a law office by teaching school in winter.

In 1896 he was admitted to the practice of law before all the courts in the State of Ohio, and thereupon established himself in Zanesville, where he joined the Order of Elks.

As a member of that lodge he was elected progressively to all the chairs, and in each station he proved devoted, painstaking and faithful to the Ritual.

In 1901 it became necessary for him to seek the tonic air of the Rockies, and he removed to Colorado Springs, Colo., where he forthwith identified himself actively with that lodge.

Recognizing in him the metal for upbuilding the lodge, he was made Exalted Ruler of Colorado Springs Lodge, and out of his service arose the magnificent temple which is owned and occupied by that lodge to-day.

His first appearance in Grand Lodge was in Baltimore, Md., in 1903, when Joseph T. Fanning was elected Grand Exalted Ruler. By him he was appointed a member of the Committee on Laws. He continued to serve on that committee uninterruptedly until 1905, when he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Work and Ritual, by Grand Exalted Ruler Brown.

The Grand Lodge held in Buffalo in 1905 instructed the Committee on Work and Ritual—Brothers Holland, Shanor and Holmes—to prepare and submit for approval in Denver, in 1906, an entirely new Ritual.

It was in the discharging of this great responsibility that Mr. Holland attracted Elk-wide notice. With the help of his colleagues and the lamented James J. Fitzgerald, of Louisville, he was enabled to write, arrange, rehearse, and exemplify the new Ritual at the time appointed, and upon his motion it was approved and adopted.

He wrote the much-discussed lecture of the Esteemed Leading Knight in full expectation that its apocryphal character would be challenged, and its mythological inaccuracies would be condemned. It was so different from any other lecture that it must needs be assailed, and he patiently waited for a constructionist to prepare something better to meet the objections of the destructionists.

He was continued on the Committee on Work and Ritual until his admirers in Colorado demanded that he become a candidate for Grand Exalted Ruler, and during that time he protected the Ritual from change that it might have the full benefit of the test of experience.

It was reserved for his administration to establish protection for the quadruped elks of the Western ranges, who were threatened with extinction by inhospitable weather and pot-hunters; to secure and patent an official emblem which would distinguish a real from a counterfeit Elk; and to give the first impetus to a movement to remove the Elks' National Home to a more accessible and tolerable place of abode for its residents.

His administration, though not towering great of achievement, stands out as one dominated and controlled by primary human emotions. It was manly in its attitude toward all; gentle, forbearing and compassionate in its activities to relieve distress or compose internal differences.

Rush La Motte Holland did not exercise the iron rod of a ruler so much as he extended the olive branch of good-will—he glorified the precept of forbearance, and in that his administration is his monument in the Elks' colonnade of fame.

1910

The 46th session of the Grand Lodge will convene beginning July 11, 1910, at Detroit, Mich. Dispensations for thirty-four new lodges have been granted this year, the last lodge number being, at this writing, Anderson, S. C., lodge, No. 1206, with a total membership of the Order now standing at about 322,000 members and with not a cloud to dim the horizon of Elkdom anywhere, perfect harmony and enthusiasm prevailing throughout the entire jurisdiction, this year will mark the close of one of the most successful years in the history of the order, under the able guidance of our peerless leader of Elkdom, Bro. James U. Sammis, Grand Exalted Ruler.

JAMES URIAH SAMMIS was born in Polo, Ogle county, Illinois, on September 13, 1863. Attended country school until thirteen years of age, then Polo school about two years. In 1878 the family moved to Oregon, in same county, after which attended school there, graduating from high school in June, 1881. In September, same year, went to business college at Dubuque, Iowa, for four months, following which he worked in the office of a manufacturing company until January 1, 1886. In February, 1886, moved to Le Mars, Iowa, and entered the law office of Curtis & Durley, as clerk. Read law there and was admitted to practice in May, 1888. Formed a partnership soon after with A. W. Durley, at Le Mars, which continued until fall of 1889, when the partnership was dissolved, and he entered upon practice alone. In 1893 he formed a partnership with George C. Scott, which continued until 1898. In 1902 he formed a partnership with Charles C. Bradley, which still continues, though in November, 1906, he went into partnership with the firm of Shull & Farnsworth, at Sioux City, under firm name of Shull, Farnsworth & Sammis, which connection still exists. Since November, 1906, he has spent most of his time in Sioux City, Iowa, though continuing to reside in Le Mars. In 1902 he was appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the Third District of Iowa, and remained in that office about three years. Is now State Senator from the Forty-sixth Senatorial District of Iowa, having been elected in November, 1908. Term will expire January 1, 1913. Has always been Republican in politics.

Married to Fannie M. Randall, of Dubuque, Iowa, May 10, 1888. Has three children: Charles Randall, J. U. Jr., and Margaret.

Brother Sammis joined Le Mars Lodge, No. 428, B. P. O. Elks, and in the Grand Lodge he served as member of Committee on Laws, 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05; Chairman of Committee on Laws, 1905-06, 1906-07; Chairman Committee on Judiciary, 1907-08, 1908-09. In July, 1909, at Los Angeles, Cal., he was elected Grand Exalted Ruler, and is now at the head of the Order.



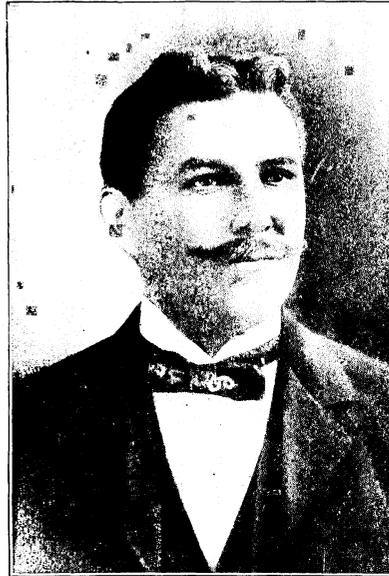
JAMES U. SAMMIS
1909-1910

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

FREDERICK C. ROBINSON was born in Dubuque, Iowa, September 18, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and afterwards took several courses in the Business College. After completing his schooling, he went into business with the insurance firm of Duncan & Waller, of Dubuque. In 1895 he was joined by Mr. F. W. Coates, and they bought out this former firm and continued in the same line of business under the name of Coates & Robinson, the latter having an interest in the firm, but giving no attention to its business.



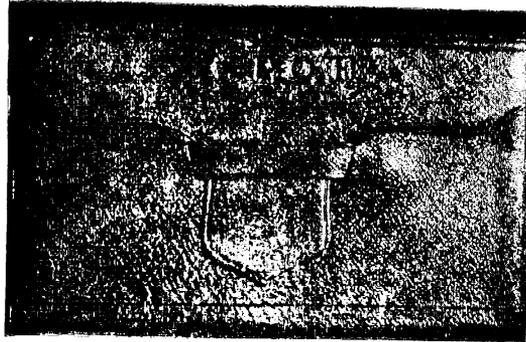
FRED C. ROBINSON,
Grand Secretary.



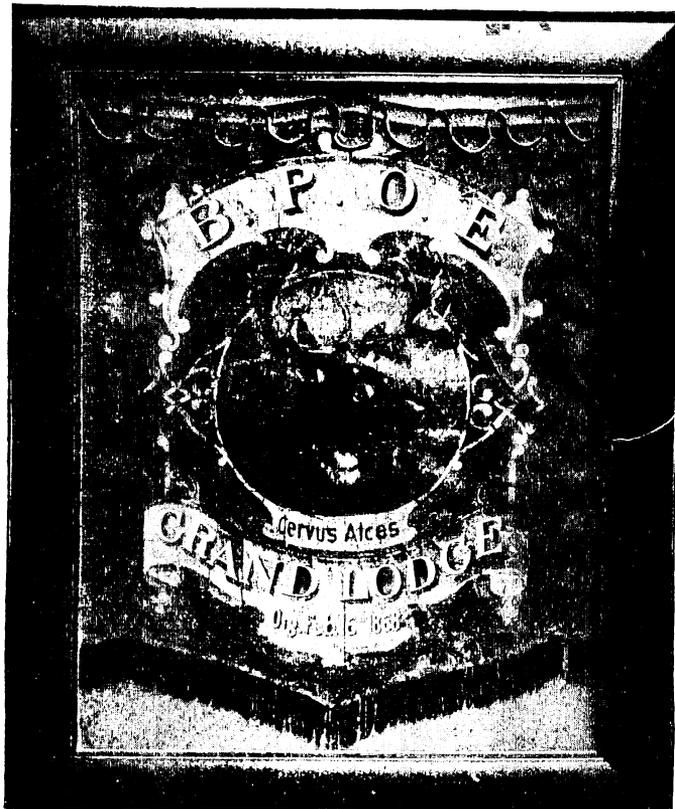
EDWARD LEACH,
Grand Treasurer.

He is also interested in several other enterprises in the same city. On October 14, 1896, Brother Robinson married Miss Adeline S. Howie, and they have had three boys, two living, Frederick C. and James H. Brother Robinson became a charter member of Dubuque Lodge, No. 297, and was initiated March 6, 1895, and he held therein the following offices: Tiler, 1895-96; Esteemed Leading Knight, 1897; Exalted Ruler, 1898-99; District Deputy, 1900-02. Was elected Grand Secretary at Cincinnati, July 19, 1904, and is now serving his sixth year in that office. Brother Robinson is a member of Siloam Commandery, No. 3, K. T., of Dubuque; El Kahir Temple of the A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Hustlers' Camp, Modern Woodmen, of Dubuque. Brother Robinson is an enthusiastic Elk, and has proved to be a capable and efficient officer as Grand Secretary.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE



“POCKETBOOK” CERTIFICATE
(Folded).

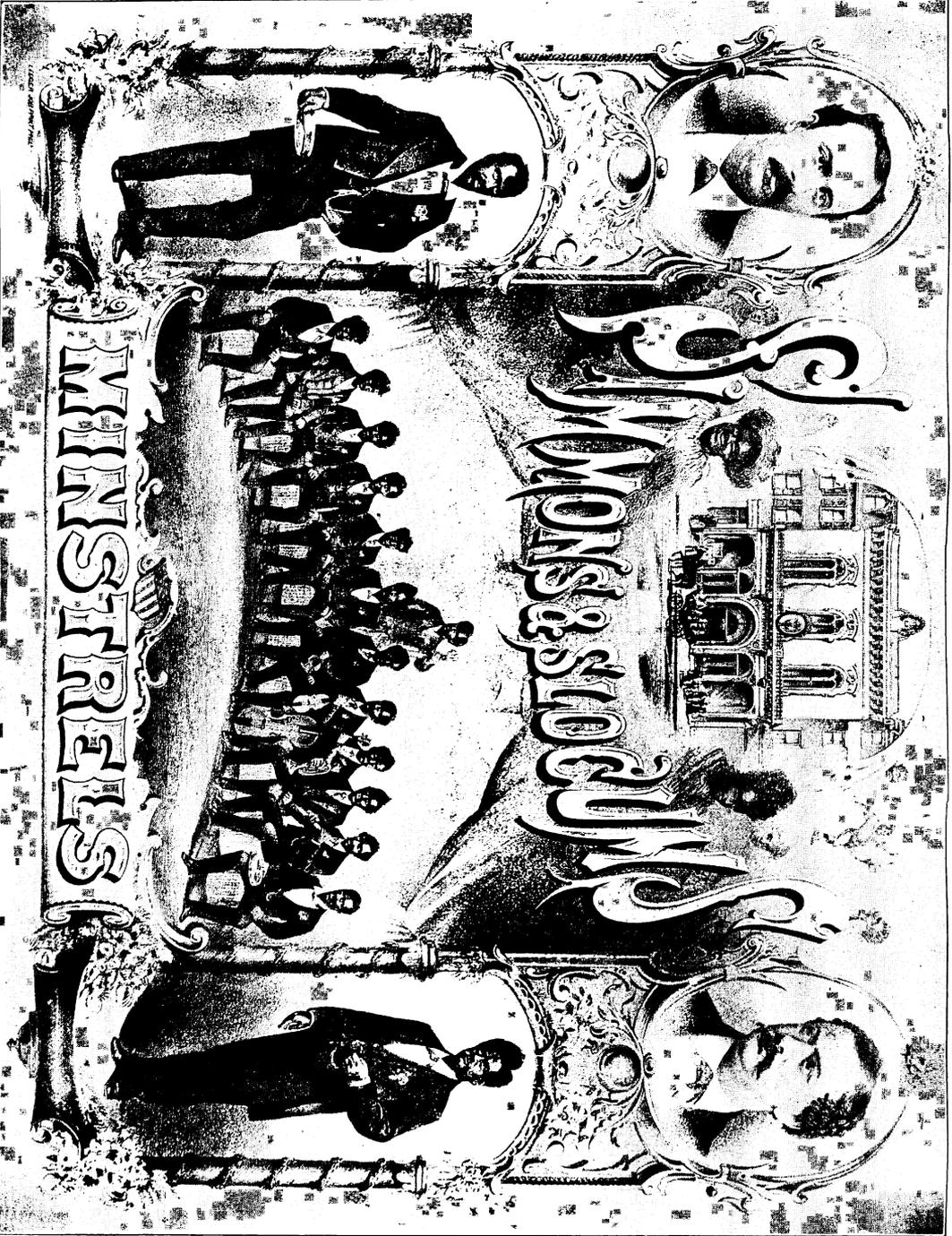


FIRST ELKS' BANNER.

PIONEERS OF ELKDOM



FAMOUS MINSTRELS AND OLD PLAYERS



AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, 1870-1878.

JOHN WILD was born in Manchester, England, December 29, 1843, of English-Irish parents. When a year old he came to America, his father becoming a resident of the fourteenth ward, New York city. Owing to an estrangement between his parents, young Wild was obliged to leave school and help provide for his mother. He was first employed in 1855 by David Britton, grocer, corner Green and Amity streets (near Third), New York city. He then engaged in the news business at Broadway and Amity street, and was also a newsboy. Saturday nights he sold books of the pantomimes for the Ravel troupe; then at Niblo's Garden, and for Jenny Lind, "the Swedish Nightingale," at Tripler Hall, and for Madam Sontag and Prof. Anderson, "the Wizard of the North."



In 1857 he moved to Harlem, where he first met William Arlington (whose real name was Valentine Bunnell) at a picnic, where the latter played the banjo and Johnnie danced a jig. Arlington, seeing there was talent in the boy, made a proposition that he adopt the stage, which young Wild accepted. They came to New York and joined a magician named White. Wild doing a jig and bone solo and acting as a confederate for the magician, they traveled from town to town, putting up their own bills. The organization lasted one week, Wild returning home and resuming the news business, when Arlington again came after him and persuaded him to re-enter the show business, introducing him to Oscar Searls, a song and dance man. They toured New York state for two weeks, when Searls decamped with the money. Wild then procured a situation with Amador, the latter; afterwards working for Gurney & Fredericks, photographers; when Oscar Searls came after him a second time, offering him a situation at "The Art Union," Broadway and Broome street, at a salary of \$3 per week. That was the winter of 1859. He played there all that winter under the name of "Master Searls," etc. The following summer he started out with Van Amburgh's circus, taking his own name of Johnny Wild, doing a song and dance, bone solo, Lucy Long, banjo duet, and on the end. In the fall of 1860 he joined Pierce's Campbell Minstrels. After a three months' engagement he opened at Robert Butler's, 444 Broadway, between Grand and Howard streets, Tony Pastor, Moffit & Bartholomew, Charles White, etc., being in the company. The following summer he rejoined Van Amburgh. Fall of 1861, opened at Harry Enoch's Varieties, and Butler's Race Street Varieties. Returned to New York, played a return engagement at 444, then back to Race Street Varieties, Philadelphia, alternating between those two theatres and cities during the winter, and rejoining Van Amburgh in the spring. In the fall of 1862 he opened at the Continental Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., William Allison, manager; then to William A. Wray's Varieties, Fifth and Chestnut streets, and Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels for the remainder of the season of 1862 and 1863. The following summer he joined Allison's Vaudeville Com-

pany. The fall of 1863 he opened at the Varieties, Washington, D. C.; then to Pittsburg (Pa.) Academy of Music, Fred Ames, manager. The spring of 1864 he returned to Philadelphia, to the Continental Theatre; then to Trimble's Varieties, Pittsburg, Pa. The fall of 1864 he opened at Butler's 444, continuing during the winter. While there he produced "The Nerves," an English novelty, with Blanche Stanley, and created a sensation. On March 21, 1865, he started on tour with Tony Pastor's first road company. About this time he opened a music hall agency adjoining Pastor's Opera House, for a short season with George W. Thompson and T. Grattan Riggs. He opened in the fall of 1865 at Pastor's Opera House, 201 Bowery, New York, when Tony Pastor and Sam Sharpley were the managers.

In the spring of 1868 he filled an engagement in Pittsburg under H. W. Williams' management; returning to New York and joining Emerson, Allen & Manning's Minstrels, at Pastor's Opera House. The fall of 1868 he joined Morris Brothers' Minstrels, Boston, Mass. In 1869 he formed a copartnership with Hughey Dougherty, Master Barney and Little Mack's Minstrels for the remainder of the season. In February, 1870, he opened with Josh Hart, Howard Athenæum, Boston, Mass., going with Josh Hart to Tammany Hall, New York, for the summer. Mr. Hart took the company to the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., where they closed for the season. The fall of 1870 he opened again at Tony Pastor's Bowery Theatre for season of 1870 and 1871. In the fall he opened at the Globe Theatre, Broadway, Sandy Spencer, manager; then rejoined Josh Hart at Theatre Comique, 514 Broadway, New York, in October, 1871, and remained under his management until 1877, going with him to Eagle's Theatre, Broadway and Thirty-third street, which Mr. Hart opened in September, 1875. The fall of 1877 he opened Irving Hall, which was not a success. He then went to Boston and played an engagement for John Stetson. Joined



Capt. Primrose in the "Mulligan Guards."

Harrigan & Hart's company at the Theatre Comique, Broadway, New York, January 28, 1878, and played with them also at Harrigan & Hart's Theatre at No. 728 Broadway, until they dissolved partnership in May, 1885. He continued with Edward Harrigan until the season of 1888. In 1889 he starred in "Running Wild," which was not a success. In November, 1889, John Wild and Dan Collyer opened the Eighth Street Theatre, New York, as the Comedy Theatre, with "The Mashers" and "A Legal Holiday," but only remained there for a short season. He then joined George Thatcher's Minstrels and toured with them part of 1890, when he rejoined Edward Harrigan at his new theatre (now the Garrick), Thirty-fifth, near Broadway, New York. On December 29, 1890, with "Reilly and the 400" (which, by the way, was on Mr. Wild's forty-seventh birthday), he continued there until the fall

of 1895.

Mr. Wild's creations—Simpson Primrose, Lemons the Bum, Esau Coldslaw, Salvator Magnus, etc., will long be remembered. In "A Terrible Example," he created the reckless tramp, which formed the model of subsequent characterizations of that type found in vaudeville and farce comedy. Nature had endowed him with a humorous temperament and a pair of inexpressibly sad eyes. He had a record of playing on Broadway, New York city, for almost thirty continuous years.

In 1896 he played, in conjunction with Frank M. Wills, at Hyde & Behman's Theatre, Brooklyn; also at Keith's Union Square Theatre, New York. •The season of 1896 and 1897 he went on tour with Hyde's Comedians. In January, 1898, having formed a copartnership with Mrs. Annie Yeamans and Dan Collyer, appearing in vaudeville in a sketch at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, New York, when he became prostrated with heart disease and had to cancel all dates and return to his home, Idlewild Farm, Sand Lake, N. Y., where, after a six weeks' illness, he died on March 2, 1898, aged fifty-four years. His wife and two daughters survived him.

Mr. Wild was twice married; first, to Mlle. Bertha, a danseuse, by whom he had a daughter (Mrs. James P. Alliconte), and in 1873 he married Ada Wray, banjoist and vocalist, daughter of Louisa Payne Wray. Nine children were born to them, three daughters married, Ada, Louise and Mabel, and a son, John Wild, Jr., who inherited his father's talent, died in his fifteenth year, in 1906.

Mr. Wild became an Elk, September 25, 1870, in New York Lodge, No. 1, his number being 259 on the membership roll. He had the management of the Elks' ball (one year, a masquerade) at Madison Square Garden for four consecutive years (in the seventies), and was chairman of the committee.

CLAUDE GOLDIE (Connor), one of the well-known Goldie Brothers, acrobats (Henry P. and Hugo O'Neil being the other two "brothers"), was born in 1844 and adopted at a tender age by a well-known pantomimist in New York city. He began his professional career in the early sixties and formed a copartnership with Henry P. and Hugo O'Neil, the trio being known as the Goldie Brothers. They were successful with Stone & Murray's Circus, Murray's Circus and Chiarini's Circus, doing an acrobatic and trapeze act. At one time Claude Goldie was the agent for Grafulla's Band, New York. During the occupancy of the Union Square Theatre, New York city, by Shook & Collier, Mr. Goldie was employed there as night watchman. He was a charter member of New York Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, and was in good standing at the time of his death. A few years previous to that event the Elks placed him in St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, but he was discharged and then taken to the Post-Graduate Hospital, the same city. Later he was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where he died on



Salvator Magnus in "Reilly and the 400."

November 8, 1894, aged fifty years, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., by New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks.

He was an early member of the New York Elks (single organization), initiated November 8, 1868, advanced January 8, 1869, being No. 69 on the membership roll.



JOHN HART was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 23, 1834. Tradition says he was a quiet and studious lad, the pet of the pastor and the joy of the school teacher, but an indescribable something about John caused serious doubts as to the allegory. We may be wrong, but we have a lurking idea that the boy was father to the man.

John first worked at blacksmithing and learned the trade in his native town. He got his first inspiration to become a minstrel by catching a glimpse of himself in a mirror when he was swarthy with soot. John left the forge and embarked on the Ohio and Mississippi river steamboats as steward, but soon after took to the stage. This was in 1854. With Sam Wellesley he footed it around the circuit, playing to delighted, though rustic, audiences, in the smaller hamlets of the region round about. In 1859 he was with Campbell's Minstrels and a little later with Isenbeices Varieties. This enterprise is what was popularly called a "canal boat show," and the company started out with two magnificent white horses, whose snowy tails and flowing manes were the admiration of all beholders. In this show John was cast for the bass drum, while "Little Smithy," whom all oldtimers will remember, played the violin. In two weeks a transformation scene had occurred, and lo! the alabaster steeds had become two forlorn and decrepit mules. The show disbanded at Syracuse, N. Y. There they struck an "angel" with cash and they were once more on the road. The company included John P. Dougherty, Eugene Lawrence, "the stone breaker," and Charley Parker, the "clown," with "Little Smithy" as the "largely augmented orchestra." This was an ideal Cross Roads show, but it soon broke up. A lone minstrel then joined the Van Amberg party at Genoa Hollow as first triangle in the preliminary concert. At Newark the party was paid off and John went back to Pittsburg, where in various capacities he played now and then for seven years, and it was there that his light began to shine. He was a "big" favorite and simply the name of John Hart was good every time for several encores. He then went to Memphis with Blossom's Varieties and soon after joined the Morning Star party. In 1865 he was in Morris & Wilson's Minstrels and 1866 with Van Amberg again. He was now in the full tide of success and one engagement followed another in close succession.

Leaving Van Amberg, Brother Hart joined Newcomb & Morris at Cincinnati, and in 1868 he organized a party of his own in that city. The company included Morris and Ryman and was known as Queen & Harts. An engage-

ment in Brooklyn with "Uncle Dick" Hooley followed, after which, in 1869, Brother Hart opened the Howard Athenæum in Boston with Ad. Ryman.

At the old Theatre Comique in New York Brother Hart made an enormous "hit." It was about this time that John Hart joined the Elks.

Everyone remembers the success of Hart, Ryman and Barry in 1872 and of Allen, Hart and Ryman in 1874. About this time Hart went into partnership with A. C. Moreland. After playing "Pastor's," the Globe, the Metropolitan, the Olympic and other theatres in New York, he went to California with Tom Maguire and while there joined Emerson's minstrels.

John Hart was a prominent figure in negro minstrelsy for over a quarter of a century. One of his successes was "The Two Johns," well remembered by many playgoers. In 1885 Hart was "on the end" with Haverly's Home Minstrels in Chicago. Of Brother Hart, as an Elk, it can truthfully be said that a better never lived. He died in New York city June 3, 1904.

JERSEY BLUE HANDKERCHIEF.

Written and sung by Sam. S. Sanford.

Come all you wives and maidens,
 And attention give to me,
 While the cruelties of loveship
 I'll relate them unto thee.
 'Tis the maid of Cooper's creek,
 Isabella by name,
 She was driven to distraction,
 And she was not to blame.

Chorus:

With her Jersey Blue Handkerchief,
 Tied under her chin.



Sam. S. Sanford.

In the sandy soil of Jersey, Isabella did reside,
 She was courted by a Jerseyman, she longed to be his bride;
 But the face of another, far prettier than mine,
 Has taken my Jerseyman; I'm left here to repine.

Chorus: With her Jersey Blue Handkerchief, etc.

Oh, a maiden fair, with her glossy black hair,
 Alone at Billy Cooper's; I wish my love, he was there,
 Away up in his garret. Alone I do sigh,
 For a maiden I am, and a maiden I'll die.

Chorus: With her Jersey Blue Handkerchief, etc.

LUCY LONG.

The Original Song, written by T. G. Booth for Mr. W. Whitlock.

(An old-time "walk around.")

Oh, I just come out before you to sing a little song,
 I play it on the banjo and I call it Lucy Long.

So take your time, Miss Lucy,
 Take your time Miss Lucy Long,
 Take your time, Miss Lucy,
 Oh, Lucy, Lucy Long.

Oh, if I had a scolding wife, I'd whip her sure's you're born,
 I'd take her down to New Orleans and trade her off for corn.
 So take your time, etc.

Oh, the wind blew o'er the ocean, the squirrel lost his tail
 I'd laugh to see Queen Victoria a-sitting on a rail.
 So take your time, etc.

Oh, my Lucy, she is handsome, her breath is rader strong,
 Her heels stick out six feet behind, her voice is like a gong.
 So take your time, etc.

The first time I saw Miss Lucy I was at the market skinning eels,
 I would never seen her lubly face, but I fell against her heels.
 So take your time, etc.

Oh, dar were sixteen bull-frogs come all this way from France,
 Singing Lucy Long for the alligator's dance.
 So take your time, etc.

Oh, I went to treat Miss Lucy, I didn't mind expense;
 I bought her a pair of new ear-rings, they cost me eighteen pence.
 So take your time, etc.

Miss Lucy will not marry, I ask'd her t'other day;
 She said she'd rather tarry, so I let her have her way.
 So take your time, etc.



T. BRIGHAM BISHOP, the author of "Shoo Fly." No negro song and dance was so popular in its time as "Shoo Fly." It was heard all over the country. It was sung in nearly every theatre and it attained the distinction which few popular songs have had of a place in the "Congressional Record." Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, then a Republican, being interrupted in a speech by Samuel S. Cox, of New York, responded, "Shoo Fly, Don't Bother Me," and this gave the song a new lease of life on the stage.

A number have claimed the authorship, but the real author was T. Brigham Bishop, who wrote a great variety of popular songs, some comic, some sentimental, some patriotic and some descriptive.

"Shoo Fly" was written during the Civil War. Bishop was in the Union army and assigned to the command of a company of colored soldiers. One day he heard a colored soldier ask another how he felt.

The latter said, "I'se feelin' like a mo'ning star." The other said, "Well, I

feel like a frog that's lost its ma." A colored listener, overhearing both remarks, said disgustedly, "Go away, coon; shoo fly, don't bother me."

Bishop caught the exclamation like an inspiration for a song. He wrote from it "Shoo Fly, Don't Bother Me." He taught it to his soldiers and it became popular. The song was pirated and Bishop profited very little from its sale.

It was first sung on the stage by Dan Bryant and had 225 representations during the season of Bryant's minstrels on Broadway in 1869-70. On November 23, 1870, Bryant opened his minstrel house on West Twenty-third street in what was afterwards Koster & Bial's, and it was sung there, too.

The song "Shoo Fly" was more properly a jingling accompaniment to a dance and in this dance Dan Bryant made one of his greatest successes, though the act occupied only a few minutes in the second part of the minstrel program. Most of the negro comedians of that period appeared in it.

Bishop also wrote the music to the song, "The Grey Hairs of My Mother," words of same by George Cooper.

SHOO FLY, DON'T BODDER ME.

Written by T. Brigham Bishop. As sung by Bryant's Minstrels.

I think I hear the angels sing,
 I think I hear the angels sing,
 I think I hear the angels sing,
 The Angels now are on the wing.
 I feel, I feel, I feel;
 That's what my mother said,
 The angels pouring 'lasses down
 Upon this nigger's head.

Chorus: Shoo fly, don't bodder me,
 Shoo fly, don't bodder me,
 Shoo fly, don't bodder me,
 I belong to Company G.
 I feel, I feel, I feel,
 I feel like a morning star,
 I feel, I feel, I feel,
 I feel like a morning star,
 I feel, I feel, I feel,
 I feel like a morning star,
 I feel, I feel, I feel,
 I feel like a morning star.

If I sleep in de sun, this nigger knows;
 If I sleep in de sun, this nigger knows;
 If I sleep in de sun, this nigger knows;
 A fly come sting him on the nose,
 I feel, I feel, I feel,
 That's what my mother said,
 Whenever this nigger goes to sleep
 He must cover up his head.

Shoo fly, don't bodder me, etc.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE
THE MINSTREL'S DREAM.

(An original song, as sung by Frank Lewis, with immense success.)

One eve, while sitting in my chair, before my fire so bright—
Its rays dispelled the midnight gloom and lightened up the night—
My thoughts reverted to the past, and brought before my gaze
The shadowed forms of minstrels great—the kings of bygone days;
I saw the people laugh and cry, as alternately they gave
The merry pun, the mirthful joke, the ballad sweet and grave.
They formed a quaint procession, as they passed before my sight—
The minstrels of our former days, thus conjured from the night.

I saw George Christy shake the bones, sweet music from them drag,
And how the audience it would roar, as he told each merry gag!
Saw "Daddy" Rice in ecstasy, those legs of his to throw—
The father of the minstrels—he who danced the first "Jim Crow";
Heard Mulligan, with towering form, pathetic ballads sing—
When Long John opened once his mouth, 'twas down the house he'd bring;
Stevie Rogers gave his excelsior clog, the greatest ever seen,
And other well-known faces came to fill my minstrel's dream.

Nelse Seymour showed his giant form, and passed me by and smiled,
A friend to every one in need, the minstrel's favorite child;
How oft I've heard his merry laugh, as he made the night pass o'er,
Gave out the joke which ever set the audience in a roar.
He scarcely disappeared when came the minstrel king and man—
The glory of the boys in black—the merry, laughing Dan;
As Bryant passed me by, his face with radiance seemed to beam;
He cast a brilliant halo upon my minstrel's dream.

Young Jerry, of the Bryants, too, with bones and tambourine,
Recounted every great success in minstrelsy he'd seen;
Billy Manning, of Chicago fame, then passed me swiftly by,
And Unsworth gave his great stump speech, in which he the world defied;
Jimmy Bradley danced his unequalled jig, familiar to us all;
Billy Pastor sang his comic songs, and was many times recalled;
Eph Horn, the last bright face I saw, he threw a radiant gleam
Upon the spirits who had gone to fill my minstrel's dream.

THE OLD MINSTREL.

(To my friend, George Thatcher.)

Draw up a chair, "Thatch"; I'll tell you a story
That happened in "Philly" some twenty years since,
And though not pertaining to splendor or glory,
I'll vouch for the truth, if that will you convince.
It won't? Well, no matter. I know I'm a liar
On particular subjects, but here I have proof

That I can at least come a little bit "nigher"
Than Gaylord or Tom Granger can to the truth.

This happened in times when minstrels were minstrels;
They sat a first part in the old-fashioned way;
And they didn't have acrobats, statues and Arabs,
And only two end men, like old Walter Bray;
Like the time when you sang "Old Black Joe" with a chorus,
And the ballads with sweetness and music were rife,
And we wound up the show with a "Ghost in a Pawn Shop";
It knocks the new-fangled ones, you bet your life.



Wm. ("Big Bill") DeVere.

A lot of the old boys have "cashed in" and
left us—

Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Bill Man-
ning, Ned Fox;
But we still have Dave Reed, Billy Birch,
Charley Howard,
Ned Gooding, Dan Emmett and you—
"old time rocks."

What, digressing? Oh, yes. Well, you
can't blame a fellow,
When he thinks of old-timers who once
had the call;
It makes an "old jay" feel exceedingly
mellow.

Well, now for the story, and then for "a
ball."

As I said before, there were times when the
minstrels

Depended on talent—not crowd nor display

A party was playing in old Philadelphia—
A "bang-up house," too, now, they had, by the way.
The first part was going as smooth as a whistle;
Each song was a hit, from the tambo to bones;
And each in the house with attention just bristled.
When the tenor struck in on "The Old Folks at Home."

The first verse was finished, the chorus had ended,
The interlude played, and the second began;
The music and voice so delightfully blended,
When through the front door came the form of a man;
A tall and gaunt figure, in black, rather seedy,
With hair falling back from a brow clear and white;
He drank in each strain with an ardor so greedy,
While his face fairly beamed with angelic delight.

The audience looked, but the stranger ne'er heeded;
 His soul was wrapped up in the sweet melody;
 But he looked like a phantom that only just needed
 A key-note to touch him and let him go free.
 All through the whole song, from beginning to chorus,
 He stood like a statue, and drank in each strain,
 And as the last cadence of music died o'er us,
 He faltered, "Please, gentlemen, sing it again."

He stepped to the front, and he made explanation:
 "I'm an old minstrel man," were the words that he said;
 "I trust you will pardon this strange interruption,
 But I learned that old story from my mother, now dead.
 I know that the ladies and gents will excuse me,
 When I tell them it calls up old pleasures and pains;
 And you, my old pard, will not surely refuse me.
 I appeal to the audience; sing it again."

You know how an audience is. Such a furore!
 And clapping of hands, cheers and waving of fans!
 No artist could have scored a heartier encore,
 'Till the prelude was finished. The song was began:
 "Way down upon the Suwanee River,"
 Soft came the words of the "Far, far away;
 Dar's whar my heart goes turning ever,"
 Then the next line, "Whar de ole folks stay."

All through the song the strange minstrel had listened,
 While seated in front, with his head on his breast;
 And on either eyelid a pearly tear glistened—
 A tribute, perhaps, to his mother, at rest;
 And as the quartette opened out in the chorus,
 A hush of attention hung over the throng,
 And a flood of sweet melody seemed floating o'er us,
 For the stranger himself joined the boys in the song.

"All the world's sad and dreary," his voice rang out clearly,
 "Everywhere I roam." How the house seemed to thrill,
 As the strange singer warbled "How my heart grows weary,"
 High over the others—and then all was still.
 I have heard that old song sung by many a fellow,
 But the way that he sang it I never can tell;
 It seemed like the dying white swan's song, so mellow,
 Or the oriole's ringing note heard in the dell.

There was no applause—the effect was too holy.
 The hearers were spellbound; it dampened their zest;
 As the last lingering note to the dome rose slowly,
 The strange singer's head sadly sank on his breast.

They touched him. No answer. They gathered around him,
 And kind, friendly hands raised the stranger's gray head,
 And he sat with a halo of glory around him—
 The old wandering minstrel sat smiling there—dead!

WILLIAM DE VERE.

THE MAN THAT KNEW THE ACTORS.

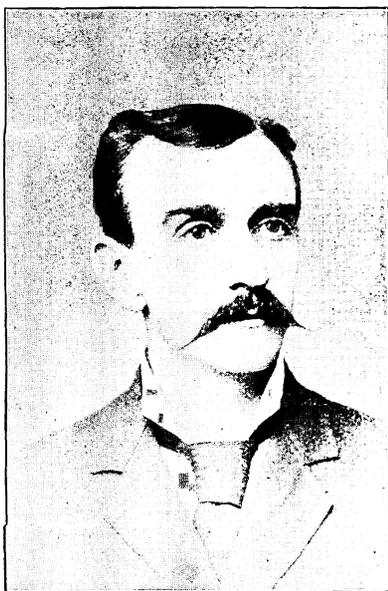
(Written and sung by John McVeigh. Dedicated to his friend, Harry McAvoy.)

Of a queer young man I'm going to tell,
 And every one of you know him well;
 He's rather a sort of a dizzy swell,
 The man that knew the actors.

He knew every actor, both east and west,
 The highest, the lowest, the least, the best;
 In fact, he would never give you a rest,
 The man that knew the actors.

He knew Frank Girard, Charles White and Pat Rooney;
 When he spoke of Add Ryman he nearly went "looney."
 He knew both the Tonys, Pastor and Hart,
 And said he gave Harrigan his very first start.
 He knew John Wild, Johnny Shay and Bill Gray;
 And he knew Bill Thompson, wrote many a play.
 He knew Billy Barry as well as his mother,
 And Frank Bennett to him was as dear as a brother;
 Watson and Ellis he knew thoroughly well,
 And he put in the business John and Harry Kernell.
 He knew the Deveres, both Samuel and Billy,
 And he raised Cool Burgess, who knocked the "guys" silly.
 Gus Williams, he said, is a great friend of mine,
 "He eats nothing but birds, and drinks nothing but wine."
 Lew Simmons and Richmond are two of his pards,
 And Sanford and Wilson enjoy his regards.
 Billy Emerson and Newcomb are two of his friends,
 And to Schoolcraft and Coes his best wishes extends;
 He knows Hughey Dougherty, and of him spoke well,
 And he lived in the same house with Senator Bell.
 Delehanty and Hengler, Harry Thompson and McKee
 Were many times out with him on a good "spree."
 He gave Charley Diamond his first lesson in music,
 And writes all the songs for Bill Morton and Gulick.
 He knows Backus and Wambold, and fat Billy Birch,
 They introduced him to Thatcher one day in a church.
 Billy Carter, Jacques Kruger and himself are quite thick,
 He knows all the Nortons, including one they call Nick:
 Milt Barlow, George Wilson, and West and Primrose,
 Wouldn't lose his good will for a million of shows.

He knows Larry Tooley, Joe Lang, and Ned West,
 And Cummings, and Harrington, his friendship attest.
 He knew Quilter and Goldrich, and old Walter Bray,
 In fact, he knows every actor in the country today.
 He knows people that were dead for ninety-nine years,
 And whenever he spoke of them he always shed tears.
 A Mick who was listening to him a couple of hours,
 Said: "Do you know a young man by the name of Ed. Powers?"
 He said he did not—and could you suppose
 That the terrier thumped him square on the nose,
 Saying "Ye're a liar," as his ear he did eat,
 And made a kick at his neck as he ran in the street;
 And now he knows no actor.



JOHN F. OBERIST was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on June 17, 1836. He resided there at the time he entered the minstrel profession. In company with a number of young men, residents of the city, and all amateurs, he started a minstrel company called the "Twilight Serenaders," in June, 1860, and their first performance in public was given in Erie, Pa., on the 25th of that month and year. After a short tour the troupe collapsed. In May, 1862, Oberist was a member of the Toledo Opera House Minstrels, who played for a brief time in that Ohio theatre. After some experience in other companies he went to New York city and when Kelly & Leon opened Hope Chapel, October 1, 1866, Oberist was one of that company and so remained until they closed there, January 9, 1869. He joined the San Francisco Minstrels, 585 Broadway,

New York, at the opening of the season of 1870-71, and continued there for two seasons. On December 2, 1872, he joined a company under the management of G. W. H. Griffin, playing at Hooley's Opera House, Brooklyn, L. I. (N. Y.). He next became a member of Courtney & Sanford's Minstrels, formed in New York, to perform with Courtney & Sanford's Circus, touring South America, and they sailed from that port July 23, 1873. After his return to this country he performed with a number of troupes in the West, his last engagement being with H. Robinson's Minstrels in 1878. Shortly thereafter he went to New York city and became a member of Harrigan & Hart's company at the old Theater Comique. It was with this latter organization that his end came. It was during the run of "Squatter Sovereignty" and at the matinee performance, Saturday, January 10, 1882. He had just finished his impersonation of Pedro Donetti, an Italian, and John Queen was singing and dancing a few steps on a board which extended from the top windows of two "set houses" on either side of the stage, and Queen's dancing, together with his weight, made the board sag and shift from its bearings. Oberist, seeing the board slipping from one end, ran on the stage to stop its fall

to save Queen's life. The heavy board slipped off and Oberist in trying to catch it and break the fall, received the crushing force of the falling timber on his head, as well as breaking one of his arms and several fingers on the other hand. He was removed at once to the New York Hospital, where upon further examination it was discovered that his skull was fractured, and he died from the effects of his injuries on the evening of January 17, 1882, aged forty-six years and six months. He left a wife and three children. His funeral was held from the Little Church Around the Corner, Rev. Dr. Houghton officiating, and the entire Harrigan & Hart company attended in a body, and numerous professionals were in attendance from the San Francisco's, Sam Hague's Minstrels, Harry Miner's Theatres, Tony Pastor's, Barry & Fay's company, and the B. P. O. Elks. Interment was in Elk's Rest, Evergreen cemetery, Brooklyn, L. I.

As a minstrel performer he sang in the quartette in the first part, occasionally gave Tyrolean warblings as a solo, and played small parts in sketches. Being quite a vocalist, he discharged these duties satisfactorily, but possessing no talent in the way of specialty performances his services were in but little demand for some years past. He was popular with his professional associates and during recent years had been very abstemious in his habits.

Brother Oberist was early a member of the New York Elks (single organization), initiated April 9, 1868, and No. 23 on the membership roll.

ERNEST NEYER was born in New York city in 1846. His father was the leader of the Ninth Regiment Band. Young Neyer enlisted at the age of fifteen and served in the Civil War for fourteen months as a drummer boy with the Eighty-third New York Volunteer Infantry. There was no uniform in the quartermaster's stores which would fit him, so he went clad in a man's garments, which flapped loosely about his boyish form. After the war he became a member of the Twenty-second Regiment Band and later succeeded Harvey Dodworth as its leader. He was followed by Patrick S. Gilmore. Mr. Neyer became well known not only as a military bandmaster, but as a leader of orchestras at social functions. For many years he had charge of the orchestra at the West End Hotel at Long Branch. He was a conspicuous figure in the winters at the Purim Ball. From 1875-1878, inclusive, Mr. Neyer was the leader of the orchestra for the Wallack Dramatic Club, New York. He became musical director of the Standard Theatre in 1878. He took charge of the music at the Broadway Theatre in 1888, and served for several seasons as the conductor at the Bijou Theatre. He was elected leader of the Seventh Regiment Band on February 1, 1897, succeeding Walter Rogers. Mr. Neyer was married in June, 1897, to Mrs. Anna Kellogg. Like his predecessors, Cappa and Grafulla, he died in harness. He had been spending the summer at Long Branch, N. J., as had been



his custom for many years, when he became ill. He was brought to his home in New York city, where his condition grew serious, and he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died suddenly on Wednesday, August 30, 1899, in his fifty-third year. His funeral was held on Friday morning, September 1, at 10 a. m., from Zion and St. Timothy's church, Fifty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. He was survived by a widow. Mr. Neyer was a member of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks.



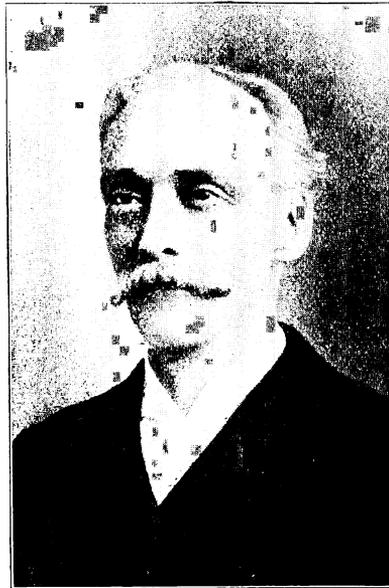
HENRY MASON, familiarly known as "Hen." Mason, Ethiopian comedian and variety performer, was born in New York city, in 1840. But little is known of his early life, or when or where he first went into the theatrical business. He was engaged at Tony Pastor's in New York on October 23, 1871, for two weeks, but made so great a success that his services were permanently secured, and he continued a member of that company for the brief remainder of his life—a period of but sixteen months. He was a clever performer, attentive to business, and a great favorite with the audiences before whom he appeared. He was the author of a number of dramatic sketches, and the closing sketch of the bill the week prior to his death, called "A Night at a Free-and-Easy," was from his pen. He was of a genial disposition, and endeared himself to

all with whom he came in contact by his courteous and gentlemanly bearing. His death came unexpectedly. A little after 7 p. m. one Saturday evening (February 22, 1873), he was on his way to Tony Pastor's Theatre, where he was engaged, accompanied by his little daughter, and when at the corner of Delancey and Chrystie streets he suddenly exclaimed, "For God's sake, help me!" and a young man named Charles Fisher, standing near by, caught him in his arms as he was about to fall, and, seeing blood flowing from his mouth and nose, carried him into a drug store at the corner of Chrystie and Broome streets, and immediately ran for a doctor, who, on arriving, wiped the blood from his face with a sponge, and said that "he was all right." Mr. Mason grew rapidly worse, and was taken to the station-house, where one of the police surgeons attended him, but he died almost immediately of hemorrhage of the lungs, and his body was taken to his home, No. 108 Orchard street. The news of his death was sent to the theatre, and at once spread throughout the city in professional circles. Although Mr. Mason had been suffering from consumption for some time, his sudden death cast a deep gloom over the entire company at Pastor's at the time. He left a wife, professionally known as Miss Celia Iferd, a member at the time of Tony Pastor's company, a little daughter, twelve years of age, a father and brother. The date of his death was February 22, 1873, aged thirty-three years. His funeral was held from his residence, No. 108 Orchard street, New York city, on February 27, 1873, at 2 p. m., and was in charge of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O.

Elks, of which he was a member. An incident occurred in this connection which not only indicates liberality, but throws a side light on the character of a man who was in every sense an Elk. Immediately upon receiving news of Mr. Mason's death, Tony Pastor sent a message to the wife, with the request that if she was in need of any financial assistance, that she should at once notify him, and that she need give herself no uneasiness with regard to the future, as she could consider herself a permanent member of his company as long as she saw fit to remain, and, it was intimated, at an increased salary.

Mr. Mason joined New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., November 26, 1871, and advanced April 7, 1872, being No. 367 on the membership roll.

BROTHER HUGO PATRICK O'NEIL, one of the most zealous and faithful laborers in Elksdom, was born in New York City, on November 19, 1839. For more than forty years he was a teacher and principal in the public schools of his native city, holding the highest possible record for efficiency and ability. In our Order he was the author of considerable of the Ritualistic work, and he codified the work of the two degrees of the early Ritual, planned and carried out that which is known as the "floor work" of the degrees. There was an uncertain and loosely jointed Ritual prior to the establishment of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, which Brother Hugo O'Neil perfected for use at the installation of that lodge, *writing* at the same time *the installation service*. He drilled the officers and members of New York Lodge prior to their departure for Philadelphia, and the floor work of today is practically that which was exemplified by Brother Hugo O'Neil. For many years Brother O'Neil was prominent in the Grand Lodge, and occupied the position of Grand Treasurer for three or four terms. Honest and conscientious to a degree, his accounts were never even subjected to the slightest criticism. No brother among the charter members of the original Grand Lodge is more deserving of recognition.



He died in New York city on November 26, 1899, aged sixty years. Interment was in Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

He was an early member of the New York Elks (single organization), initiated November 21, 1869, advanced February 3, 1870, being No. 134 on the membership roll.

JOHN R. THOMPSON, better known as "Johnny" Thompson, or "On Hand Thompson," was born at sea while his parents were on their way to New York city on July 14, 1841. He made his first appearance at the Palace Garden Varieties, near Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, New York city, in 1856, in a musical act; he played on a number of instruments carried in his various pockets, doing "The Lively Moke," and finished his act by playing on various

instruments from the house orchestra. He, with his old partner, Frank Kerns, were the oldest double song and dance team, and did an act of this kind in New York in 1864-65. He was familiarly known as "On Hand Thompson," on account of his playing so long in a play with that title, "On Hand," written by J. J. McCloskey. He made his first appearance as an actor at the Old Bowery Theatre, New York, March 13, 1871, in that play. Later he produced a play known as "Dixie, Our Colored Brother," brought out at Wood's Museum, Thirteenth and Broadway, New York, June 3, 1872, and still later another play, called "Face to Face." He was married and has two daughters living, both married, Mrs. Edward Garvie, Mount Vernon, N. Y., being the elder. He is still playing, or was recently, in a one-man show, entitled "Around the World in Eighty Minutes," in the Middle Western states. He was an early "Cork," and also a member of the New York Elks (single organization), initiated September 20, 1868, and No. 57 on the membership roll.



G. W. H. GRIFFIN was born in Gloucester, Mass., March 21, 1829, and while an infant was taken to Boston, Mass., where he subsequently attended school until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered a lawyer's office as clerk. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a practical engineer, and while so engaged became a member of the Boston Glee Club, which was in the habit of giving concerts in towns adjacent to that city. In 1850 he organized a minstrel company, called the Boston Harmonists, in Palmyra, N. Y., and there made his first appearance on the minstrel stage. They made a tour of some months' duration, and in the latter part of that year Mr. Griffin joined Grey's Warblers, the other prominent performers in this company being Billy and Lon Morris, E. W. Prescott, and Dick Sliter. In

1853 he joined Wood's Minstrels, playing at 444 Broadway, New York. Subsequently George Christy left E. P. Christy's Minstrels and joined Henry Wood, and the troupe was known as Wood & Christy's Minstrels. No. 444 Broadway having been destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt, and reopened October 1, 1855, by this company, of which Mr. Griffin continued a member. When Wood's marble building on Broadway, near Prince street, was completed and dedicated to minstrelsy, October 31, 1857, by Wood & Christy's Minstrels, Mr. Griffin was still with them. In May, 1858, R. M. Hooley engaged George Christy (who had just retired from Wood & Christy's Minstrels), Eugene, G. W. H. Griffin, M. Lewis, and Master Gus Howard (then members of Woods & Christy's), and with Sher. Campbell they sailed for San Francisco, Cal., to join the San Francisco Minstrels, under the management of Thomas Maguire. Out of compliment to George Christy the name was changed to Christy's Minstrels. They arrived in San Francisco, May 27, and opened June 7, 1858. In September of that year

they started on a tour of the interior, and in October they reappeared in Frisco. In January, 1859, owing to a difficulty between George Christy and Sam Wells, the company divided. Christy entered into copartnership with R. M. Hooley, and returned East with a band, Mr. Griffin being of the party. After their arrival they went to New Orleans, La., and opened in Odd Fellows' Hall. In April they were playing in Cincinnati, O. They returned to New York and opened in 444 Broadway, May 23. George Christy was enjoined by Henry Wood and not permitted to perform, J. H. Budworth filling his place. In July the company went on a tour. The time named in the injunction above referred to having expired, Hooley & Christy's Minstrels returned to New York and opened in Niblo's Saloon (later it was the dining-room of the Metropolitan Hotel). Hooley and Christy separated January 28, 1860, and Mr. Hooley in a copartnership with Sher. Campbell and Mr. Griffin organized a band called Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels, which started on a tour, opening in the Melodeon, Boston, Mass., February 6, 1860. They opened in the French Theatre, 585 Broadway, New York, June 26, 1860, and, after playing one week, went on a New England tour and returned to 585 August 13. On August 27 they opened in Niblo's Saloon. Owing to an increase of rent they left there and opened at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., June 3, 1861, and disbanded July 13. Mr. Griffin and R. M. Hooley formed a band called Hooley's Minstrels, which opened in Stuyvesant Institute, on Broadway, opposite Bond street, New York, October 28, 1861. Early in the spring of 1862 the company went on a tour and returned to New York on July 7 for a brief sojourn. They went to Philadelphia July 16 of that year and in August they disbanded and returned to New York. During the season of 1862-63 Mr. Griffin performed with Bryant's Minstrels at 472 Broadway. On October 5, 1863, he joined the company in Hooley's Opera House, Brooklyn, succeeding E. Bowers as the director of amusements, and he remained there until the theatre was destroyed by fire, May 12, 1865. The company then went on a traveling tour and reopened in their new opera house, upon the site of the old one, September 4, 1865. Mr. Griffin continuing with them. On August 27, 1866, he joined Budworth's Minstrels, who opened the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on Twenty-fourth street, New York. George Christy joined the party January 16, 1867, James H. and William Budworth having retired, and the company thenceforth was known as Griffin & Christy's Minstrels. The season closed June 27 and the company went on a brief tour. Returning to New York, they leased Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, which they opened July 29 and closed September 23, and then resumed traveling. On December 11, 1867, he joined Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, 720 Broadway, New York, as interlocutor, and remained there until January 9, 1869, and then went on a tour, which closed April 9 of that year, Kelly & Leon going to London, Eng. Mr. Griffin rejoined R. M. Hooley at his opera house in Brooklyn, September 5, 1870, and continued there until the season closed, December 26. When Hooley's Opera House, Chicago, Ill., was dedicated, January 1, 1871, Mr. Griffin was a member of the company, also the stage manager. The season closed May 20 and the theatre was destroyed by the great fire of October 8-9. Afterward Mr. Griffin was a member of James Unsworth's Minstrels, which started on a tour, opening in Harlem, New York, September 2, 1871. The following November he was a member of the Globe

Minstrels, who opened in the Globe Theatre, New York, on the 27th of that month. He closed an engagement in the Howard Atheneum, Boston, November 30, 1872, and on Decemebr 2 appeared in Hooley's Opera House, and then assumed the management, which had previously been in the hands of John Hooley and W. Haukhurst. The season closed in the summer of 1873. On December 14, 1874, in copartnership with Mr. Little, he again opened this theatre with a minstrel company, but the season terminated abruptly. January 8, 1875. Since that time he had performed in variety theatres, and for the last few seasons of his career he was engaged at the Theatre Comique, New York. He made his last appearance on the stage in New York during the season of 1877-78, and during his last season he was the business manager of that theatre. On June 2, 1879, he accompanied Harrigan & Hart's Combination to Boston, Mass., where they began a four week's engagement in the Boston Museum, opening on that date. At the close of the first week he felt so ill he decided to return to his home in Brooklyn, but after his arrival there he was not confined to his bed until two or three days before he died of consumption, which occurred on July 11, 1879. He left a widow and three children. His remains were taken back to his native city and he was buried in Gloucester, Mass., the funeral being in charge of the B. P. O. Elks, he being a member of New York Lodge, No. 1, of the Order.

Mr. Griffin was a veteran minstrel performer, an excellent interlocutor, a good burlesque performer, and a general favorite with the public during the palmy days of minstrelsy. He was the author of numerous songs which gained a widespread circulation, and also of many negro sketches and burlesques which secured popular approval, and many of his compositions of sacred music attracted more than ordinary attention.

Among his most popular compositions were: "Lonely No More," "My Greenwood Home," "Louie Lee," "Bird of the Wreck," "Not a Star from Our Flag," "Sister, Thou Art Dear to Me," "Pleasant Dreams of Long Ago," "Tell Me, Little Twinkling Star," "I Am Lonely To-night," "Happy Days," "Cherish Love While You May," and many others. He wrote the music (words by Ed. Harrigan) of the popular song, "The Fire in the Grate," and the music (words by Ed. Harrigan) of the song, "College Days," as sung by Edward Harrigan in his play of "Old Lavender."

Brother Griffin was No. 85 on the membership roll of New York Elks before there were any lodges other than the single Elk organization, and was initiated February 21, 1869, advanced to second degree May 2, same year.

I'M LONELY TO-NIGHT.

Words and Music by G. W. H. Griffin.

I am lonely to-night, in my sad little chamber,
 While the stars sweetly shine upon all I hold dear:
 They are gone from their home with the bold, fearless ranger,
 There's a void in my heart; for, they are not here.
 Oh! why did they leave me alone and deserted,
 To risk their dear lives on the blood-sprinkled plain!
 Should they never return, this poor heart will soon wither,
 And never know joy or comfort again.

CHORUS.

I am lonely to-night, I am lonely to-night,

While the stars sweetly shine upon all I hold dear,
I am lonely, I am lonely to-night.

I am lonely to-night, but ere Spring-birds shall warble
Their matinal song in the wild forest-tree,
And the bright, limpid brook with sweet music shall babble,
My heart will grow lighter while thinking of thee!
Then fleet by, dull hours, and bring back the loved ones,
Who parted from friends with a tear-moistened eye;
For then this sad heart will no longer be lonely,
But joyous and happy as the mild azure sky.

I am lonely, etc.

NELSE SEYMOUR, whose right name was Thomas Nielson Nelson N. Sanderson, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 5, 1835. He was the son of Colonel Henry S. Sanderson, a prominent Democratic politician, who had held the offices of sheriff and city tax collector, and was one of the original directors and for many years the treasurer of the corporation owning the Front Street Theatre in that city. He received a good education in his youth, and graduated from the high school in his native city at the age of seventeen. Nelse Seymour made his first appearance in public at the Front Street Theatre in Baltimore, as a volunteer clown in a circus ring. Shortly afterwards he entered the profession as a regular performer, and was connected with Myers & Madigan's Circus, also with Dan Rice's Circus. He made his first appearance in public with cork on his face at Apollo Hall, Baltimore, Md., which was then managed by Mr. John T. Raymond and Miss Fannie Forrest. In 1861-62 he traveled with Kunkel's Minstrels throughout the country, he and Harry Lehr being the end men. At the close of that season he was engaged to perform with Bryant's Minstrels, then located at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, New York. W. W. Newcomb, who was then in Europe, had been engaged as end man with Bryant's for that season, but was unexpectedly detained abroad; hence Mr. Seymour was engaged in his stead, and made his first appearance in New York August 25, 1862. The company then included Dan and Neil Bryant, Sher. C. Campbell, Rollin Howard, Nelson Seymour, G. W. H. Griffin, W. L. Hobbs, G. S. Fowler, J. H. Sivori, G. A. Connors, G. W. Charles, J. W. Hilton, Dan Emmet, J. Morrisson, T. Gettings, T. J. Peel, Frank Leslie, and Little Mac. On November 24, 1862, W. W. Newcomb returned from Europe and joined the company. On January 26, 1863, Mr. Seymour withdrew from the company and joined Wood's Minstrels, then performing in what was later known as the Theatre Comique, where he remained until July 25. On the 10th of the following August he rejoined Bryant's Minstrels, acting as interlocutor, and continued until that season closed, on



July 9, 1864. On August 15 of that year he began a short engagement at the American Theatre, 444 Broadway, then under the management of R. W. Butler. He returned to Bryant's September 12, 1864, and continued with them two seasons. On November 5, 1866, he joined Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, 720 Broadway, New York, and remained until the close of the season, June 22, 1867, and then accompanied them on a brief tour. Returning to New York, they commenced another season on July 29, and Mr. Seymour continued a member of that company until May 2, 1868. During that season, Kelly & Leon produced burlesque operas, and Mr. Seymour made a hit as Prince Paul in "The Grand Dutch S." On May 7 he began a three nights' engagement at Tony Pastor's Opera House; and when the Bryants opened their new opera house in the Tammany Building, in East Fourteenth street, on May 18, he joined them as interlocutor, Dan Bryant being on the tambo end, and James Unsworth on the bone. The season there continued without interruption until April 24, 1869, when the company performed in Baltimore and Washington one week each, and then returned to New York, reopening their opera house on May 10, with reduced prices of admission. On June 12, Mr. Seymour closed his engagement, and sailed for England on the 16th, under engagement to perform with Moore & Crocker's Minstrels in London. He made a hit among the Londoners, but the climate did not agree with him, and he was several times afflicted with hemorrhage of the lungs. After a sojourn there of a few months, he returned to New York, and opened at Tony Pastor's Opera House, November 22, 1869, and continued until the close of the season, June 18, 1870. On August 8, the second week of the succeeding season, he rejoined that company, and continued until Bryant's Opera House on West Twenty-third street, was first opened, on November 23, 1870, when he rejoined Bryant's Minstrels, and continued a member of that company until attacked with his final illness. He was billed to perform on Wednesday evening, January 27, 1875 [which was his last appearance], in "Deaf in a Horn," and to impersonate the characters of the Policeman, and King Kaliko, in the closing pantomime of "Kaliko; or, Harlequin King of the Sandwich Islands"; but he being too ill to fulfil his duties, his place in "Deaf in a Horn" was supplied by W. H. Brockaway, and one of the attaches of the theatre went on for the policeman, and Mr. Seymour impersonated King Kaliko only. His illness increased so rapidly during the evening that, at the close of the performance, he was compelled to ask the aid of a brother performer to wash the cork from his face. He was conveyed in a carriage to his residence, where he remained until he died, at 3 a. m. on Tuesday, February 2, 1875. Frank Girard, then of Tony Pastor's Opera House, and a prominent member of the B. P. O. Elks, was with him when he died. He left surviving an old mother, seventy-seven years old, and his brother, Harry S. Sanderson, one other brother, and four sisters. He was buried on Sunday, February 7, 1875, from the Church of the Transfiguration ("Little Church Around the Corner"), under the auspices of Amity Lodge, No. 323, F. & A. M., and New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, of both of which the deceased was a member. Dr. Houghton conducted the service. One hundred and eighty-two members of the two Orders attended the funeral. The remains were then conveyed to Evergreen Cemetery, East New York, and the services at the grave were the most imposing of all. The cemetery was not reached until a quarter past six o'clock, and, owing to the lateness of the hour and some misunderstanding, no one connected with the cemetery could be found. The office was closed and the grave-

diggers had all gone home. For half an hour all who had gone to the cemetery waited in the cold, biting wind, while Tony Pastor went in search of the gravedigger, who arrived at a quarter of seven o'clock, at which time it was dark. Candles were procured, and by their light were the remains of Nelse Seymour committed to the earth. Those present formed a circle around the grave, which was in Tony Pastor's lot, and as the body was lowered therein, members of the Elks, consisting of Tony Pastor, Gus Williams, Colonel T. Allston Brown, Frank Girard, Larry Tooley, E. C. Chamberlain, John P. Smith, Billy Barry, Robert Frazer, George S. Knight; and others, sang the opening ode used in their lodge and one verse of "Auld Lang Syne," which, considering the hour of the night and the surroundings, sounded mournfully beautiful. It was a quarter past nine o'clock ere the New York side of the river was reached on the return of those present.

Nelse Seymour was an excellent performer and a general favorite. His exceedingly tall, slim figure gave a grotesque appearance to many of the characters he impersonated, and his agility of throwing one foot over the heads of other performers on the stage with him never failed to elicit laughter and applause. He worked many times with Little Mac, the dwarf comedian, and they were generally termed "The Long and the Short of It."

Brother Seymour was an early member of the New York Elks (single organization), initiated December 12, 1869, advanced May 1, 1870, being No. 141 on the membership roll.

A striking coincidence occurred in Nelse Seymour's life. He was an ardent lover of his profession and work, and said many times he "never lived until the lamps were lit, and when he died he wanted to be buried by artificial light." By a peculiar happening, his wish was exemplified.

EDWARD EDDY (Outwater) was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1820. He died in Kingston, Jamaica, December 18, 1875, from a stroke of apoplexy.

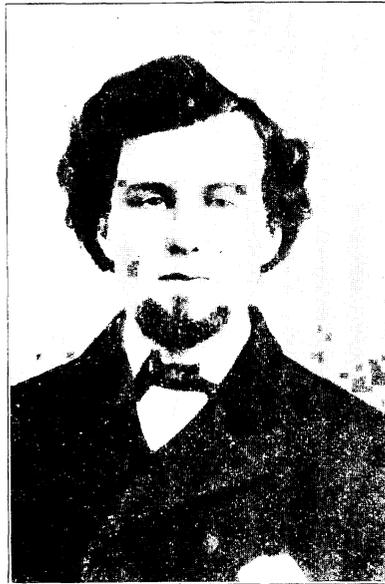
He made his first appearance in public at the Franklin Theatre, New York, May 9, 1839, for Mr. Goodenow's benefit, in a recitation entitled "The Indian's Lament." Mr. Eddy afterwards adopted the stage as a profession and acted in neighboring cities. In 1841 he was playing second low comedy in Baltimore, Md. On April 6, 1846, he made his first acknowledged appearance in New York at the Greenwich Theatre (formerly the Richmond Hill), on the southeast corner of Varick and Charlton streets, acting Othello. The following season he went to Boston, Mass., and was engaged at the National Theatre, then under the management of William Pelby. He remained there, acting leading characters, until the spring of 1851, when he came to New York and was engaged by Thomas S. Hamblin for the Bowery Theatre, where he made his first appearance March 13, 1851, acting



Cardinal Richelieu. Mr. Eddy became very popular with the patrons of that theatre, and for many years was one of the strongest attractions that could be offered to the public. When the "Corsican Brothers" was first acted in America, at the Bowery Theatre, April 21, 1852, Mr. Eddy was the original representative of the twin brothers Dei Franchi. At the opening of the Metropolitan Theatre (subsequently the Winter Garden), New York, September 18, 1854, Mr. Eddy was engaged as one of the principal attractions, and after the close of the season in January, 1855, he went on a starring tour and also played a brief engagement at the Bowery Theatre the following April. In 1856 he managed for a time Burton's Old Theatre, in Chambers street. The following year he returned to the Old Bowery. On October 18, 1858, he assumed the management of the Old Broadway Theatre, and on March 7, 1859, he bought out "Antony and Cleopatra," which ran until April 2, inclusive, when that theatre was closed forever and shortly afterwards was leveled to the earth. On April 18, 1859, he became manager of Niblo's Garden and reproduced "Antony and Cleopatra" there, with Julia Dean as Cleopatra, on April 25. Mr. Eddy terminated his management December 17 of that year. In July, 1860, he made his first appearance at the New Bowery Theatre and played until the end of August, attracting very large audiences. For some years after this he starred through the country, playing one or two engagements each year at the Bowery Theatres. About 1863 or 1864 he was associated with Ben De Bar in the management of the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, and continued so for several years. On December 28, 1864, his wife died in that city, and from that time forth Mr. Eddy became a changed man. He idolized his wife and was inconsolable for her loss. After retiring from management in New Orleans he returned to New York, but he could not go to his old home, a magnificent rural residence in Mott Haven, where everything would remind him of his beloved wife, and he remained in the city. He neglected business affairs and the competency which he had acquired by his professional labors was largely diminished. During the last few years of his life he acted only occasionally and chiefly in the neighboring towns. On April 27, 1874, he began an engagement at the Bowery Theatre, New York, his first appearance there for six years. During the season of 1874-75 he, with Charles R. Thorne, Sr., managed Niblo's Garden for a short time, and there he made his last appearance on the metropolitan stage. His last appearance in America was in Elizabeth, N. J., during the latter part of October, 1875, when he acted in "The Ragpicker of Paris," supported by a dramatic company, under the management of Tom Ward. On November 3 he, in company with Miss Henrietta Irving, sailed in the steamship Henry Chauncy for Kingston, Jamaica, to fill a series of star engagements with Holland's Dramatic Company.

He died in Kingston, Jamaica, December 18, 1875, from a stroke of apoplexy. His remains were shipped by steamer to New York city and were buried in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was an early member of the New York Elks (single organization), initiated July 19, 1868, being No. 38 on the membership roll. He was considered as great in his special characters as Edwin Forrest was in his. In private life he was a warm friend and a bitter enemy. He was well educated and possessed a vast fund of general knowledge. He was a member of New York Lodge, No. 1, of the B. P. O. Elks and was a member of the Masonic fraternity and held high rank in that Order.

JAMES W. LINGARD was born in London, England, on January 28, 1823, and came to America in 1848. For the last twenty-two years of his life he was known as one of the most prominent actors and managers in the country. He had a thorough education, and he first played before a New York audience in 1848, during the famous engagement of Macready at the Astor Place Opera House, when that distinguished actor was mobbed by a band of rioters. His chief impersonation at that time was Malcolm in "Macbeth." After a brief sojourn in America, Mr. Lingard returned to England, where he married, in 1849, the wife he left a widow. He soon returned to the United States, and went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged by Mr. Fredericks as prompter at the Chestnut Street Theatre. In 1852 Mr. Lingard again went to New York,



and then displayed remarkable talent in his impersonation of Uncle Tom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin. At this time (1854) the National Theatre was one of the leading playhouses in that city, and Mr. Lingard kept the character running for 368 consecutive nights, before crowded houses, that demonstrated the popular appreciation by tribute that can be paid to a master of the stage. Here began his great success. After his engagement at the National Theatre, he played for a short time in "Glo, the Armorer of Tyre," representing the part of Kisal Ludin. Mr. Lingard afterwards took the Old Bowery Theatre, with George L. Fox, and on September 5, 1861, inaugurated the New Bowery Theatre, which was built for him and Mr. Fox by Mr. James R. Whiting. With his new enterprise Mr. Lingard was very successful, and accumulated money rapidly. On December 27, 1866, the New Bowery was totally destroyed by fire, Mr. Lingard losing over \$150,000. Though he did not own the theatre, he had large amounts invested in costumes and histrionic paraphernalia. His wardrobe was extensive and superb. The last piece performed at the New Bowery under his management was "Griffith Gaunt," Charles Reade's novel, as dramatized by Augustin Daly. Suddenly prostrated by the destruction of a very profitable business, Mr. Lingard felt his loss keenly. His friends made up a large sum of money to help him retrieve his fortune, and he then leased the Theatre Comique, but soon failed in that enterprise. He then tried keeping a hotel, and opened the Lingard Hotel, in Broadway, near Eighth street, but here, too, he failed. At other times he engaged in business in Seventh avenue, but it does not appear that he met with any financial success. His last appearance was at the Old Bowery Theatre, on July 1, 1870, when he played at the benefit of Oliver Doud Byron. Domestic troubles of an aggravating character made him despondent, and he committed suicide by jumping from a North River ferry boat at New York on Wednesday, July 6, 1870, aged forty-seven years. His body was recovered in the dock at the foot of Bank street, North River, on Saturday morning, July 7, and he was identified by friends, who took charge of the remains. Mr. Lingard was formerly treasurer

of the Dramatic Fund Association, and it was expected he would be buried by that society. A wife and a daughter of seventeen then survived him. He was a member of Unity Lodge, No. 323, F. & A. M., and the Elks (who met, according to a newspaper advertised "call" to attend the funeral, at their lodge rooms at 114 East Thirteenth street; this was on July 6, 1870; this site is now (1910) occupied by the American Felt Company Building). The funeral was held on Sunday, July 10, 1870, from the St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, New York, Rev. Gallaudet, pastor, officiating. He requested that his wife be not allowed to be present at his funeral. He was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Lingard was a member of the early New York Elks (single organization), initiated and advanced September 6, 1868, and No. 50 on the membership roll.



EBENEZER NICHOLSON, familiarly known as "Little Mac," was born at Brockville, Ontario, Canada, on July 11, 1844. He was a dwarf from birth, and early developed mimetic power, and his taste for the stage was allowed to assert itself, though for a time he followed the trade of confectioner.

He first appeared in New York city, on the stage of that classic home of minstrelsy, Mechanic's Hall, at 472 Broadway, with the Dan Bryant company. This date was November 27, 1865. His stage name was adopted in compliment to Gen. George B. McClellan, then a popular idol in that section of the country. Little Mac's success was quickly gained and long retained. His first season in Mechanic's Hall closed June 2, 1866, which was also the last season of Dan Bryant's troupe at that house.

They did not again appear in New York until May 18, 1866, when they opened their new home in lower Tammany Hall, and Little Mac was with them there. In June, 1869, he was pleasing his audiences by dancing the "Essence" in his inimitable, droll way. When the Bryant's moved over to West Twenty-third street and occupied what was later Koster & Bial's, November 23, 1870, Little Mac was still in the troupe and continued until the end of the following season, September 4, 1871. During these years he had made numerous hits, his big shoe dance and other specialties winning for him an enviable reputation and a good salary. With Nelse Seymour and Hugh Dougherty as foils, his quaint personality was a valuable adjunct to any show in burnt cork. Most of his early years in the profession were given to service under the banner of the Bryant's. When, after Dan's death, Neil Bryant opened a season at the Globe, on Broadway, September 10, 1877, Little Mac was a prominent member of the troupe. They closed at the Globe, December 8, 1877, and went on tour. Another party was formed by Neil Bryant, opening at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, Feb-

ruary 25, 1878, and closing on the road June 1, 1878, in order to go to the Grand Opera House, New York city, for a brief engagement, commencing June 17. An English trip with William Emerson was a later episode in Little Mac's career. In later years, things had been far from cheery with him. His one worst fault had too often conquered him, and his old friends forsook him despairingly; he seemed unable to look upon life's brighter side. He played dates in the vaudevilles here and there, and when these were not open to him he turned to the museums. He had not appeared upon the stage for the last half dozen years of his life. His regular engagement was with the Daly Brothers' company in "Upside Down" and "Vacation." His end was sad. About noon on Sunday, April 6, 1890, he went into Cannon's saloon at 840 Broadway, New York. He drank a little and sat down behind the stove. At 3 o'clock he was taken ill. Patrolman Connell, of the Mercer street squad, took him to the New York hospital, and the patrolmen reported that he had found him on the steps of the saloon, but others said that the policeman was called into the saloon and helped Little Mac out of his chair and upon a Broadway car. When he got to the hospital he was talking incoherently. This led the police to report that he was suffering from chronic alcoholism, but nothing of this appears on the hospital records. The surgeons found he was suffering from acute asthma and kidney disease; they said such attacks were common in the history of such cases. He recovered enough to tell something of his story himself. He said he was taken ill in the saloon and went out for air. Outside he was taken worse, and the police took him in hand. At the hospital he failed rapidly, and passed away at 7:30 a. m. Monday morning, April 7, 1890, aged forty-five years. His brother, James Nicholson, took charge of the remains, and the funeral was held the following Wednesday, with interment at Evergreens Cemetery in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a widower, and left no children. He was a popular minstrel, and physically an unique figure in the annals of burnt cork, and in some respects a remarkable performer. His principal specialty was dancing the "Essence of Old Virginia," on a board specially made for that purpose.

Little Mac was an early member of the New York Elks (single organization), being initiated February 27 (advanced September 4), 1870, and was No. 176 on the membership roll. He was an active and enthusiastic Elk, and assisted at the institution of several of the early Elk lodges, notably No. 4 and No. 9, as shown of record, and was generally in evidence at nearly all the Elk benefits in the early days. He was quite active in promoting the formation of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and assisted at the institution of that lodge.

EDWARD J. KENNEDY, of Chevers & Kennedy, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on July 10, 1844. He first went into the "show business" at Montpelier's Varieties, on Superior street, in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1863. He joined Mr. Chevers in 1864 and with him went to Philadelphia and joined Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels, then playing at the Eleventh Street Opera House, that city, where they remained for the next succeeding nine years. They played successively with various minstrel organizations—Hooley's Minstrels, the San Francisco Minstrels, Moran & Manning Minstrels, Dan Bryant's Minstrels—then with Tony Pastor's company, playing in all the leading houses of America at different times.

They were the originators of their own particular line, their specialty being quick changes, with songs, patter, and clog, hornpipe, and sand-dancing. After performing for some years in the States, they went to England and opened at the London Pavilion, which they left at the end of two weeks. The then manager told them that they would be glad to come back at half the salary given them; but, as a matter of fact, they returned to the Pavilion some months later at exactly double the salary they had received before. They went from the London Pavilion to the Oxford, where they played a seven months' engagement.

A fourteen months' stay at the Cambridge followed, and there their success was so great that a special gallery had to be built to accommodate a number of people who otherwise could not have gotten into the house. The ensuing Christmas season saw them at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, England, where they presented their specialties in a pantomime in which Mrs. John Wood was the principal boy, the Walton family doing the harlequinade. Going to the Grafton Theatre, Dublin, the roll of triumph was resumed, and a new gallery had to be erected in this establishment. The Dublin people were so enthusiastic in their praise of Chevers and Kennedy that the late Mr. Michael Gunn, of the old Theatre Royal, Dublin, engaged them for the last two weeks of his pantomime, in which they appeared about ten o'clock each night. Mr. Gunn made the boast that he took £20 a night more after half-past nine than he did during the whole run of the pantomime, in which, by the way, Mrs. Gunn played Dick Whittington, the Lauri family attended to the harlequinade, and Mr. Charles Lauri was the cat. A trip to Paris, where they appeared at the Fantaisies, brought further good fortune to Chevers and Kennedy. Then came a return to the United States, where they opened with Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels at the Eleventh Street Opera House, Philadelphia.

Their start in the dramatic line was an adaptation of Captain Marryat's "Japhet in Search of a Father." After running the piece for a little while they were notified of an engagement at Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, but on their arrival there after a seven days' journey they were informed the house was going to close, which proved true. All they did there was to give a performance at the benefit of a friend, as they thought they might as well do something. It was, however, the laugh in the profession and even other circles that Chevers and Kennedy had traveled 3,000 miles to 'Frisco to perform at a benefit! After appearing with Billy Emerson's Minstrels for a couple of months they sailed for Australia. They broke their jump at Honolulu, intending to play there for one month, as the boats only called there once in four weeks. One of the sailing companies had a disagreement, and the next boat did not stop at Honolulu, the result being that they were detained on the island several weeks longer than they should have been. They spent the time fairly well, however, being invited out to dog dinners by the native chiefs. This was considered a great honor, but the comedians could not appreciate very highly dead dog as a dinner. The night before they sailed for Australia a benefit was given to them at the Royal Hawaiian Theatre, Honolulu. The place was packed and they had so many friends in the town that the king's box was sold seven times. Their first opening in Australia was at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, where they made such a big hit that the proprietor offered them £100 a week for twelve months. They sent out under their own name minstrel and other companies throughout Australia,

doing very good business and remaining in the colony some four years. Then came a short separation between them. Mr. Chevers went to England and worked as a single turn in London and the provinces, but later on was rejoined by Mr. Kennedy, and together they played in the Birmingham Theatre Royal pantomime of "Dick Whittington," with Miss Vesta Tilley in the title role, others in the cast being Mr. J. H. Milburn, Mr. Charles Coborn, Mr. Fred and Mrs. Marlow, and Miss Alice Harvey. For the following year they were engaged by Mr. Michael Gunn to appear as the emperor and empress of China in his pantomime of "Dick Whittington" at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, and the ensuing Christmas season they played similar characters at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester. After running a piece called "An Irish Elopement" for some little time, Mr. Kennedy got married and settled down, thus ending the partnership between the two men. Mr. Chevers purchased the Phoenix Music Hall, Dover, which he successfully managed for six years, then selling it at a good price. He next took the Savoy Palace Hotel, in the Strand, but after two and a half years he gave it up. They then again united forces and in the latter part of September, 1904, opened at Gatti's and the Metropole; their business then consisted of Dutch, Irish, and nigger songs, entitled respectively, "The Jealous Deutcher," "Pat and Bid," and "Quit Dat Ticklin' Me." Mr. Chevers was the first boy clog dancer in America, and as a single turn his great song successes have been "The Convict" and "I'm So Happy." "Take Me Home," a Salvation Army ditty, which both sang at one time, was extremely popular both in England and America. Chevers is now in vaudeville in America, while Kennedy is now in retirement, and the proprietor of the Bishop Blaize Hotel, Lord street, Rochdale, England.

Mr. Kennedy, as well as his partner, Chevers, were both members of the early "Corks," both in New York and Philadelphia; later they both became members of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, B. P. O. E.

WILLIAM PASTOR, brother of Tony and Fernando Pastor, was born in New York city, on September 6, 1840. He was a circus acrobat and clown of high order in his era; visited Spain, France, Portugal, and England, opening in these countries with Sands & Nathan's Circus, and was remarkable as a tumbler, throwing fifty flip-flaps on a pocket handkerchief, a singing clown and general performer. He ran shows in his own name and at times acted as "Tony's" representative in New York. Billy Pastor was the only one of the four brothers to leave a descendant—Harry Pastor, a New York harbor pilot—with whom the name will terminate, as he has no children. William Pastor died on October 23, 1877, and is buried in the Pastor family lot, "Shadowy Way," Evergreen Cemetery, New York city. He was a member of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., and was No. 318 on that membership roll, being



initiated on April 9, 1871, and advanced to the second degree November 7, 1875. He never was prominent in the order, but always faithful as to his obligations as an Elk.



J. W. McANDREWS, whose right name was Walter James Andrews (the "Mc" being a later-day appendage), was most frequently referred to as "The Watermelon Man," and was born *circa* 1831. McAndrews was well known to the theatre-goers of more than a quarter of a century ago. He made a hit as the original "watermelon man" at the old Olympic Theatre, on Broadway, near Houston street, New York, in 1873. The act which won him fame was a monologue, in which he sang a "watermelon song." He would come on the stage apparently driving a mule team, with a load of watermelons, which he would offer for sale. He had been associated with some of the prominent minstrel shows and had played all the leading vaudeville houses in the country, and had also made a tour of Europe. He died at the asylum in Elgin, Ill.,

on December 29, 1899, aged sixty-eight years. He was a member of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, and his remains were brought from Elgin to Chicago, and his funeral was in charge of and he was buried by Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., in the Elks' Rest, Mount Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago.

McAndrews was a member of the New York Elks (single organization), initiated September 19, advanced December 4, 1869, being No. 116 on the membership roll.

OH, DAT WATERMELON!

(As sung by J. W. McAndrews.)

(Composed by Horace Weston, Champion Banjoist.)

My old missus promised me,
 Gwine to git a home bye and bye,
 When she died, she'd set me free,
 Gwine to git a home bye and bye.
 She did live till she got bald,
 Gwine to git a home bye and bye,
 And she never died at all,
 Gwine to git a home bye and bye.

CHORUS.

Den oh, dat watermelon,
 Lamb of goodness, you must die;
 I'se gwine to join de contraband children,
 Gwine to git a home bye and bye.

A shoo-fly cut a pijun wing,
 Gwine to git a home bye and bye;
 A rattlesnake rolled in a 'possum's skin,
 Gwine to git a home bye and bye.
 Cow path crooked gwine frough de wood,
 Gwine to git a home bye and bye;
 Missus ses I shan't I ses I should,
 Gwine to git a home bye and bye.
 Chorus.—Den oh, dat, etc.

Sister Sue and old Aunt Sal,
 Gwine to git a home bye and bye,
 Both lived down in Shin-bone al,
 Gwine to git a home bye and bye.
 Name of de house, name on de door,
 Gwine to git a home bye and bye;
 Big green spot on de grocery store,
 Gwine to git a home bye and bye.
 Chorus.—Den oh, dat, etc.



JOSEPH EDWARD CHEVERS was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on May 25, 1855, and in that city made his first appearance upon the stage at Carr's Melodeon, on Main street, in 1863, and was known as "Master Joseph," the infant prodigy. He was the first boy clog dancer in America. The second week of his engagement he was the headliner, having to dance against such dancers as Tim Hays, Dick Sands and Delehanty & Ward. In the year 1864, Mr. Chevers formed a partnership with Edward J. Kennedy, and they worked successfully together until the year 1882. They went to Boston in the year 1864, and played with Buckley's Serenaders. Closing in Boston, they went to New York, where they were engaged by Bryant's Minstrels for the balance of that season. Having been engaged by Dan Bryant, in person, they left him without giving him their names, so Dan asked his brother Neil what their names were. Neil said he did not know, but that they came from Buffalo; so Dan said, "We will call them the 'Buffalo Boys,'" and that is how they got that name. Leaving New York, they went to Philadelphia and joined Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels at the Eleventh Street Opera House, where they played for many years. In 1872 they joined the San Francisco Minstrels, where they played for one year, when with Bobby Newcomb and Charlie Gibbons they formed the first Big Four dancing quartette. They returned and played for a year at the Eleventh Street Opera House. At the end of that engagement, in 1874, Mr. Chevers and Mr. Kennedy went to England. They opened in London with one of the greatest successes ever known, remaining in one music hall for eighteen months; and owing to their great success they were the means of opening up a big field for American vaudeville performers, and it was also they who brought about large salaries in England for vaudeville people. They then went to Paris, in 1876, meeting with great success, the papers stating that their success was equally as great as the Hanlons', acrobats, and that "every one should go to see these two great fools"—which to them meant great artists. This was a great compliment to Chevers & Kennedy. At the end of the same year they returned to Philadelphia and to

Carncross' Minstrels, where they played for a few months. They were about to start out on the road with a piece written by William Carleton; when they received and accepted a better offer from Tom McGuire, of San Francisco, to play in his opera house. When they reached Oakland they were informed by Frank Moran that the house was going to close at the end of the week, and he asked them to play at his benefit, which they did. Remaining in San Francisco, they played at a house opened by Billy Emerson, staying there two months. From San Francisco they went to Australia, where they met with their usual success for four years. Kennedy wishing to remain in Australia, Chevers went back to England. Through England, Ireland and Scotland, Mr. Chevers did his act alone, as well as playing leading comedy parts in pantomime. His act in the vaudeville theatres was a headliner on Moss & Stoll's tour for a number of years. In 1884 Kennedy returned to England, rejoined Chevers, and they again played their old act for some time. Then they took to the road with a comedy called "An Irish Elopement," and played it until Kennedy got married and settled in Manchester. Chevers then bought the Phoenix Music Hall, in Dover, England, where his wife (Miss Annie Brightstein) managed the same successfully for six years. He then sold out and bought the Savoy Palace, Strand, London, which did not prove very profitable. He disposed of it and again went on the road. In 1903 Chevers returned to America, playing a limited number of engagements, one being with Tony Pastor. He again returned to England, where he remained until 1907, when he came back to America, and since then he has been appearing with his wife and daughter in vaudeville in a dramatic sketch called "The Shop Lifter," up until the present time.

Mr. Chevers, as well as his partner, Kennedy, were both members of the early "Corks" both in New York and Philadelphia, and later they both joined Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, B. P. O. E.



PAT ROONEY (right name, Patrick James), was born in Ireland in 1844, but at an early age his parents moved to Birmingham, England, where he was reared. At the age of fourteen he showed signs of becoming a clever dancer, and for a dozen years he was quite a favorite in the English music halls, as an Irish singer and dancer.

In 1871 he came to this country, and made his first appearance at Mortimer's Varieties, Tenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, where the National Theatre now stands. His success was instantaneous, and his services sought by many managers. In October, 1873, he made his first appearance in New York, at Tony Pastor's theatre, on the Bowery. There also he met Josie Granger, whom he subsequently married. Mr. Rooney's success in New York was phenomenal. His rough,

boisterous portrayal of Irish character pleased the patrons on the Bowery.

From the start he was a high salaried performer, his earnings from \$150 to \$600 per week, the latter figure being paid to him by J. H. Haverly for an engagement at San Francisco. He had a peculiar walk which had many imitators, and a rich brogue. He played a long engagement with Mr. Pastor and afterwards appeared at the Olympic Theatre. His most popular songs were "Pretty Peggy," "Dancing 'Round with Julia" and "Muldoon, the Solid Man." In 1878 he organized his own variety company, and during the season was managed by James Graves. From 1876 to 1880 he was managed by Harry Miner. From 1880 until 1884 he signed with managers as the leading feature. In 1884-85-86 he had his own company, touring the vaudeville theatres.

On August 26, 1886, he first appeared as a dramatic star in "Pat's Wardrobe," by Elliot Barnes, at Springfield, Mass., under the management of Fred Wilson. He continued to play in "Pat's Wardrobe" until the next season, when the piece was revised and renamed "Lord Rooney." Mr. Rooney always made money, was a liberal, whole-hearted fellow, but, like many others he had his faults. He married Josie Granger, then a widow, about seventeen years ago, by whom he had four children—three girls and one boy. His wife had one daughter, Katie, who was the soubrette of his companies for a number of years. Some time ago Katie Rooney married John Harding, Rooney's musical director. This enraged the stepfather, and the daughter and he became bitter enemies. Some months later, however, at Rochester, N. Y., they were reconciled. Mr. Rooney was a member of Lawrence Lodge, No. 65, B. P. O. E. His funeral, from his late residence, was under the auspices of Brooklyn Lodge of Elks. The pallbearers were male members of his company. He died March 31, 1892.

PRETTY PEGGY.

(Irish Song with Dance, by Pat Rooney.)
 To my darling I will always prove true,
 And look on her with a smile of love;
 Like a sunbeam, she's beautiful and bright,
 With eyes like the little stars above.

CHORUS.

She's the fairest in all creation,
 Pretty Peggy, charming creature,
 Pretty Peggy, darling loved one,
 Ah! she's like a little bird in the spring.

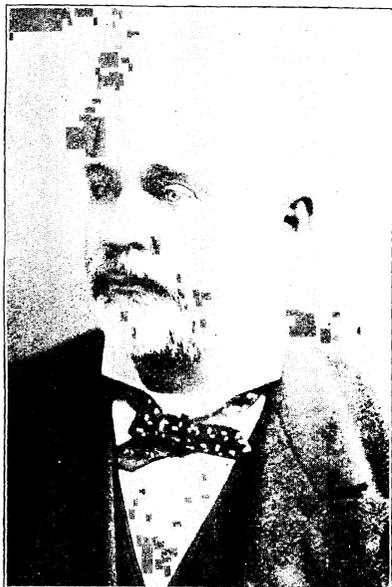
When you're in her company for a while,
 Just look at her curly jet-black hair!
 Her face is always brightened with a smile.
 Faith, none with my jewel can compare.

Chorus.—She's the fairest, etc.

The day is coming when I'll wed this pearl;
 The thought of it cheers me on my way;
 The bells will ring, and the colleens will sing,
 When she names the happy wedding day.

CHORUS.

(Dance.)



WILLIAM ("BILLY") BIRCH, the veteran minstrel, was born February 26, 1831, at Utica, N. Y., and made his first attempt at minstrelsy in 1844 in the town of New Hartford, N. Y., playing the bones with a company under the management of Ned Underhills' father. He next joined Raymond's Minstrels, and with them made his professional debut in 1846 at Stamford, Conn. At the conclusion of his engagement with this organization he joined Campbell's Minstrels, and later was a member of the Virginia Serenaders in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1850 he appeared in New York city with Fellows' Minstrels, then located at "444" Broadway, where he remained for one year. He then traveled with Eph. Horn, Wells & Briggs' Company for a while, and on his return to the city he became a member of Wood's Minstrels at 444 Broadway.

Following this engagement he made a trip through the West. Returning to the city, he joined Wood & Christy's Minstrels. After leaving them he entered into a co-partnership with Dick Sliter and Sam Wells and sailed to San Francisco, where he opened in 1851 at the Jenny Lind Theatre under the management of Tom Maguire. Mr. Birch remained in San Francisco for six years. On August 19, 1867, he was married, and on the following day took passage by steamer for New York on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama. The "Central America" was wrecked off Charleston, S. C., on September 12. Mr. Birch was picked up by the Norwegian bark "Ellen" and was taken in an exhausted condition to Norfolk, Va. From there he went to Baltimore, Md., where he performed in the Holliday Street Theatre for a week, giving negro specialties between the dramatic pieces; then went to New York city, joining Bryant's Minstrels. Later he organized Birch's Minstrels and opened in February, 1858, in Chicago, Ill. After a short season in that city the company located in St. Louis, Mo., where it continued until May 22, and then performed on Spaulding & Roger's steamboat "Banjo," going up the Mississippi as far as St. Paul, Minn., and thence to all of the principal towns en route to New Orleans, La. After this the company toured Missouri. Mr. Birch next became co-manager with Birch, Bowers & Fox's Minstrels, which opened September 6, 1858, in the Museum, St. Louis, Mo. The next company with which he was connected was Birch, Bowers & Co.'s Minstrels, which was organized in New York in February, 1859. After a short tour, lasting until April, the company reorganized and under the title of Birch & Donniker's Minstrels toured Canada, and then went to St. Louis, Mo., where the company opened a new opera house at Market and Fourth streets. After closing at that place Birch went on August 5, 1859, to California, where he successively managed Birch's Minstrels, Birch & Murphy's Minstrels, and Birch & Wells' Minstrels. Returning to New York, July 19, 1860, joined Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels, in Niblo's Saloon, for a brief season, and in November became co-manager of Birch &

Sharpley's Minstrels, opening at Jayne's Hall, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., November 19, and closing January 2, 1861. After playing for a brief time with Lloyd's Minstrels, and again with Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels, he, in conjunction with Ben Cotton, formed a company in April, 1862, with the intention of visiting Australia, but the project fell through, and Birch and Cotton sailed for California May 24. On their arrival in San Francisco they were at once engaged at Maguire's Opera House. In July they went to Sacramento, under Maguire's management, returning to San Francisco in September, and during the same month Birch and Cotton left and headed a minstrel company which toured the country towns. The company included O'Neill, Peel, Sam Wells and Abecco. On their return to San Francisco they appeared at Maguire's Opera House, at which they closed March, 1865, when the company again went traveling for three months. On their return to San Francisco they opened June 1 at Eureka Hall, under Maguire's management. The company was then known as the San Francisco Minstrels. During the same month Backus' Minstrels returned from Hong Kong, China, and with the Birch and Cotton party appeared on the 14th of that month at a benefit for Cotton. In the following year Wambold, Backus and Abecco became associated with Mr. Birch and as the San Francisco Minstrels opened September 15, 1864, at Eureka Hall, still under Maguire's direction. On January 21, 1865, the company was transferred to the Academy of Music, and at this house Bernard was with them. In March, 1865, Billy Birch, Charley Backus, D. S. Wambold and W. H. Bernard sailed for New York, arriving there April 5. On May 8, 1865, they opened at 585 Broadway, and as the San Francisco Minstrels they continued there successfully for seven years, closing April 27, 1872, when they went on tour. On August 26 following they opened at the St. James Theatre, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, where they continued until March 1, 1873, when they again went on tour. The season of 1873-4 the San Francisco Minstrels traveled. On September 3, 1874, the company opened San Francisco Minstrel Hall, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, which was especially built for them. They continued there until the close of the season 1882-3. On August 27, 1883, Mr. Birch opened the house as Billy Birch's Opera House. He was then the sole proprietor of the San Francisco Minstrels. On December 3 of that year J. H. Haverly became Mr. Birch's partner, and the house name was changed to Haverly's San Francisco Minstrel and Comedy Theatre. On the 29th of that month the San Francisco Minstrels closed as an organization. On April 10, 1884, a benefit organized by the B. P. O. Elks was tendered Mr. Birch at the Grand Opera House, New York city, the receipts amounting to \$2,400.

Early the following season Mr. Birch, in conjunction with Harry Kennedy, organized a company which was named Billy Birch's San Francisco Minstrels. The company toured the small towns around New York city until October 9, when it came to the Park Theatre, New York city, for two weeks to fill the time of Madame Janish, who was taken suddenly ill and obliged to close. Mr. Birch's company closed soon after this engagement. On November 9, 1886, he made his reappearance in New York city, playing with Dockstader's Minstrels. As a member of Frank Moran's Minstrels, he appeared at Tony Pastor's Theatre, New York, May 7, 1888. On March 28, 1889, he was given a benefit at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Birch & Moran's Minstrels opened the bill

and the receipts were \$700. After that time he played occasional dates up to three or four years before he ended his career, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he died on April 20, 1897, aged sixty-six years. He was buried from the Elks' Lodge room with ritualistic services by the order, and interment was in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. A wife and two sisters survived him.

Brother Birch was a member of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., and was buried by that lodge.

GIDEON'S BAND.

As sung by Billy Birch.

Oh! keep your hat upon your head,
 Oh! keep your hat upon your head,
 Oh! keep your hat upon your head,
 For you will want it when you're dead.

CHORUS.

If you belong to Gideon's band,
 Oh! here's my heart and here's my hand;
 If you belong to Gideon's band,
 We're hunting for a home.

Oh! keep your nose upon your face,
 Oh! keep your nose upon your face,
 Oh! keep your nose upon your face,
 For anywhere else 'tis out of place.

Chorus.

Oh! keep your pants upon your legs,
 Oh! keep your pants upon your legs,
 Oh! keep your pants upon your legs,
 That you may hang 'em on the golden pegs.

Chorus.

Oh! keep your shoes upon your feet,
 Oh! keep your shoes upon your feet,
 Oh! keep your shoes upon your feet,
 That you may walk in the golden street.

Chorus.

COLIN BURGESS, better known as "Cool" Burgess, was born in Yorkville, Ontario, on December 20, 1840, and evinced a talent for entertaining when he was a very small boy. He and "Johnny" F. Scholes used to give performances in the Burgess barn, and both of the youngsters could sing and dance very well. Young Burgess was put to work at the trade of carriage painter and decorator, but that sort of work was altogether too monotonous for the lad. He first appeared on the regular stage at the Royal Lyceum, Toronto; he blacked up for

the first time, carried a banner and appeared as a pickaninny in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The first experience he had on the road was when he was about eighteen years old, when he was with Den Thompson, Pat Redmond and others, and made a Canadian tour. This trip, however, only lasted two weeks.

He then went with Duprez & Green's Minstrels as end man, in 1863. The next season he, with Charlie Reynolds, Wattie Thomas and Bobby Newcomb, formed a troupe, and Jack Haverly was the advance agent. In 1864 Burgess & Haverly's Minstrels were organized, and the City Theatre, Toronto, was fitted up, and was known as The Melodeon. He subsequently made a long engagement with Hooley, of Brooklyn, playing in the Court Street Theatre there as early as 1864-5. He formed a minstrel company called Burgess, Hughes, Prendergast and Donniker's Minstrels, in 1866. The band lived about two seasons, and Cool Burgess drifted into the vaudevilles, John Stetson, of Boston, making him famous as the largest (then) salaried performer. In 1873 he went to Europe and engaged with Sam Hague's in Liverpool. Then went with Moore & Burgess at St. James Hall, London, and then visited all of the leading cities of Europe. His feature act was "Nicodemus Johnson," a song and dance. His shoes in this act did more work than his voice—they were three feet long. Returning from Europe, he toured Canada for many years. His songs were clean and genuinely humorous, and his acts, especially his "Nicodemus Johnson," unique and mirth-provoking.

He introduced the monologue form of entertainment on the minstrel stage. No one who ever saw him in the early seventies will ever forget the famous old minstrel's performance. His was a particularly funny make-up. It was grotesque in the extreme. None of the others who followed him were original in the matter of dress. A particularly laughable feature of his "uniform" was his shoes. They were nearly three feet long, and when he sat down and crossed his legs he would turn back his toes so that the toes of the wonderful shoes were almost at his elbow. Then he would place a lighted candle on the upturned sole and begin to read from a morning paper the account of some mirth-provoking incident. And his laugh! He has had imitators, but none of them ever had the rich, penetrating baritone that made him of such value to the profession of minstrel.

Burgess led the van of high-priced monologists of today. He received a weekly salary of \$350 when he was in the height of his career. He was a clever dancer, in addition to his other talents as a minstrel. He left the stage in about 1885. Like many others who have earned high salaries as entertainers, he was "a good fellow" while the money lasted, and it would have gone hard with him if he had not had a fond family to care for him in his declining years. For many years the old minstrel lived in Toronto quietly. Mr. Burgess married Miss Edna Stephenson Taylor, of Toronto, and there are four children surviving, Alexander W., proprietor of the Russell House, Toronto; Colin E., Mrs. J. D. Chapman and Mrs. J. D. Ford, of Toronto, with whom he had recently made his home.

He died of dropsy at Toronto, Can., October 20, 1905.

He claimed to have "discovered" George Primrose, when the latter was a "bell-hop" in the Tecumseh House, London, Ont., and he also induced J. H. Haverly to embark in the minstrel business.

Cool Burgess was one of the early "Jolly Corks," and joined the New York Elks (single organization), being initiated January 23, 1870, and was No. 160 on the membership roll.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE
NICODEMUS JOHNSON.

(Written by J. B. Murphy.)

As Sung by Cool Burgess.

O, white folks, listen to me now,
And what I'm gwine to tell you;
It's all about my name and occupation.
I is away from ole Virginy State,
De best in all de nation.
Oh, oh, oh! I is Nicodemus Johnson.

My master was a Union man,
And didn't like secession,
And so he had to leabe de ole plantation;
But still I thought to stay behind
It would be an aggravation,
Oh, oh, oh! to Nicodemus Johnson.

I'm glad de war am through,
And peace in all de nation,
I'll go back to Dixie Land and stay dere,
'Case I isn't any contraband,
But I like de ole plantation,
Oh, oh, oh! dat's Nicodemus Johnson.

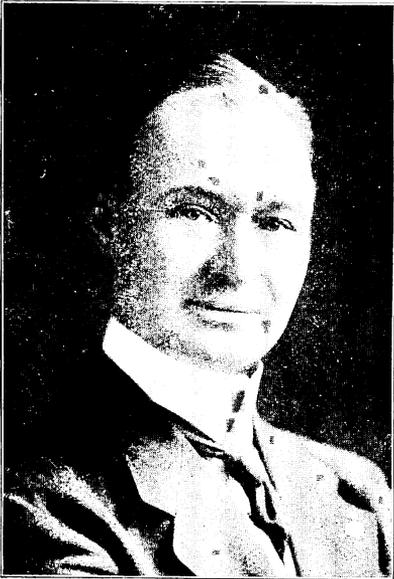


JOHN F. POOLE was born in Dublin, Ireland, on June 10, 1833. He came to this country when he was twelve years old, and graduated from St. John's College, New York city. He began his career as a clerk in an office, where he remained until thirty years old, when he embarked in the theatrical business, of which he made a signal success. He began by writing songs and one-act plays or sketches. His best known song was "Finnegan's Wake," and one of his sketches was "Shin Fane," which also obtained considerable popularity. With Thomas Donnelly he formed a partnership in 1864 and opened a variety show at No. 37 Bowery, New York. Early in the seventies he and Donnelly secured control of the Olympic Theatre, 625 Broadway, New York, and for a long time they ran there one of the best variety shows in the city. He was the first manager to pay variety performers large salaries. After Col. "Jim" Fiske's death, the Grand Opera House, which he had controlled, had had a number of tenants, none of whom could make it pay. Finally, in 1876, Poole & Donnelly secured a lease of the house from the

Erie Railroad Company at a very moderate figure. They inaugurated the popular price system and almost from the very start were successful. Donnelly died in 1880, and his widow continued as Mr. Poole's partner until 1882, when they separated on account of some disagreement. Mr. Poole then formed a partnership with E. G. Gilmore and took Niblo's Garden. They remained together there until 1886, when Mr. Poole withdrew and took the lease of the house from the Erie Railroad Company at a very moderate figure. They inaugurated the popular price system and almost from the very start were successful. Donnelly died in 1880, and his widow continued as Mr. Poole's partner until 1882, when they separated on account of some disagreement. Mr. Poole then formed a partnership with E. G. Gilmore and took Niblo's Garden. They remained together there until 1886, when Mr. Poole withdrew and took the lease of St. Ann's church property, in Eighth street, near Broadway. This he altered into a playhouse, which he called Poole's Theatre, but which was later known as the Eighth Street Theatre. He managed this house until 1889, when he retired from active business. It is a coincidence that it was in old St. Ann's church his wedding occurred thirty-seven years before he owned it. Among the actors who were brought out by Mr. Poole and afterwards attained fame were Gus Williams, Francis Wilson, Sol Smith Russell, and Louis and Alice Harrison. He was one of the founders of the Actors' Fund, and an early Elk, and he was noted in the profession for his charities. Many an old actor has spent a summer vacation at Poole's villa. He died at his villa on Emmons avenue, at Sheepshead Bay, Long Island, N. Y., on Sunday, July 16, 1893, in his fifty-ninth year. His funeral was from St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church, at Sheepshead Bay, Long Island, N. Y. Interment was at Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother Poole was an early Elk, being initiated into the New York Elks (single organization) on March 7, 1868, being No. 11 on the membership roll.

CHARLES W. YOUNG was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 3, 1854. He began his theatrical career as a basket boy in the old Palace Varieties of that city at the close of the Civil War; was advanced to call boy and assistant "props," and on account of his attentiveness at the bedside of Billy Holmes, the great comic singer, who died of yellow fever in 1866, he became a great favorite with the house staff. He was apprentice boy to Tim Woodruff, the old-time minstrel, and made his first appearance as an entertainer by dancing the "Essence of Old Virginy" at a benefit given to Woodruff at the Palace Varieties, in Cincinnati, in 1867. Shortly afterwards, Billy Allen, the great jig dancer, was taken sick, and Mr. Young, then known as "Master Charley," took his place as the Butcher Boy in the "Challenge Dance."



Dan Bryant witnessed this performance, and was so impressed with his work as a dancer that he persuaded J. K. Emmett to take lessons from Young.

Emmett did so, was an apt pupil and rewarded his instructor afterwards by securing many good engagements for him after he had finished his apprenticeship with Woodruff. In 1868-69 he doubled up with Billy Reed and did songs and dances after the style of Hogan and Hughes; they played with Tim Woodruff and Chris. Ransom at fairs through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, under canvas, giving from ten to eighteen shows a day. They went South, playing the different variety houses in that section, and after a successful year at New Orleans they separated. Young then joined Sam Stickney's Monster Curriculum in 1871. In 1872 he joined and made a hit with Denier's "Humpty Dumpty" company. In 1873 he doubled up with Joe A. Gulick, the comic singer, and again went South. At the breaking out of the yellow fever in that year they were playing an engagement in Little Rock, Ark., at George Wild's Varieties, and Gulick, fearing the fever, left Young and went to Memphis, while Young went to Shreveport, La., just in time to be quarantined. Ten weeks later he left that point with Barnum & Older's Circus, for a trip through Texas, and James McIntyre (later McIntyre & Heath) and Young were the minstrel features with the circus concert. In 1874 he worked with Dick Clark, one of the Clark Brothers—the famous Giant song and dance team of Kelly & Leon's Minstrels—and finished that season with Arnold Brothers' Combination, playing ten weeks through New England, and twenty-one weeks at the Parisian Varieties, on Sixteenth street, near Broadway, New York city. In 1875, one afternoon, as Tony Pastor was going into his new theatre on Broadway, he received a telegram from Charles L. Davis and John Fielding, at Albany, N. Y., saying: "Sheppard and Whiting disappointed; send us a comedian at once." Young was standing near by. Pastor said: "Charlie, will you go to Albany and open to-night?" Young looked at Tony and said: "It is now two o'clock: do you think I can make it if I walk?" Tony laughed and handed Young a ten-dollar bill. Young went to Albany for five nights, and remained sixty-six weeks, "Razor Jim" and "Flewy-Flewy" being such hits that he was known as "Flewy, or the Funny Old Gal," for many years. On December 19, 1875, he joined New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, and has remained in continuous good standing therein ever since, still retains his first receipt for dues, as good as new, and is now the ninth oldest living member of No. 1 in good standing. In August, 1876, he was a member of the company when the doors of Shelby's Terrace Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y., were closed for the last time. He went from Buffalo to Cincinnati, and was the first negro comedian to appear at Heuck's Hall, Thirteenth and Vine streets, that city, and remained in that city, at Heuck's Wood's and the National Theatres, during the seasons of 1877-78, and spoke the first line on the stage at Grieff's Hall, later known as the Vine Street Opera House.

In 1879 he went to Leadville, Colo., with a big New York company, and finished that season with Charles Shay's Quinquiplexal Company. In 1880 he joined hands with Sage Richardson, and made a decided hit at the Howard Theatre, Boston; Grand Central, Philadelphia; and Emmett's Academy of Music, Chicago, that they were selected from a list of names of some fifty teams to join the New York Celebrities for the remainder of that season.

The following season of 1881 they joined Happy Cal Wagner's Minstrels, but after ten weeks joined Snelbecker's Majestics. Richardson went to California for his health, and later died there. Young then joined Billy Rice and R. M.

Hooley's Minstrels, and finished that season with the Barber Brothers, late of Haverly's Minstrels. In 1882 Young joined J. H. Haverly's Minstrels and remained with that organization for two seasons. In 1884 he deserted minstrelsy for farce comedy and was engaged by J. M. Hill for Murray & Murphy's company in "Our Irish Visitors," playing the Dude with that organization for six seasons. On May 1, 1890, he married Jennie May Hubbard, at Pittsburg, Pa. The season of 1890-91 he starred in "A Soap Bubble." Was with Wm. A. Brady and Bobby Gaylor in "Sport McAllister," seasons of 1892-93. Joined hands with Chas. A. Mason in 1894, playing vaudeville, then with Gus Hill's New York Stars, and then with Herbert Cawthorne's "A Cork Man" company, until the close of that season, when he and Mason separated. Young went with "The Sidewalks of New York" company for the seasons of 1896-97; then with Wm. A. Brady's "In a Big City" company, in 1898; with Ward & Vokes' "The Governor" company in 1899. Season of 1900 he was with Davis & Kehoe; in 1901 with Charles Frohman's Edna May Company; in 1902 with Geo. M. Cohan's "The Governor's Son" company; in 1903 with Nellie McHenry's "M'liss" company; and the season of 1904-05 was featured by Percy G. Williams in "Deserted at the Altar," a melodramatic production. After thirty-seven years of theatrical life, he retired to become the manager of the Clementine Bath Company, at Mount Clemens, Mich., where he has made his home for a number of years. Finding this position too confining, he entered the health and accident insurance business for Charles A. White, P. E. R., of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., where he is engaged at the present time.

Mr. Young is the ninth oldest living member of New York Lodge of Elks, a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and one of the pioneers of the colony of actors at Mount Clemens, Mich.

FUNNY OLD GAL.

(As sung by Charles W. Young—in fact, sung by everybody.)

I'm a funny old gal and I take things cool;
 The people all say that I'm an old fool,
 But they may all laugh and chaff at my pate,
 I'm a funny old gal from old Ca'lina state.

CHORUS.

Then all of you sing for this funny old gal,
 All of you sing for this funny old gal,
 All of you sing, and don't you be too late,
 For this funny old gal from South Ca'lina state.

T'other day, while walking in the street,
 Some naughty little boy says, "How's your poor feet?"
 I hit him with my cane, and then we had a tussle,
 And I found all of the sawdust coming out of my bustle.

Chorus.—Then all of you sing, etc.

Oh, I've been married many a time;
 Of husbands I have had just nine;
 I always done my best for my husbands, don't you see?
 But none of them ever done much for me.

Chorus.—Then all of you sing, etc.



THOMAS LESTER DONNELLY was born in London, England, on December 25, 1832. When he was twenty-one years old, he started in the theatrical life, and during the ensuing two years played the provincial circuit, his line being that of Irish low comedy, in which he was particularly good. He opened in this country in Wood's Cincinnati Theatre, in 1855, under the stage name of Thomas Lester, having as associates James W. Collier, who was associated with one of the Union Square Theatre companies, and for years a sterling actor; John Mathews, who won notoriety in connection with the Booth-Lincoln tragedy; T. B. McDonough, the veteran manager, and others well known. Mr. Donnelly was then slight and handsome, and full of life and fun. He kept his audiences in a continuous roar, and bade fair to become an actor of note.

But he was never satisfied with subordinate position, and even as early as that date yearned for the responsibilities and profits of management. Having accumulated some means, he put a company on the Western circuit and traveled two years, after which he came to New York. After a year of comedy with that prince of jesters, George L. Fox, Mr. Donnelly joined the Worrell Sisters, and played with them several years, making pronounced hits in parts where he could use his rich voice, but more especially in broad burlesques in which he impersonated female character. In 1866 he had become quite stout, and still being one of the jolly dogs, he never failed to bring down the house, with whom he took extraordinary liberties. He was an unchallenged favorite, and did pretty much as he pleased. With Sophie Worrell (afterwards Mrs. George S. Knight) he sang duets and danced comic dances, his fine baritone affording a strong relief to that lady's delicious soprano. He remained with the Worrells several years, and in 1867, having made money, he took the Brooklyn Olympic, a variety house, which he operated successfully for eight years.

In 1876 his old friend, John F. Poole, an author of repute, proposed that they should lease the Grand Opera House, on Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street. They formed a partnership, having an old friend, William McCoy, as treasurer, leased the dramatic elephant and put it on its legs. Other managers laughed at their folly. The new firm lowered prices and catered for the West Side, and they were successful almost from the start, and the laughing managers were glad to revive their drooping fortunes by a "few weeks at the Grand Opera House." Mr. Donnelly there developed an extraordinary talent for business, and on the books of the firm were the names of Lester Wallack, E. Booth, J. Jefferson, Modjeska, Clara Morris, McKee Rankin, the Union Square Theatre Company, Rice's Troupe, and all the best stars and companies of the lyric stage as well. The partnership between Poole and Donnelly was of the friendliest nature. The two were inseparable, and as fond of each other as men can be. Many years ago Mr. Donnelly married Miss Sallie Williams, a young actress, who, as his

widow, survived him, as well as two sons and two daughters. His death occurred at his home in New York city, on Saturday, July 3, 1880, at 6:30 p. m., aged forty-eight years. The funeral services were held in the church of St. Vincent de Paul, on Twenty-third street, New York, on Wednesday, July 7, 1880, at 10 a. m. Interment was at the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Donnelly joined the New York Elks (single organization), November 13, 1868, being No. 53 on the membership roll.

ARTHUR COLEMAN MORELAND was born in the city of New York on November 12, 1847. He was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York—then called the "Free Academy."

He ran away from home in 1862, went down south to Louisiana, to New Orleans. The Varieties Theatre was closed; Butler was in charge of the city. Moreland "joined out" in the war, bought himself a horse, a horse-pistol, a canteen and a pocket compass and started up the Mississippi valley, and at Donaldsonville, La., enlisted in the 6th Louisiana Infantry, and he was an aide on General Braxton Bragg's staff at Ft. Smith, Ark., at the time that he (Moreland) was captured, paroled and released.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He began his career in the theatrical profession on the night that Lincoln was shot—April 14, 1865—at the Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., as Gaspar, in "The Lady of Lyons," then under the management of Everett & Van Arnin. On May 6, 1865, he sailed for England, and played a seventeen weeks' engagement in stock at Sadler's Wells, London, under the management of Mr. Edgar. He returned to America in 1866 and opened with Lotta at Wallack's Theatre, New York, in "Little Nell" and "The Marchioness." The season of 1866-7 he went to St. Louis and opened with Ben De Bar's company. The season of 1867-68 he went to the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, to play in stock. Then he went to California, early in 1869, and came back to Chicago and played with Edwin Adams at the Crosby Opera House. Thence to the Louisville Opera House, in the stock company under Harry Bates' management, where he remained until the spring of 1870, when he played the spring season of 1870 at the National Theatre, Cincinnati, O., under the management of R. E. J. Miles. The season of 1871-2 he did "jobbing" around New York. At the close of the season of 1872 he joined Johnny Thompson's company, playing "On Hand" and "Dixie," and remained as the manager of that company until the summer of 1874. The season of 1874-75-76 he was stage manager of Donnelly's Olympic Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y. On August 7, 1876, he opened with Hooley's Minstrels, Chicago, as interlocutor, and then doubled up with John Hart, playing variety dates until 1877. He then went to California with Maguire's Minstrels, and opened



with Billy Emerson in 1877, and remained with him until November, 1877, when he went to the Adelphi Theatre and then the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, Cal. In 1878 he came back east as the ringmaster with Forepaugh's Circus; then he opened in Chicago at the then New Chicago Theatre (now the Olympic), under the management of "Long John" Allen. He then played the variety theatres with Hart. Returning to New York, Moreland was then stage manager for Harry Miner's Bowery Theatre. From there he played Hyde & Behman's Brooklyn house, then went to the London Theatre, on the Bowery. He opened the season of 1880 with the San Francisco Minstrels, New York city, and remained with that organization until the last curtain fell, early in 1884. On March 31 he made his re-entree on the legitimate stage as Bonneau, in "The Pavements of Paris," and the "Random Shot," at the Grand Opera House, Newark, N. J., for one week, then to the Fourteenth Street Theatre for the remainder of that season. In the fall of 1884 he opened at the London Theatre, on the Bowery, and remained there until the end of the season of 1884-85. The season of 1885-86 he was in the Harrigan Stock Company, opening at the Park Theatre (now the Herald Square), New York, and played that season out with the company. Then, from August, 1886, to May, 1889, he was with Dockstader's Minstrels, New York, and during that time he also toured the country from Maine to California. A part of the season of 1889-90 he went with Barry



& Fay in "McKenna's Flirtation," and "The Pembertons," under the management of J. M. Hill. The season of 1891 he commenced with "The High Roller," then with "Blue Jeans," from September, 1891, to December, 1892, at which time he became blind, and gave up his professional life. He began the publication of the *Elks-Antler* in July, 1895, and has continued as its Editor and Publisher up to the present time.

He was initiated in San Francisco, Cal., Lodge, No. 3, on March 20, 1877, and was elected Exalted Ruler of the same lodge on November 2, 1877; affiliated with New York Lodge No. 1, September 25, 1879, and was elected Exalted Ruler of New York Lodge on January 18, 1881, and served in that capacity until November, 1886.

He was elected Grand Secretary, December 11, 1881, serving until July, 1890; Chairman Committee on Work and Ritual, 1894-95-96; Chairman Special Committee on Work and Ritual, 1897-98; Chairman Committee on Constitution, 1898-99; Chairman Press Committee, 1900-1907, inclusive; Judiciary Committee, Dallas Session, 1908; Committee on Preservation of Elk, Los Angeles, 1909.

He was the author of the Funeral Ritual of 1883, still in use; author of Rituals of 1884 and 1885; originator of the membership card, 1886, and originator of the idea of placing the flag on the altar, 1896.

COOL WHITE, whose right name was John Hodges, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1821, and from his infancy evinced a great love for the stage, and in his youthful days he never missed an opportunity of visiting the theatres. His first venture in the dramatic field was the organizing of the Connor Dramatic Association, and afterwards became a member of the Shakespeare Dramatic Association. In 1836 he was a member of a dramatic company under management of Falconbridge, the humorist. Mr. White made his first appearance with this company as Christopher Strop, in the "Pleasant Neighbors," at Carlisle, Pa., remaining with the company one season. In 1838 he made his first appearance at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, Pa., singing Ethiopian songs between the pieces, making his first appearance in an original song written by himself, entitled "Who's Dat Nigger Dar a-Peeing?" in which he achieved a decided success. From that time on he was considered quite a card, and was eagerly sought for to appear at all benefits. In 1839 he played a star engagement at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, Md., opening as Snowball (a dandy negro servant) in a piece written by himself, entitled "The Fall of Babylon; or, The Servant Turned Master." From then until 1842 he played various engagements, as the representative of dandy negroes. In 1842 he appeared at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, as Fancy Cool, in Silas S. Steele's burlesque, "Philadelphia Assurance." Barney Williams, who was a member of the stock, was the Nibble (Meddle), and with Mr. White shared the honors of the piece. In 1843 he organized the Virginia Serenaders, being the second band of minstrels ever organized. After playing the large cities and making a circuit of the Eastern states, the company disbanded. The Serenaders were reorganized, with Eph Horn, Dave Bowers, Dan. Kelly, J. Moran, and Cool White, and gave performances under the large canvas of Raymond & Waring's Menagerie. Becoming tired of traveling over rough roads on tops of cages, Mr. White left the menagerie and joined Robinson & Eldred's Circus and traveled with them through the South. Returning as far north as Lynchburg, Va., he organized another minstrel troupe called the Sable Melodists, and was very successful with them through the South and West. He next took the stage management of Sliter's Empire Minstrels, remaining with them four years. Mr. White then traveled with Spaulding & Rogers' Circus as a Shakesperian clown, and he remained with them two seasons. He next organized Mason's Metropolitan Serenaders, and remained with them until the company disbanded. He then joined Dumbolton's Minstrels, remaining one season, at the expiration of which time he accepted an offer from S. S. Sanford, and took the management of Sanford's Opera Company. It was during his management of this company that John Brougham made his trip from New York to Philadelphia, playing both cities the same night. The thought at once struck Mr. White to burlesque the feat, which he did by



getting up the "Wheelbarrow Excursion," the company performing a burlesque on John Brougham's "Pocahontas," at Odd Fellows Hall, West Philadelphia, in the early evening, at the conclusion of which performance the company were conveyed in wheelbarrows (in the Indian costumes) to Sanford's Opera House, Philadelphia, a distance of two and a half miles, in seventeen minutes. The streets through which this odd procession passed were literally packed with people. Arriving at the opera house, the company again played the burlesque, Mrs. White appearing as King Pow-hat-ann. The performance was followed by a supper, at which the entire Philadelphia press was represented. During Mr. White's engagement with Mr. Sanford he received many tempting offers and appeared with Sniffins at 444 Broadway, next at Wood's Marble Building, 561-563 Broadway, with Wood's Minstrels, then at Niblo's Saloon and then George Christy's Minstrels. He next was manager of Lloyd's Minstrels and after that Mr. White turned his attention to the drama, the war excitement proving too strong to make the minstrel profession a paying business at that time. The next season (1864-65) he was stage manager of Wood's Minstrel Hall, 514 Broadway. Between 1865 and 1870 he was stage manager and interlocutor at Hooley's Minstrel Theatre, at Court and Montague streets, Brooklyn, N. Y. He appeared also in Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels on the Bowery.

He remained with Mr. Hooley about six years and then, in company with another black-face comedian named Prendergast, started a minstrel show, which was unsuccessful. About 1883 Mr. Hooley met White in New York city, distributing "hangers" and show lithographs for a living. "Uncle Dick" brought White to Chicago and made him his stage manager, which position he held for the balance of his career.

Cool White had been twice married. He married Mrs. W. M. Foster, after her divorce from Mr. Foster. Her maiden name was Eliza F. Bonnet. She was born in Pittsburg, Pa., of French parents. His second wife died several years before his death. He died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, Thursday night, April 23, 1891. The funeral was under the auspices of the Elks, and was held from their lodge rooms over Hooley's Theatre. The services were conducted by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, chaplain of the lodge. No relatives survived him except his stepson, Eddie White. Interment was in Elks' Rest, Mount Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago.

Cool White was the founder and organizer of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he was one of the early members of the mother lodge, founded in New York city in 1868. White's name heads the list in the original dispensation, and following are the names of Fayette Welch, Billy Rice, "Nick" Norton, "Little Mac," Dr. Simon Quinlin, John B. Jeffery and others.

THE CARS ARE ON THE TRACK.

(As sung by Cool White.)

When I was a little nig, at home I wouldn't stay;
 I left my Alabama hut, to travel far away;
 I left my lovely Sally dear, I never may come back;
 I know she sits and thinks of me when the cars are on the track.

CHORUS.

Then good-bye, Sally dear,
 I never may come back;
 I know she sits and thinks of me—
 The cars are on the track.

My Sally was a charming girl, she dressed so neat and gay;
 She used to sing and laugh with me, for her I used to play.
 When I think of Sally dear, it causes me to sigh;
 She used to laugh right in my face, and then burst out and cry.
 Chorus.—Then good-bye, Sally dear, etc.

I wish that I was back again, in my little hut;
 I'd lead a life of ecstasy, never to be forgot;
 I'd sit alone with Sally dear, and never let her sigh;
 I'd wipe away the starting tear, and never let her cry.
 Chorus.—Then good-bye, Sally dear, etc.

ARCHIE HUGHES, the veteran minstrel performer, was born in East Albany, N. Y., in 1828. The minstrel's parents were of Hibernian extraction. They lived in East Albany, where young Archie was born. Archie, when he became old enough to work, was apprenticed to a barber. There he acquired a dexterity at blacking boots which later in life held him in good stead. Becoming tired of his tonsorial employer, he sold lemons, and afterward graduated to a runner for a Hudson river steamboat. Before the war and at the time of Archie's connection with the steamboat business, much competition was carried on between several of the big steamship companies whose boats ran from Albany to New York. Passengers in those days were transported free, given a good dinner, and in case they protested against the quality of the food, a bottle of wine and unlimited cigars were thrown in.



Archie, during the trip to New York, was wont to occupy his time in blacking the boots and polishing the shoes of the passengers. He made his first appearance with E. P. Christy in Philadelphia.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the conditions under which Minstrel Hughes made his debut. "Jack" Herman (Simonson) is the authority for the statement that Archie made his first appearance with a side show of Forepaugh's circus in Philadelphia. He made his first appearance on the minstrel stage in Philadelphia—at just what date cannot be determined, but he was performing as a dancer in Sam Sanford's company there in March, 1859, and he probably remained there until 1861. In September, 1862, when Richard M.

Hooley opened his opera house in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Hughes was one of that company, and he continued there until the season of 1864-65, when he joined Wood's Minstrels, New York, performing in what was afterwards the Theatre Comique of that city. He rejoined Mr. Hooley in Brooklyn on September 21, 1867, and when Mr. Hooley opened the Seventh Street Opera House in Philadelphia on September 7, 1868, Mr. Hughes was transferred to that house. The speculation, however, did not prove a profitable one, and the theatre was closed on October 17 of that same year. The company went to Hooley's Opera House, transformed from the old Odeon, Williamsburg, L. I., where Archie Hughes was one of the end-men. When Hooley opened the Globe Theatre, Chicago, July 22, 1872, Mr. Hughes went there. The season closed August 17, the company going on tour, and returned to Brooklyn in time to open the regular season. He continued there until November 22, 1875, when he left, and Dave Reed supplied his place. After that time he confined his efforts principally to the variety stage. His last season was on the road with M. B. Leavitt's Gigantean Minstrels, and it was while playing with this company at Buffalo, N. Y., that his end came, he dying suddenly in that city on October 17, 1881, aged fifty-three years. The remains were shipped to New York city and interment was made in Brooklyn, N. Y. He left surviving him a widow, now residing at Canarsie, L. I., N. Y.

Hughes was an early Elk, being No. 18 on the membership roll of the single organization, initiated March 22, 1868.



JOHN QUEEN (right name McQueeney) was born in St. Albans, Vt., November 19, 1843, and began his professional career as a clog and jig dancer with Morris Brothers, Pell & Trowbridge's Minstrels, in Boston, Mass. In conjunction with R. M. Carroll he was among the first seen in a double clog dance. He traveled through the country, performing in variety theatres and with minstrel troupes. He played in New York with the San Francisco Minstrels a couple of seasons, and at Tony Pastor's Theatre for about the same time. In company with John Hart, Ad. Ryman and Charles Morris, he managed a minstrel troupe on tour. He was engaged at the Theatre Comique, New York, under Josh Hart's management, and when Harrigan & Hart succeeded that management, Mr. Queen was engaged by them and continued in their

company until his death. He played Mrs. Dublin in the entire "Mulligan series" of plays, and acted two or three character parts in "Cordelia's Aspirations." It was while he was associated with the San Francisco Minstrels in New York that he first became acquainted with Billy West, formed a partnership with him, and they first appeared together as the team of Queen & West in a sketch called "Corporal Jim and I."

He made his last appearance on the stage December 21, 1883. He had as

partners R. M. Carroll, and was then known as Carroll & Queen; afterwards doubled up with Bill West, and they were known as Queen & West: and later doubled up with Frank Kerns. He died of softening of the brain, in New York city, February 11, 1884, aged forty years. He was an early "Cork" and No. 111 on the membership roll of the Elks (single organization); initiated September 12, 1869; advanced December 12, 1871: and was buried by the order on February 13, 1884, in the Elks' Rest, Cemetery of the Evergreens, Brooklyn, N. Y.



QUIT DAT TICKLING ME.

As sung with great success by Queen & West (and Chevers & Kennedy)—Originally sung by Cogill & Cooper.

Sam.

T'other night, while at the ball,
The Darkies all, both great and small—
Then it was I had no care,
I was with my Rosa fair.

Rosa.

The Darkies they did dance and sing;
They made the bones and banjo ring.
Then 'twas up with Sam and me;
They couldn't let this Darkie be.

Chorus.

Sam. Stop that music!

Rosa. Let me be!

Don't you see it tickles me?

Sam. First it's heel and then it's toe.

Rosa. Yes; I'm always on the go.

Both. White folks, don't you pity me?—

They can't let this Darkie be.

Sam. I'm in love with Rosa fair,
She picks cotton over there.
Her nose is flat and her lips hang down,
She's the prettiest girl in town.

Rosa. When we out a-walking go,
The Darkies they do stare us so.
This it is that troubles me;
They can't let this Darkie be.

Chorus.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

Sam. T'other night, while at the ball,
The Darkies all, both great and small—
Then it was I had no care,
I was with my Rosa fair.

Rosa. The Darkies they did dance and sing;
They made the bones and banjo ring.
Then 'twas up with Sam and me;
They couldn't let this Darkie be.
Chorus.

QUIT DAT TICKLING ME.

As sung with great success by Queen & West (and Chevers & Kennedy)—
Originally sung by Cogill & Cooper.

I'se done put down de banjo, and from de cabin flew,
To meet you here dis ebenin' to dance and sing wid you;
Oh, Eph, I'm glad to meet you, to help you sing and dance,
To see you throw that foot of yours, an' cut de pigeon's wing.

CHORUS.

Oh, quit dat ticklin' me; oh, quit dat ticklin' me;
Oh, quit dat ticklin' me; go 'way an' let me be.
Oh, quit dat ticklin' me; oh, quit dat ticklin' me;
Oh, quit dat ticklin' me; go 'way an' let me be.

I love you in de ebenin', I love you in de morn;
I love you in de kitchen, and when I'm hoein' corn.
Oh, come here to me, Ephraim; I love you as my life;
We'll get married right away, and den I'll be your wife.
Oh, quit, etc.

Liza, fix de kitchen; put de pans away,
Drive de dog out ob de house; I ain't got long to stay.
Ole massa an' ole missus, dey don't set us free;
I'se de mistress ob dis house, an' you belong to me.
Oh, quit, etc.

Come to me, my Liza Jane; Liza, git up an' git;
Take de cabin in de lane, and we'll be happy yet.
Ephraim, get your banjo, and bring de fiddle, too;
Quit dat, Ephraim, ticklin' me, and I'll quit ticklin' you.
Oh, quit, etc.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE

SOLE PROPRIETOR..... Mr. J. W. LINGARD
Stage Manager..... Mr. N. E. Clarke
Treasurer..... Mr. Jua. L. Cinto

Doors open at half-past six. Performance will commence at half past seven.
This Establishment does NOT Advertise in the N. Y. Herald.

BENEFIT

OF THE
PERFORMERS AND EMPLOYEES
OF
BUTLER'S FAMOUS TROUPE

Who suffered by the late Fire at the American Theatre,

444

BROADWAY.

THE GREATEST COMBINATION

Ever Effected!

BUTLER'S FAMOUS TROUPE

And The NEW BOWERY THEATRE COMPANY
On the same Evening.

An Efficient Orchestra of 50 Performers, under the direction of **DAVID BRAHAM.**

Tuesday Even'g, Feb. 27, 1866,

Will be presented CHARLEY WHITE'S original Farce, entitled the

Mischievous Nigger!

Antony Brown, a Madcap Nigger..... Charley White (Col. Platter, a Mad Old Genl..... A. Clewford
Miss J. Pison, a French Barber..... C. B. Reynolds Mrs. Horton, a Widow, Mother of the Troop, Mrs. Brown
Henry White, King of the Boarders..... T. H. Bigger Fanny Tibbs, a Mad Nigger..... Miss Annie Grant

OVERTURE..... **ORCHESTRA**
FANCY WALTZ..... **MISS MARY GORENFLO**

Ole Bull in a Tight Place

JOHNNY THOMPSON, FRANK KERNS, W. F. BIRD, and J. MORRISSEY.
MILITARY MEDITATION..... MISS FLORENCE WELLS
NOVG AND DANCE..... MASTER MORRISSEY

SHOWMAN'S DIFFICULTIES

Two Travelling Artists, in hot hot..... Charley White and Johnny Thompson
Audience..... Frank Kerns, Andy Leavitt, Morning, and Cook

TERPSICHOIRE

BY MESSRS LEEZE SCHULTZE, MELLIE FLORA, FLORENCE WELLS, EMMA ROSS, VIVO
FARRAND, MARY GORENFLO, ANIELA GORENFLO, LUCY CLINETOP, SALLIE
CLINETOP, MARIE LORENZA, ELIA MORLEY, SALLIE LOUDEN, and MARIE WELLS

SAWFO SOLO..... **JOHNNY THOMPSON**
WALK-ROUND MEDLEY..... **MISS VIVO FARRAND**

The Two Johnsons

Johnson No. 1..... Frank Kerns Johnson No. 2..... Johnny Thompson
Patrols to both..... Charley White and Andy Leavitt

SONG..... **MISS FANNY FORRESTER**
BOUQUET WALTZ..... **MISS EMMA ROSS**
Double Song & Dance..... Johnny Thompson & Frank Kerns
MUSICALS..... **MESSESS LUCY & SALLIE CLINETOP**

RED HOT!
NEW PLANTATION DANCE.
CHARLEY WHITE, FRANK KERNS, JOHNNY THOMPSON, A. LEAVITT, J. MORRISSEY,
W. F. BIRD, and J. MYERS.

STYLLIENNE I

BY MESSRS LEEZE SCHULTZE, MELLIE FLORA, FLORENCE WELLS, EMMA ROSS, VIVO
FARRAND, MARY GORENFLO, ANIELA GORENFLO, LUCY CLINETOP, SALLIE
CLINETOP, MARIE LORENZA, ELIA MORLEY, SALLIE LOUDEN, and MARIE WELLS

OVERTURE..... **ORCHESTRA**

TRIAL BY BATTLE!

OR, HEAVEN DEFEND THE RIGHT.
Heard..... Mr. Wright
Judge..... Mr. G. W. Thompson
Prosecution..... Mr. DeWitt
Defense..... Mr. DeWitt
Witnesses..... Mr. DeWitt
Judge..... Mr. DeWitt
Witnesses..... Mr. DeWitt
Judge..... Mr. DeWitt
Witnesses..... Mr. DeWitt

FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF Mr. G. C. HORFACE

Doors open at half-past six. Performance will commence at half past seven.

WEISIGER HALL
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB 23, '71
ENTIRE CHANCE OF PROGRAMME.
SARGENT'S GREAT VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.
From the National Theatre, Cincinnati.
H. J. SARGENT..... Stage Manager J. H. Herbin..... Treasurer
Thos. Warwood..... Leader of Orchestra Duke Leslie..... Musician
Oscar Warden..... Bupt. of Cololum Lights | W. T. King..... Agent

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES assemble nightly to witness the wonderful performance of the GREAT
CONGRUATION OF ARTISTS, who are selected each the their
INDIVIDUAL EXCELLENCE and
UNEQUALLED TALENT.
Frequent Reception of the Great
Kiralfy Troupe.
The Industrious and Accomplished
RICE SISTERS
Receiving with Thousands of Applause
Our Trio of Comic Vocalists,
VIVIAN, WILLIAMS AND CARLETON
JENNIE BENSON, the great Clog Dancer a Decided Success.
KYNCK & SMITH, MORRISSEY & SMERSON, J. W. WARD & OSCAR WILSON
The people delighted over the appearance of
PRINCE SADI D'JALMA
LOOK at the **CLUSTER OF NOVELTIES**
Programme for this Evening.

THE TWO POMPEYS!
The performance to commence with the star-studded cast which, entitled,
The Two Pompeys!
The people delighted over the appearance of
PRINCE SADI D'JALMA
LOOK at the **CLUSTER OF NOVELTIES**
Programme for this Evening.

MAGYAR OSARDAS
The people delighted over the appearance of
PRINCE SADI D'JALMA
LOOK at the **CLUSTER OF NOVELTIES**
Programme for this Evening.

GUS WILLIAMS!
The people delighted over the appearance of
PRINCE SADI D'JALMA
LOOK at the **CLUSTER OF NOVELTIES**
Programme for this Evening.

THE RIGL'S POSES DE GRACE!
The people delighted over the appearance of
PRINCE SADI D'JALMA
LOOK at the **CLUSTER OF NOVELTIES**
Programme for this Evening.

PRINCE SADI D'JALMA
The people delighted over the appearance of
PRINCE SADI D'JALMA
LOOK at the **CLUSTER OF NOVELTIES**
Programme for this Evening.

CLOUD SWING!
The people delighted over the appearance of
PRINCE SADI D'JALMA
LOOK at the **CLUSTER OF NOVELTIES**
Programme for this Evening.

HIGHLAND REVELS
The people delighted over the appearance of
PRINCE SADI D'JALMA
LOOK at the **CLUSTER OF NOVELTIES**
Programme for this Evening.

DUTCH JUSTICE!
The people delighted over the appearance of
PRINCE SADI D'JALMA
LOOK at the **CLUSTER OF NOVELTIES**
Programme for this Evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission..... 75 Cents
Reserved Seats..... \$1.00
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 FEATURE PRIZES, REVUE, COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE

A GLORIOUS BILL!

BENEFIT OF

COOL WHITE
 Miss Agnes Sutherland
 On Thursday, April 1st, 1888.

LAST NIGHT

Miss Agnes Sutherland
 THE HUNDRED PIPERS.

COOL WHITE INTRODUCING ON SANFORD!

WOMAN'S RIGHTS,
 OTHELLO'S APOLOGY!
 GREAT STAR COMPANY!

PROGRAMME

1. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 2. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 3. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 4. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 5. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 6. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 7. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 8. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 9. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 10. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.

COOL WHITE INTRODUCING ON SANFORD!
 Admission 25 CENTS
 Friday Benefit of Miss Agnes Sutherland

A RARE OLD BILL, 1858.

WOOD'S THEATRE
 Regularly Established for the Season as a Temple of Minstrelsy
 Friday Evening, Nov. 15, 1867.

Benefit

GOLDIE BROTHERS
 DO NOT GET BY OUT OF YOUR FOLLIES!

NEWCOMB'S MINSTRELS!
 A SMALL BUT A VERY SUCCESSFUL TRUPEE.

BILLY MANNING!
 A MASTER PERFORMANCE!
 IN A MASTER HAND.

GOLDIE BROTHERS!
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THE OLD CLOTHES DEALER
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GOLDIE BROTHERS
 EMERSON IN HIS GREAT SONG AND DANCE!

AIRIAL LADDER!
 GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES

PROF. GEORGE W. CONSON
 AND HIS TRUPEE OF STAIRCASE POSE.
 Introducing the Wonderful MAGIC BARREL SCENE.
WEDNESDAY AT 8 O'CLOCK!

GOLDIE BROS.' BENEFIT, 1867.

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 SUMMER SEASON!
 GRAND OPENING ENTERTAINMENT
 OF THE GREAT STAR TRUPEE OF
WILSON, MANNING and SINGERS

MINSTRELS
 MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1868

21 BRILLIANT ARTISTS!

OPERATTA, BALLET.
BILLY EMERSON.
JOHNNY ALLEN.
BILLY MANNING.

OPENING PROGRAMME
 1. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 2. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 3. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 4. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 5. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 6. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 7. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 8. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 9. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.
 10. THE HUNDRED PIPERS.

TICKET OF LEAVE!
THE LIVELY BOY!

OH! WILLIAM HENRY!

"BILLY EMERSON,"
 The Grandest and Most Wonderful Trupee in the World.

ANDERSON THE LIKARD

TURN EMOU!

Grand Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon

A RARE OLD BILL, 1868.

HOBOKEN

GRAND JUBILEE WEEK!
SPLENDID PRESENTS
 GIVEN BY A NEW TRUPEE

THE IRISH NIGHTINGALE!
HURRAY DUFFY!

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1870.

O'DONOHUE'S ARRIVAL!

THE BLAD OF EMERSON!

THE WIFE OF THE HON. HENRIETTA W. PETER

DUMPSY HUMP'S
 GRAND WALK AROUND
 THE MANSION OF MARYNIE

THE WIDOW OF THE BAR J. W. GRAY
 THROUGH HANGING AT OCEAN

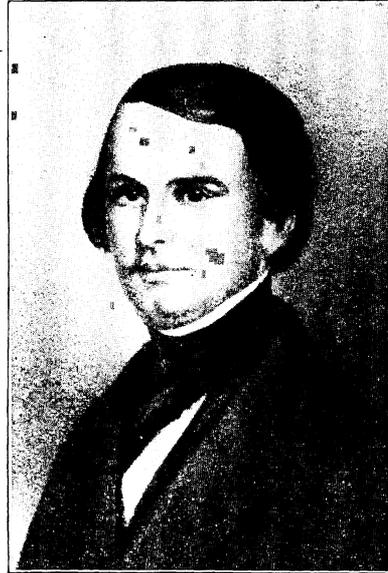
PRESENTATION MATINEE!

AN OLD BILL.

DANIEL DECATUR EMMETT, of Revolutionary American ancestry, was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, October 29, 1815. His father was a Virginia blacksmith, and young Emmett was comparatively unacquainted with the free-school system of to-day. He picked up his education in a printing office, was a boy chum of William Tecumseh Sherman, and composed "Old Dan Tucker" while a boy in Mount Vernon, before he was sixteen years of age.

He entered the army at Newport, Ky., and improved his opportunities to study music. But the show business got him. He traveled with circus bands, with Spaulding & Rogers, Sam Stickney, Seth Howe and Dan Rice. In 1843, at his boarding-house in New York city, Dan Emmett, Frank Brower, Billy Whitlock and Dick Pelham organized a minstrel show and made their first appearance at the Branch Hotel, on the Bowery, Emmett playing the violin. His costume was white pants, striped calico shirt and a swallowtail blue calico coat. The Virginia Minstrels—the stage name of the four performers—was a valuable asset from the rise of the first curtain, and, after playing Boston, they went abroad. In 1857 he joined Bryant's Minstrels at No. 472 Broadway, and was a popular success. One Saturday evening in September, 1859, Jerry Bryant asked Emmett to write a "walk-around" for Monday's rehearsal, using some catchy words that the boys would pick up on the streets, but above all it must have a good tune. After a night of struggle, worry and failure, he picked up his violin on Sunday morning, looked out of the window on a cold, dreary, rainy day, and involuntarily exclaimed, "I wish I was in Dixie Land!" His wife was his booster and critic. When Emmett had finished the tune and gotten the words together for the chorus, he said, "What shall I call it?" "Name it 'Dixie,'" said his wife; "it can have but one name—you've got it in the refrain." C. B. Galbreath, in the "Ohio Historical Quarterly," says of the name: "On Manhattan Island, a man by the name of Dixie once kept slaves until forced, by the hostile sentiment of the North, to move South. The slaves were not happy in their new home, and frequently expressed a longing for 'Dixie Land,' the name of the old plantation. By degrees the expression came to represent the elysium of the colored race in the Sunny Southland, where masters were kind, where care never came, and where joy held sway the whole year round. The first stanza of the song seems to show clearly that the writer had in mind this earthly paradise, 'Away down South in the land ob cotton,' without reference to any particular spot."

Bryant accepted the song, said it was good, and the popular verdict, stronger to-day than ever before, is that Emmett and Bryant were both right. Dixie is so good that, notwithstanding it was written in times of peace, by a Northern man, it became the rallying cry of the Southern States during the unfraternal mix-up between the North and the South. After the war Dan Emmett came to



Chicago and operated the Dan Emmett Music Hall, at the southeast corner of Canal and Randolph streets, in that city. Returning in 1888 to his native town, Mount Vernon, Ohio, he retired to a somewhat obscure but very happy home, with his wife, near the farm on which he was born.

Here one day he was discovered by Al. G. Field, the minstrel manager. Field had worked for Emmett in Chicago, but it was Field's turn now, and, with an eye to business, he engaged Emmett to work for him, and during the season of 1895 old Uncle Dan Emmett, the father of American Minstrelsy, and the author of "Dixie," was the star of Al. G. Field's Minstrels, opening at Newark, Ohio, August 22. Everywhere on tour and especially in the South, Emmett received an ovation—sometimes almost tearful recognition. The season closed April 11, 1896, at Ironton, Ohio, when he returned to his home, which immediately became the Mecca of newspaper men, soldiers and statesmen of national distinction, and general visitors. His last public appearance before the footlights was for an Elks' Benefit, when, with tears coursing down his cheeks, while the orchestra played again and again the introduction, Uncle Dan finally gathered himself together, caught the refrain, and sang for the last time on any stage his own version of "Dixie." He died at Mount Vernon, Ohio, Tuesday, June 28, 1904, and, fulfilling his request, his funeral was conducted by the local lodge of Elks, under the direction of his friend, Al. G. Field, Rev. Wm. E. Hull, rector of St. Paul Episcopal Church, of his home city, paying the final tribute to the great minstrel.

DIXIE'S LAND.

(Composed by Dan. Emmett.)

I wish I was in de land ob cotton;
Old times dar am not forgotten.

Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.
In Dixie Land, whar I was born in,
Early on one frosty mornin',
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.

CHORUS.

Den I wish I was in Dixie, Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie Land I'll take my stand, to lib and die in Dixie;
Away, away, away down South in Dixie,
Away, away, away down South in Dixie.

Old Missus marry "Will-de-Weaber,"
Willium was a gay deceaber:

Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.
But when he put his arm around 'er,
He smiled as fierce as a forty-pounder,
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.

Chorus.—Den I wish I was in Dixie, etc.

His face was sharp as a butcher's cleaver,
 But dat did not seem to greab `er ;
 Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.
 Old Missus acted de foolish part,
 And died for a man dat broke her heart ;
 Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.

Chorus.—Den I wish I was in Dixie, etc.

Now, here's a health to the next old Missus,
 And all de gals dat want to kiss us ;
 Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land ;
 But if you want to drive `way sorrow,
 Come and hear dis song to-morrow ;
 Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.

Chorus.—Den I wish I was in Dixie, etc.

Dar's buckwheat cakes an' Injun batter,
 Makes you fat or a little fatter ;
 Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land ;
 Den hoe it down an' scratch your grabble,
 To Dixie's Land I'm bound to trabble ;
 Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.

Chorus.—Den I wish I was in Dixie, etc.

JOHN PATRICK HOGAN was born in Montreal, Canada, on March 14, 1847. He made his professional appearance for the first time with Stanley & Mason's Minstrels, doubling with John Prendergast as the Excelsior Brothers in 1864. In the summer of 1865 they joined Ball & Fitzpatrick's Amphitheatre Company at Albany, N. Y., in "Mazzeppa." They joined Rainer & Christy's Minstrels in the fall, but soon after were secured by Bryant's Minstrels at 472 Broadway, New York, where the two dissolved partnership. While there Mr. Hogan put on the Four Spaniards with Prendergast, Master Tommy Ryan and Little Mack. After the fall and winter season closed, Dan Bryant went to San Francisco to put on his Irish dramas, and Neil Bryant took a minstrel company on the road, which included Mr. Hogan. In the fall of 1866 he joined Dan Bryant again at Wallack's Theatre, New York, in "Shamus O'Brien." While there Mr. Hogan arranged and put on the Ruction



Jig, including scenes at Donnybrook Fair, which proved an immense success and enlisted the services of sixty couple. There he also brought out the Killy Kully Jig, introducing J. P. Hogan, Dan Bryant, Master Tommy, Ruey Hughes (afterwards a partner of Mr. Hogan's) and John Prendergast, who was specially engaged for the occasion. At the end of the season Hogan and Hughes joined hands and traveled together until Mr. Hughes died in 1871. Their first engagement was with Budworth's Minstrels at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, later the Madison Square Theatre, New York, early in 1867, in a burlesque on the Japanese Jugglers, Mr. Hogan playing Little All Right, of which he was the original. After this Hogan and Hughes joined Billy & Tony Pastor's company for the road and traveled through the East. In the fall they joined Hooley's Minstrels in Brooklyn, then went to Kelly & Leon's at 720 Broadway, and next to Bryant's New Minstrel Hall, in Tammany Hall, later Tony Pastor's, for the



JOHN P. HOGAN



RUEY HUGHES

season of 1868. After that they joined Buckley's Serenaders and toured the country. While in Chicago Mr. Hughes was taken sick with consumption and Mr. Hogan with inflammatory rheumatism. Before his recovery Mr. Hogan was secured by Mr. R. M. Hooley and went South. After one season with Hooley, Mr. Hogan went to Philadelphia, where Mr. Hughes died in 1871. In 1872 Mr. Hogan joined the Chapman Sisters at 720 Broadway and did a double song and dance with Ella Chapman. The next year he joined Hank Mudge, and in the following year, in partnership with Mudge, put a minstrel company on the road. In 1874-5 the two played dates. In 1876 Mr. Hogan again joined the Bryants and remained with them until Dan Bryant died, when he again took to playing dates. While with Bryant's Minstrels he doubled with Billy Emerson. His last engagement was with Alice Oates, playing Dorothy in "Robin Hood." After Dan Bryant's death he doubled with Charley Lord. During Mr. Hogan's career he gave dancing lessons to many well-known performers, among whom were Aimee, Irene Ackerman, Cora Van Tassel, Emily Keen, the Wallace Sis-

ters, Jessie West, and others. At present he is engaged in teaching stage dancing, as well as conducting a successful system of teaching artistic step dancing by mail. His wife, Lizzie Maubray, is also well known on the vaudeville stage. Mr. Hogan is now living at 58 West Sixty-sixth street, New York city.

Brother Hogan is an old member of the New York Elks (single organization), was initiated June 14 (advanced September 14), 1868, being No. 36 on the membership roll, and has held a continuous membership ever since.

ANTONIO PASTOR, familiarly known as "Tony" Pastor, was born in New York city, May 28, 1832. He first went into business at the age of fourteen, at Barnum's Museum, at Broadway and Ann street, in about November, 1846, and was called the infant prodigy. He played the tambourine in the minstrel troupe and possessed a voice which was considered a marvel. He was next engaged by James Raymond, of the firm of Raymond & Waring, to work with their menagerie, the show starting out on the road April 1, 1847, and he worked with the minstrel troupe which at that time was performing in the side show. They had no night performance, as the tent had to be taken down early in order to give the canvas men full swing on the big round top after the evening exhibition. They traveled through the South and back to Pittsburg,



where he closed his first road season in November of that year. Tony was then apprenticed to Mr. Nathans, of the Welsh, Delavan & Nathans' Circus, Frank and Billy Pastor being members of that company. He was taught to be an equestrian and acrobat; this was in the fall of 1847. In 1848 he went with a company to Boston and opened with a circus in the old Federal Street Theatre; the show stayed there till the following spring, when it went to Syracuse, N. Y., Tony having to ride one of the horses through the snow enroute to Syracuse. The show went from Syracuse through Ohio, traveling until July, 1849, when the cholera broke out and the show closed at Eaton, O. Tony was now a full-fledged circus performer, and, the ring master having died, Tony was promoted to that position, at which time he worked with Worrell, the great clown. He then joined Franconi's Hippodrome. Was next with Mabie's Circus in 1854, and stayed with that show until 1856, when he joined Levi North in Chicago, playing at North's Amphitheatre in that city; then rejoined Mabie's circus in 1857. In 1858 he returned to New York and opened at the Broadway Theatre and also clowned in Dixon's Theatre in Fourteenth street, New York. In January, 1859, he played with Nathan's Circus. In the fall of 1859 he was with the Nixon & Aymar's Circus, played the Chatham Theatre, working both stage and ring performances. In the spring of 1860 he went West with Sands & Nathan's Circus, and, beginning to tire of the circus business, he went back East to work as a comic singer at Frank River's Melodeon. He then joined Spaulding & Rogers' Circus, playing in the Old

Bowery, doing clown. In 1861 he quit the circus business and went into variety, where he remained till the breaking out of the war, at which time he was playing in Philadelphia. Returned to New York and went to 444 Broadway, where he made a tremendous hit by being the first to feature "The Star-Spangled Banner," and at this time he virtually originated illustrated songs by employing a stereopticon in connection with his singing specialty. Then joined Rogers & Spaulding's Circus, but the show under canvas was a failure owing to the war excitement, and he returned to New York and opened at Wallack's Theatre in 1861, and remained there till January, 1862, when he returned to 444 Broadway, where he remained till 1865, when his managerial career began on the 22nd day of March, 1865. He started out as manager, with Sam Sharpley, for a traveling tour with a variety company: returned to New York and opened at No. 201 Bowery for two weeks, but, owing to his great success of giving a first-class variety performance, they bought out R. M. Hooley, who held a lease of the premises. Tony then bought out Sharpley, and continued alone in this same location until October, 1875, when he went on the road, playing first-class houses



LAST PICTURE EVER TAKEN OF TONY PASTOR.

only, and was the pioneer in this line of business. In 1875 he moved to 585 Broadway and opened Tony Pastor's New Broadway theater, where he remained until October, 1881, when he moved to the Tammany Hall Building, Fourteenth street, near Third avenue, New York, where he practically finished his theatrical career.

He discovered and brought out the following well-known members of the theatrical profession, who afterward became stars: Lillian Russell, Helen Dauvray, who danced in his theatre under the sobriquet of "Little Nell"; Margaret Fish, as "Baby Benson"; and Nat Goodwin was a Pastor man long before he became famous. John Wild and George S. Knight also started to climb the dramatic ladder with Tony Pastor. The French Twin Sisters of Tony Pastor fame later became Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Hoey, and Myra Goodwin belonged to his cherished flock.

The list of managers, many of them star performers, who have also graduated from his little school were: Harrigan and Hart, Josh Hart, Chas. T. Ellis, William Harris of Boston, Eddie Girard, Harry Kernell, Pat Rooney, J. C. ("Fatty") Stewart, Hallen & Hart, Harry Weber, Kate Castleton, Daly Brothers, C. A. Gardner, Murray & Murphy, Gus Williams, John T. Kelly, Chas. T. McCarthy, Evans & Hoey, Billy Barry, Monroe & Rice, Denman Thompson, Patti Rosa, Dan Sully, St. Felix Sisters, Mattie Vickers, Gorman Brothers, Neil Burgess and W. J. Scanlan.

Brother Pastor was an enthusiastic Elk, and early joined the single organization, being initiated November 21, 1869, and advanced February 3, 1870, and

is No. 135 on the membership roll. Brother Pastor gave his money and his time for the upbuilding of the infant lodge; he was the father of the Ladies' Social Session and was chairman of the first Elk function of this kind ever given. He was also the maker of the motion to create a Grand Lodge, which formed the beginning of the present Order of Elks. He lived to a ripe old age, honored, respected and loved by all who knew him, and was the Dean of the vaudeville profession. He died at his home in Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y., after an illness of only two weeks, on August 26, 1908, aged seventy-six years, and was buried in the Pastor lot, "Shadowy Way," Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. In his will he left \$10,000 to the Actors' Fund and \$500 to Brother Harry Sanderson, his lifelong friend and his manager for thirty-four years, together with several other bequests.

Brother Pastor, in his life, in his many quiet deeds of charity, was a living exemplification of the principal motto of the Elks—Charity. It might be said truthfully that no man ever lived who gave more than he did of his money, of his time and sympathy to alleviate the distress and suffering of his fellow man, he having spent thousands of dollars in this noble work, and the greatest tribute that can be paid this grand old man and Elk is summarized in the last words of one of his wards, a dying actress, when she said, "God bless Tony Pastor!"

A TRIBUTE TO TONY PASTOR.

Who can write of this man of tender heart, this man of unstinted benevolence, the Dean of Vaudeville, and the patron of its artists, the elevation of its tone, whose name is enshrined in the hearts of a thousand performers?

"View the whole scene, with critic judgment scan,
And deny him merit if you can;
Where he falls short, 'tis nature's fault alone;
Where he succeeds, the merit's all his own."

Tony Pastor, the first named in the Charter of the Grand Lodge of Elks; the most generous of its patrons when money was requisite to keep the early association moving; the most perfect embodiment of the ideal Elk. The cardinal virtues of our Order were inherent in him. Thirty-seven years in constant association authorizes the writer to say this without contradiction.

HENRY S. SANDERSON.

DOWN IN A COAL MINE.

(Written and composed by J. B. Geohegan. Sung with tremendous success by Tony Pastor. This was the most popular of the hundreds of songs that he sang.)

I am a jovial collier lad,
As blithe as blithe can be;
For let the times be good or bad,
They're all the same to me;

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

'Tis little of the world I know,
 And care less for its ways;
 For where the dog-star never glows,
 I wear away my days.

CHORUS.

Down in a coal mine, underneath the ground,
 Where a gleam of sunshine never can be found;
 Digging dusky diamonds all the season round,
 Down in a coal mine, underneath the ground.

My hands are horny, hard and black
 With working in the vein;
 And, like the clothes upon my back,
 My speech is rough and plain.
 Well, if I stumble with my tongue,
 I've one excuse to say:
 'Tis not the collier's heart that's wrong—
 'Tis the head that goes astray.

Chorus.—Down in a coal mine, etc.

At every shift, be't soon or late,
 I haste my bread to earn,
 And anxiously my kindred wait
 And watch for my return;
 For Death, that levels all alike,
 Whate'er their rank may be,
 Amid the fire and damp may strike
 And fling his darts at me.

Chorus.—Down in a coal mine, etc.

How little do the great ones care
 Who sit at home, secure,
 What hidden dangers colliers dare—
 What hardships they endure!
 The very fires their mansions boast,
 To cheer themselves and wives,
 Mayhap were kindled at the cost
 Of jovial colliers' lives.

Chorus.—Down in a coal mine, etc.

Then cheer up lads, and make ye much
 Of every joy ye can;
 But let your mirth be always such
 As best becomes a man.
 However fortune turns about,
 We'll still be jovial souls,

For what would nations do without
The lads that look for coals?

Chorus.—Down in a coal mine, etc.

MATT O'REARDON, tumbleronicon performer and composer, was born in Ireland, *circa* 1839. He achieved his first hit as a variety specialist in America in about 1869 by his performance upon the tumbleronicon, or "musical glasses." About this time he became enamored of Alice Oates, and while he was hoping to marry this woman of his choice he composed and played upon the tumbleronicon his song of "Marriage Bells," which had a great run of popularity all over the country. Later, when he discovered his affection was not reciprocated, he wrote another song, "My Dream of Love Is O'er," which he used to play on the tumblers and which in those days was sung and resung from Maine to California. The poor fellow never got over the loss of his sweetheart. Little is known of his wanderings about



the country other than that he drifted into Louisville, Ky., in about 1882, where he gained a livelihood by playing the piano in concert saloons for some time. Toward the latter part of the year 1884 he became ill and was sent to the City Hospital in Louisville, where he remained but a short time, when he died on October 6, 1884. His last appearance in public was in that same city at an Elks' benefit a few months before his death.

He was an early member of New York Elks (single organization), No. 68 on the membership roll, initiated November 8, 1868, advanced May 22, 1870. Had been dropped from the rolls for some years, and at the time of his death was buried by the Actors' Fund in Louisville, Ky., although the Elks, individually, attended the funeral.

MARRIAGE BELLS.

Composed by Matt. O'Reardon.

Our marriage bells are ringing,
What a glorious peal to me,
The present hour is bringing
Sweet joy and ecstasy;
For she, whom I have loved so long,
Loved dearly as my life,
Will give me ere the hour is gone
The right to call her wife, my wife, my wife.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

CHORUS.

Our marriage bells are ringing,
 What a glorious peal to me,
 The present hour is brimming o'er
 With joy and ecstasy.
 Come, my darling, come and haste to me,
 Do not tarry, love, I wait for thee.
 Dost thou hear the wedding bells?
 Joyous peals they ring for thee;
 What welcome sounds their music tells,
 I fondly wait for thee!

What care I for the world's frowns,
 With the loved one by my side?
 For through its ups and downs—
 We'll breast life's stormy tide;
 And though the current bears us on
 From all that's bright in life,
 My love will ever be as strong
 As when I call'd her wife, my wife, my wife.

CHORUS.

Our marriage bells, etc.

MY DREAM OF LOVE IS O'ER.

As played by Matt. O'Reardon on the Tumbleronicon.

Oh! we've parted from each other, and our dream of love is o'er,
 That bright dream was too beautiful to last,
 And we'll meet as only strangers in the future evermore,
 Our once tender love is buried in the past.
 I have tried to bear the blow without sighs or bitter tears,
 And tried to smile when my heart ached with pain,
 But the foolish tears will flow in spite of all that I could do,
 For thee, darling, whom I ne'er shall see again.

CHORUS.

My dream of love is o'er,
 I try to smile when my heart aches with pain,
 But the memories of the past come up before me like a dream,
 For thee, darling, whom I ne'er shall see again.

They say you love another, and he's claimed you for his bride,
 You ask me to forgive thee, and forget
 The vows we pledged together by the rippling of the tide,
 When I gazed into your beauteous eyes, my pet.

Ah! the heart is like the tide that flows and ebbs at will,
 And I would not cease to love thee if I could;
 Through all the future years I'll love thee, dearly love thee still,
 For I could not cease to love thee if I would.

CHORUS.

My dream of love, etc.

LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT, the able negro comedian and old-time minstrel, was born in New Orleans, La., November 14, 1847, and from his infancy almost had opportunities of studying the peculiarities of the plantation darkey, the delineation of which character made him famous.

His mother was a Miss Fountaine, a celebrated Louisville beauty at the time of her marriage. Some years afterward she was left with quite a large family by the death of her husband. She then went back to New Orleans and became the costumer at Bidwell's Theatre. It was there that Luke Schoolcraft received his training for the stage. At the time he was a toddler; he was cast for the child parts in the legitimate dramas of that day. Mr. Schoolcraft made his first appearance as a child with his father, Henry R. Schoolcraft, a character



actor of the legitimate school, playing the part of Pizarro, in "Rolla." Two years later young Schoolcraft surprised the theatregoers of New Orleans by the cleverness he displayed as the negro boy in "Masks and Faces."

He grew up to be a bright youngster, and in his early teens held the responsible office of ticket seller in that theatre. This was not his forte, however, and he again took to the stage and did a Dutch act. Casting about for something new, he made a study of negro dialect and character. He was a close student, and this, with his training as an actor, at once gave him a reputation that finally became world-wide in this peculiar line of business.

He left New Orleans in 1868 and traveled to Detroit, Mich., where he was the first to sing there the song that became so popular, "Kaiser, Don't You Want to Buy a Dog?" From there he went to Chicago, where he had the misfortune to be mixed up in the great fire, losing all of his effects through the burning of the Derby Theatre. In 1870, Schoolcraft located in Terre Haute, Ind., where, in conjunction with Daniel Shelby, he conducted a variety theatre called the Academy of Music. About 1871, Schoolcraft associated himself with George H. Coes, and the pair for nearly twenty years were noted on the minstrel and variety stage for their laughable sketch, "Mrs. Dittimus' Party." They filled engagements with various minstrel troupes (among them Haverly's; Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's; George Wilson's; Dockstader's; Hooley's; Emerson's, etc.), and at one time, commencing April 2, 1877, they controlled a burnt-cork troupe under

their own firm name, of people including James G. Fox, Ben Gilfoil, Bob Slavin, Arthur Cook, Bernardo, and others. When "The City Directory" was produced by Russell's Comedians, Schoolcraft went into farce comedy, as many another minstrel had been led to do, and in his new line he quite easily renewed his earlier successes. He thereafter remained with Mr. Russell's forces. Mr. Coes, for some reason, retired from the stage, a sufferer from rheumatism.

Schoolcraft's last appearance on the stage was in the role of Hickory, a colored servant, in "A Society Fad," at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Cincinnati. He died at the Hotel Stratford, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday night, March 12, 1893, at 10 p. m., aged forty-five years. He left a widow. The remains were forwarded to Boston, Mass., where the funeral was in charge of the Boston Lodge of Elks, and interment was in that city.

Luke Schoolcraft was a member of New York Lodge, No. 1, being initiated May 12 (advanced October 6), 1872, and was No. 407 on the membership roll.

At his funeral in Cincinnati, Tyrone Powers, of the Russell company, with much feeling, read the following tribute, written by George Propheeter, of Chicago:

GOOD-BYE.

Good, kind, modest Schoolcraft is dead.
 God says "Next," so it has been said;
 And, Luke, poor boy! it was your turn,
 And now sweet mem'ries we shall urn.

You've played your part, and played it well.
 "Ring down"; the cue is the funeral bell.
 And now you are behind the scenes—
 God alone knows what that means.

Good-bye, dear Luke! a long good-bye;
 Your going dims many an eye;
 Good-bye until we meet again;
 Good-bye, dear Luke! good-bye till then.

SHINE ON.

As sung by Luke Schoolcraft.

Monkey dressed in soldier clothes,
 All cross over to Jordan;
 Went out in the woods to drill some crows,
 Oh, Jerusalem!
 Jay bird sat on a hickory limb,
 All cross over to Jordan;
 I up with a rock and hit him in the shin;
 Oh, Jerusalem!

CHORUS.

Shine on, shine on, all cross over to Jordan;
 Then shine on, shine on, oh, Jerusalem!

Make that coffee good and brown,
 All cross over to Jordan;
 Turn that hoe cake round and round,
 Oh, Jerusalem!
A for Adam, *P* for Paul,
 All cross over to Jordan;
G for gentle, great and small,
 Oh, Jerusalem!

Shine on, etc.

My old master lived in clover,
 All cross over to Jordan;
 When he died he rolled right over,
 Oh, Jerusalem!
 He rolled his eyes, gave one long breath,
 All cross over to Jordan;
 He scared these niggers half to death,
 Oh, Jerusalem!

Shine on, etc.

PRETTY AS A PICTURE.

As sung by John P. Hogan. Written by T. Brigham Bishop.

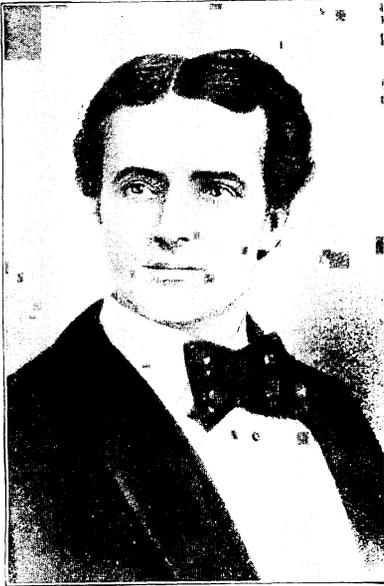
Oh! my heart is gone, and I'm forlorn,
 A darling face has won me;
 Such a lovely girl, with teeth of pearl,
 I met down by the brook.
 She is the prettiest, and the wittiest,
 Her smile has quite undone me,
 I'm her only beau, she told me so
 When first my arm she took.
 She's as pretty as a picture,
 And her voice is just the cage, where the little birds are singing;
 She's the sweetest, and the neatest,
 She's as pretty as a picture all the while.

CHORUS.

Oh! my heart is gone, and I'm forlorn,
 Her darling face has won me;
 Such a lovely girl, with teeth of pearl,
 An angel without wings.

When it was time to go, we talked so slow
 The roses scarce could hear us.
 Then my heart in sport, 'twas cupid's caught
 Like fishes near the shore.

When I loved her so, as I turned to go
 She fondly lingered near me,
 And she dropped her head and sweetly said,
 I wish you au revoir.
 She's as pretty as a picture,
 And my heart is a golden frame, whenever you may find her ;
 She's a fairy blithe and airy,
 She's as pretty as a picture all the while.



THOMAS MICHAEL HENGLER (Slattery), once of world-wide fame as a partner of William H. Delehanty, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, *circa* 1844, and came to this country with his parents when only three months old and settled at Albany, N. Y. There he was educated and at the age of twelve made his first appearance at the old Green Street Theatre, then a vaudeville house. His rare knack of dancing early gave him repute. For three seasons after he traveled with W. W. Newcomb's Minstrels. Then he joined Sam Sharpley's troupe. The partnership of Delehanty and Hengler began in Chicago, December 11, 1866, Delehanty leaving Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels for that purpose. ber 15, 1866, for a tour, which closed January Their first engagement was with Dingess & Green's Minstrels, who left Chicago, Novem-

7, 1867, at Penn Yan, N. Y. They then joined Lloyd's Minstrels, and on June 1 following became members of Sam Sharpley's troupe. Their metropolitan debut occurred August 12, 1867, with Kelly & Leon's Minstrels at 720 Broadway, New York, they doing a double clog, and later song and dances. Their engagement closed there November 16. Afterwards they performed with many of the principal minstrel troupes, among them Bryant's, and for a time were interested with John Allen and Charles Pettengill in the management of the Waverly Theatre, New York city. They later visited all the principal vaudevilles, and at one time commanded the highest salaries ever paid to any similar team. They also visited Europe, appearing with success in the best music halls in England and Ireland. During the summer seasons they were generally with Tony Pastor's company. In the summer of 1875 they separated at Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Hengler continued to perform alone, billed as "The Merry Minstrel," but Mr. Delehanty took a partner in Mr. Cummings. On December 4, 1876, having smoothed over their differences, they made their reappearance at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, Mass, and they continued in public favor until April 17, 1880, when their final appearance was made at Miner's Bowery Theatre, New York. On May 13 following Delehanty died of the same disease that afterwards carried his partner away. Mr. Hengler was one of the pallbearers at Mr. Delehanty's funeral. He

was ill even then, and for the next three or four years did only occasional work. It was his jest of late years to tell that he was living with only one lung, and this was literally true. Through a long period of disease he never lost his fortitude or cheerfulness. The team of Delehanty and Hengler will never be forgotten in vaudeville and the annals of minstrelsy. Delehanty composed most of the songs and dances that made the team famous, among them: "Little Bunch of Roses," "When Flowers Blush and Bloom," "Pretty Jessie," "Apple of My Eye," "I Hope I Don't Intrude," "Strawberries and Cream," and "Beautiful Pink and White Roses." Mr. Hengler, in 1870, married Miss May Fanning, of Brooklyn, N. Y. She with two children—talented daughters, who inherited their father's talent—survived him. He died at his home, 646 Lorrimer street, Greenpoint (Brooklyn), Long Island, on August 21, 1888, of consumption, after an illness of seven years, aged forty-four years. His funeral was in charge of New York Lodge of Elks. Priests from St. Anthony's Roman Catholic church officiated, and the interment was in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.



WM. H. DELEHANTY.

Brother Hengler was a member of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., being initiated May 21 (advanced December 23), 1871, and was No. 333 on the membership roll.

I HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE.

Written and composed by W. H. Delehanty, and sung by
Delehanty & Hengler.

I'm as happy as the day is long,
My mind is never easy,
No matter whether right or wrong;
You must not think me rude,
For love, it is the burden of my song;
With joy I'm almost crazy;
And if perchance I sing or dance,
You must not think me rude;
*And if perchance I sing or dance,
I hope I don't intrude.

CHORUS.

Oh, dear, don't you wish that you were me? (Symph.)
I feel just as happy as a big bumblebee: (Symph.)
I was walking by your door when I heard the music sweet;
My heart with joy filled over, and I couldn't keep my feet.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

So keep the music ringing, as it makes me feel so good;
 And if I make one little break, you must not think me rude.
 And if I make one little break, I hope I don't intrude.

At a fancy ball the other night,
 Myself and little Daisy,
 We kept it up till broad daylight,
 We felt so awful good;
 And Daisy looked so fair and bright,
 She set the men all crazy;
 And when they'd ask her for to dance,
 She'd say, "I wish I could."
 Then I would say, in a careless way,
 "I hope I don't intrude."

Chorus: Oh, dear, don't you wish, etc.

Oh, the happy day is drawing near
 When I shall wed my Daisy;
 The summertime, when all is fair,
 And flowerets scent the wood;
 When the merry birds are singing clear,
 My mind will then be easy;
 In happiness and perfect bliss,
 I shall not then act rude.
 And if you come to see our home,
 We'll say, "You don't intrude."

Chorus: Oh, dear, don't you wish, etc.

LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.

It was on a summer's evening
 In the merry month of June,
 I beheld a damsel sitting
 'Mid flowers' sweet perfume.
 She had a novel, reading,
 Just as I was passing by,
 And as she turned another page
 I saw the brightest eye;
 A bewitching smile was on her face,
 As charming as the posies;
 I felt the smart of Cupid's dart—
 'Twas Love among the roses.

CHORUS.

Now, I hate to tell, but then I must;
 Within my heart I place my trust;
 She was sitting in the garden,
 Where the little butterfly reposes;
 And how we met, I'll ne'er forget—
 'Twas Love among the roses.

Now, I passed her house next evening—
 The clock had just struck eight—
 And there saw my future happiness.
 She was standing by the garden gate.
 She smiled as I approached her,
 And I begged her to excuse.
 "May I view those pretty flowers?"
 She murmured, "If you choose."
 I spoke about the violets,
 Then finally made proposes;
 Thro' the garden we walked, of happiness talk'd—
 'Twas Love among the roses.

Chorus.

I confess, I loved Matilda—
 Matilda, that's her name;
 And there is a charm about her
 Which I never can explain.
 She dresses in the fashion,
 To her style there is no end,
 And of course she must look dashing,
 For she wears a Grecian bend.
 But she left her home, and where she's gone,
 Most every one supposes;
 For as dear as life is my little wife—
 'Twas Love among the roses.

Chorus.

APPLE OF MY EYE.

As written and sung by William H. Delehanty.

Oh, where, oh, where
 Can all the music be,
 Falling on my ear,
 Floating in the air?
 Or, are the angels
 Singing love to me
 'Bout Miss Susie Dean,
 The apple of my eye?

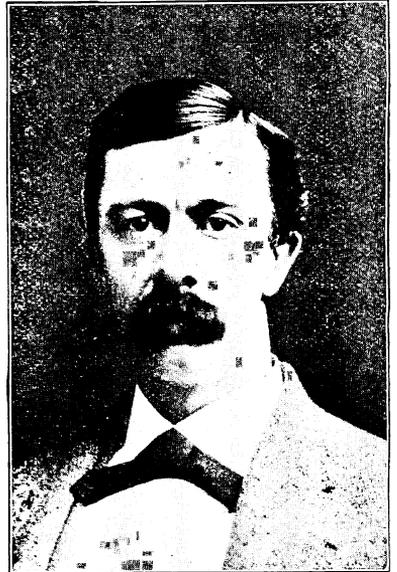
Oh, Susie, my darling,
 I hope I never die,
 That you may live forever,
 The apple of my eye;
 'Twas in the orchard, Susie darling,
 When no one else was nigh,
 I called you then my star and treasure,
 The apple of my eye.

It fills my soul
 With joy and ecstasy,
 The memory is so sweet
 Of when we first did meet.
 The sweetest fruit
 That ripens on a tree,
 With Susie can't compete,
 The apple of my eye.

Oh, Susie, my darling,
 I hope I never die,
 That you may live forever,
 The apple of my eye;
 'Twas in the orchard, Susie, darling,
 When no one else was nigh,
 I called you then my star and treasure,
 The apple of my eye.

JOSEPH MYRON NORCROSS was born July 5, 1841, in New York City; and attended the public schools in that city until he was ten years old, when he had to go to work to help support a widowed mother. In the fall of 1857 he went into the show business with Fred Sharpley and Joe Norrie's Minstrels, playing the interior of New York State, traveling by wagon entirely, carrying seven people, and they remained out five months.

In 1858 he was with Campbell's Minstrels, also with Christy's Minstrels, Wm. Christy, manager, and then out in the woods again with Sharpley & Norrie Company, who gave a dance after each performance, in the evening. He worked along with that "Fly by Night" Minstrels until the fall of 1862, when he joined Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels, at the Eleventh Street Opera House in Philadelphia, Pa., and remained at that theatre until February, 1863, when he joined the Harris & Clifton Minstrels to travel on the road. After that with the Sanderson Minstrels at the Baltimore (Md.) Institute; then with Frank Moran's Minstrels in Chestnut street, above Twelfth street, Philadelphia, Pa. He then joined the Æolian Minstrel Company, and next went South to Havana, Cuba, then to New Orleans for ten weeks; then played under canvas through, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and old Mexico, returning by way of Texas. He then went North again, and joined the Cotton & Murphy Minstrels in the fall of 1865, remained with them two years, then went to Cotton, Sharpley & White's Twenty-fourth Street Theatre, New York, for four weeks; then to the Theatre Comique, 514 Broadway, for the balance of that season. At that time there were five minstrel shows on Broadway. He formed a partnership with Sam Sharpley,



but, not proving profitable, closed, and joined Buckley's Serenaders. He then joined Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels in Philadelphia, and remained with them two years, then with the San Francisco Minstrels for two years; then joined Bryant's Minstrels at the Twenty-third Street Theatre, New York, and remained there until the house closed at the death of Mr. Bryant. After that, he was with Billy Emerson, and one season at various times with Neil Bryant; Cushman & Leon's Minstrels, short season; "Our Goblins," musical comedy company, Francis Wilson being the star, for two seasons; then with Rice & Hooley's Minstrels. After that he took out Haverly's Minstrel Company No. 3, and later joined Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels, composed of one hundred people, and went to England in 1884, where they played at the Drury Lane Theatre in London for twelve weeks. He remained with Haverly for four years, and then joined the W. S. Cleveland Minstrels for two seasons, after which he was part owner of the Gorman Brothers' Minstrels for over two seasons; he then retired from the show business for three years. He rejoined W. S. Cleveland for a short season and returned to play a short season with Haverly, after which time he opened a theatrical agency in New York; at which time he formed the company of the "Big Three Minstrels," and is still in the profession at the present time. Brother Norcross was one of the "Jolly Corks," being initiated on February 2, 1868, or two weeks before that gathering organized and changed its name to the B. P. O. Elks. He stands No. 7 on the membership roll of the New York Elks (single organization), and dimitted on March 12, 1871, to be a charter member for the institution of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, B. P. O. E. He was elected as the first Treasurer of No. 2, and served in that office without bond, so convinced were the members of his integrity, after which he was elected Exalted Ruler, and is now the second oldest living P. E. R. of No. 2.



HARRY BLAKE was born in London, England, at the back of the famous Canterbury Music Hall, one of the oldest and best known London 'alls. At the age of eleven years, while singing in the Holy Trinity church choir, he was discovered to possess a wonderful soprano voice, and was very soon snapped up by a then well-known and prominent minstrel troupe. It was he who popularized in London such ballads as "Tis But a Little Faded Flower," "Please Give Me a Penny, Sir," "Cut in the Snow," and "Just Touch the Harp Gently, My Pretty Louise."

When his voice broke he was put to Bible-printing at Spottiswoode & Co.'s as a printer's devil. He afterwards went into the wholesale booksellers firm of Terry Stoneman & Co.; also W. H. Smith & Sons, in the Strand, and finally became a boy sorter in the general postoffice. During all this time he

still had the fever for the footlights, and he used to sing comic songs of his own writing at smokers, in an amateur way, and attend to his work in the daytime.

The singing at night meant late hours, and the general postoffice required his attendance at 4 a. m. every morning; so he was often late. From here he ran away to sea, joining the royal navy on a training ship, H. M. S. "Boscawen," laying in Portland harbor. His father found his whereabouts and bought him out after only two months a jack tar. He then began as a comic vocalist, with varied success, playing the smaller halls, and finally became chairman and manager of the old Britannia Music Hall, on the Surrey side, and used to do the first turn (as was the custom then) and then take the chair and announce the rest of the show. In 1883 he sailed for the United States of America, under engagement to M. B. Leavitt's All Star Specialty Company, with a marionette show known as "The Royal Crystal Palace Marionettes." He soon gave up pulling strings, seeing a future for himself in America as a singing turn. John Forepaugh saw him in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1884, and engaged him for the concert of the great Forepaugh's circus that summer. After the tenting season was over he joined his wife, Flora Blake, and as "The Two Bees" (Harry and Flora Blake) they played in vaudeville in all the best houses, an uninterrupted run till 1894, when they returned to England owing to the death of his brother (an officer in the Soudan, attached to the Tenth Soudanese Battalion of the Egyptian army). On opening in London they scored a phenomenal hit, and dates came rolling in from all the big tours and syndicates, causing them to play four different halls a night, by the aid of a brougham.

"The Two Bees" were engaged for South Africa in 1896, just after the Jameison raid, appearing at the Empire, Johannesburg, for eight weeks, where they were so popular they were never allowed to retire under one hour of entertaining on the stage (often doing seven duets).

In 1903 they took their first holiday rest and sailed to the United States of America. In Detroit, their former home, they secured the sole singing rights for Great Britain of "Hiawatha," and on their return they produced it as a beautiful scena, in Indian costumes, special scenery and light effects. This production set the country wild, and "Hiawatha" became a disease. Christmas, 1907, Mrs. Blake retired from the stage to enjoy the fruits of her many years of hard work and travel, settling down to home life, of which she was always so fond and had so little through her strenuous life.

On New Year's day, 1908, Harry Blake commenced to appear as a single turn in London, where he achieved such a huge success that his date book rapidly began to fill, his success continuing, and he has never looked back, being now booked for some years ahead. His many comedy creations are characters that show great originality and versatility.

In 1885, in America, Mr. Blake met for the first time Al. E. Fostell. This was in Washington, D. C., when a friendship sprung up that has continued over a quarter of a century. They and their wives traveled together whenever they could. Fostell and wife came to Springfield, Ohio, to work for Blake when he ran a theatre there; and Blake and his wife were on the bills as "The Two Bees" in Erie, Pa., when Fostell managed for Colonel Edwards there. In 1888 the quartette traveled as "The Four Brilliants" through the lower provinces of Canada—Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince

Edwards Island, etc.—with Zera Semon's Novelty Company, where they used to change their program nightly and put on a different afterpiece every evening.

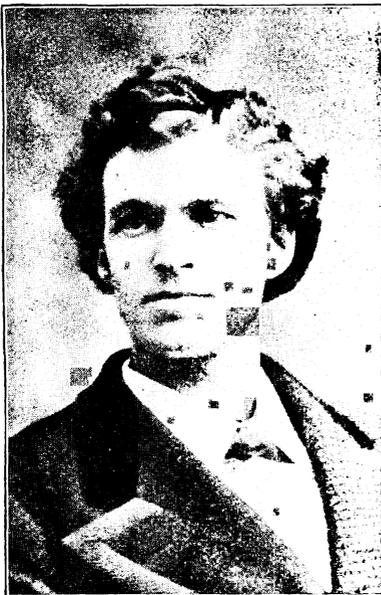
AL. EMMETT FOSTELL was born in New York city on August 12, 1858. At the age of fourteen he gave amateur performances and minstrel shows with Frank Bush and other boy friends. In 1874 he went out with a variety troupe, playing small towns near New York, and on "off nights" played at Harry Hill's Concert Hall and "Free and Easy," on Houston street, that city. In 1876 he doubled up with Tom Fuller, and they did a slack wire and a double musical act, and worked in the pantomime with the Knight & Fuller Pantomime & Variety Company. The next year he went out on the road with the Apollo Dramatic Company. His next engagement was with Jake Berry, at Berry's Opera House, where he, with a new partner, Ed Forrest, played in "Mazeppa." They were then engaged for "Grimaldi," Gregory's Pantomime Troupe, after which he formed a new partnership, in a similar act, with Chas. A. Wells. In 1879 he doubled up with Joe Flynn as a partner, opening at Putnam's Theatre Comique, Richmond, Va., and from there went West, joining the Snellbacker & Benton's Majestic Consolidation at St. Louis. The team then went to New Orleans and Texas, and was the first Musical Moke act to play in the "Lone Star State," opening at George Holland's "My Theatre," Fort Worth, Texas. This was in the early days, and when they first did their act in that city, and were doing their banjo act on the apron of the stage, the cowboys in the gallery amused themselves with a fusillade of shots at the sleigh bells on a rack at the back of the stage. In 1881 Fostell and Flynn (the latter of "Down Went McGinty" fame) parted company, Fostell next going with the Mark Grayson Stock Company, at Laredo, Texas, where he filled out that season. There he organized the Fostell & Devere Comedy Four, and played through Texas and Mexico as far as Monterey, and on their return were shipwrecked, finally picked up, and reached Houston, Texas. Fostell then went to New Orleans in 1882, and played for Faranta's Pavilion, and after two weeks assumed the management of that house, and was the first to introduce the "combination system" in New Orleans. He then came to Chicago and, with Lottie Archer and Frank LeRoy, did a novelty change act, and were known as the original Three Brilliants, playing the leading variety houses. Fostell then went East and joined the Doutney Pavilion Show; then to Austin & Stone's Museum, Boston; then played through New England and back to Boston in stock, in Keith & Bachelor's Museum, which was the beginning of the present B. F. Keith Circuit. During this Boston engagement at that house, Fostell played with Andy Leavitt, J. W. McAndrews, John Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, John McVickers, Tom Plummer and Florence Emmett. He next joined Devene & Austin's attractions; then



to Whitley & Leonard's combination. He then joined Florence Emmett, George W. Kerr and Ada Mortimer, and traveled West as the Four Brilliants; separated in Cleveland, and, with Florence Emmett, they joined the Harrington, Johnson, Booker & Leigh Specialty Company. He then took Dan Tourjee for a partner, and they joined Goodwin & Milo Brothers' Circus, doing a musical act in the concert and clown in the ring. Next played dates till 1888, when, with Florence Emmett, Harry and Flora Blake, they joined the Zera Seamon Novelty Company, as the Four Brilliants, and played through the Maritime Provinces; then went West, playing dates, and, returning East, played the Mascot Theatre, Erie, Pa., at which time he took the management of that house for Col. Tom Edwards, after which he played dates in the East up till 1900. In the fall of 1900 Fostell became associated with Joseph M. Norcross, the famous minstrel basso and interlocutor (and one of the early Elks of 1868), and they opened a theatrical agency at 46 West Twenty-eighth street, New York, which they ran successfully for four years, at which time Fostell ran the business alone until November, 1909, when he closed up the agency and again went on the road, playing in a comedy skit, "Miss Allright," and "The Misfit Dutchman," and is now playing in vaudeville.

Brother Fostell married Miss Florence Emmett. They have one daughter, known professionally as Vesta Gilbert, now playing with the Keystone Dramatic Company. Brother Fostell is a member of Bridgeport (Conn.) Lodge, No. 36, B. P. O. E., and is an old and early Elk, and an enthusiast in the Order.

Brother Fostell has rendered the Editor of this Elks' History valuable service in collecting and compiling data of old players, minstrels and theatrical celebrities. He secured for the Editor a special drawing of the Old Military Hall, shown in chapter two of this History; took special photographs of Vivian's grave in Boston; also special photographs of the grave of Bartley Campbell, at Pittsburg, located valuable data on T. G. Riggs in Buffalo, and in many ways has largely contributed to the success of this history.



BILLY EMERSON.



DAN BRYANT
as "Handy Andy."

CHAPTER IV.

THE FIRST TEN ELK LODGES.

(*Schoolmaster Group.*)

PHILADELPHIA LODGE, No. 2.



THE formation of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, B. P. O. E., the second in the history of the order, was directly influenced locally by the growing spirit of fraternity which marks the social and human side of the brotherhood of man. This element of life is a world-famed characteristic of the residents of the old American city of Brotherly Love. The natural desire of mankind to congregate, to mix in friendly relation for mutual advantage, to share in each other joys and help each other in trouble, as philanthropic social beings with protective instincts, here developed into a formal public avowal of permanent friendship. The idea came fresh from crowded Europe's older civilization as a necessity of the times, suitable for the wants of our day and generation, and met hearty acceptance from men of companionable sympathy in the Quaker City home of American Independence. Our first members were the founders of the greatest order in modern society for the practical fellowship of mankind.

Charles A. Vivian originated the movement in New York and also started it in Philadelphia, as is elsewhere related. From the convivial and unconventional Jolly Corks sprang the more serious Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the convivial grew into the seriously social; the cordial good will blossomed into fraternal love; the orderly drinking bout and smoker of the stage entertainers expanded into a higher sodality with a ritual severely moral for the living and with a beautiful ceremonial burial service for the dead.

The first Elks were minstrels, song and dance men, and musical entertainers, later called variety performers and black-face comedians, and now generally known as vaudeville artists. There has been as great advancement in this line of amusement since 1870 as in the progress of the Society of Elks. At first the old legitimate actors were rather chesty toward the variety performers, who met first as "The Jolly Corks," and then as "The Performers' Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks." But the Elks wore well. They stood acquaintance and improved with age, and the invited friends of the "social session" became members, and the "legitimate" actors gradually joined the first progressive and charitable organization ever congenially attached to their profession. Thus it will be seen that the B. P. O. E. was originally and practically a social organization of the branches of the theatrical profession. But as the actor is seasonably homeless, although everywhere at home, and is generally away from his home lodge on professional tours in his continuous performance occupation, the lodge organization required better business management than he then had time to contribute; hence his friends of the learned professions and the commercial world were called into membership to regulate the business end of the lodge and ad-

minister its finances. For, although "on the road," theatrical people have always been busy in helping the needy, and the contributed free services of the amusement profession has raised more money for charity since the organization of the Elks' lodges than could have been possible under any other circumstances and it is to the business sense and sound judgment of the good fellows and leading citizens who came into the order that the organization owes its present high social standing and unique position in the leadership of America's charitable and benevolent organizations.

Little did the actors of the brotherhood think they were laying the foundation upon which would be built the final structure from which man will be ultimately prepared to welcome the millennium.

The Gregarious Elk in his human form is also a Social Elk. The wild Elk, when he retires to the forest for the winter, "Yards"; when he is feeding on the range he "Bunches," and when many bunches are found they are spoken of as a "Herd."

In order to get together into a strong and united organization the Philadelphia Elks, who lived in the Quaker City when at home and yet belonged to New York fraternally, were corralled by their own request into a regularly constituted lodge on Sunday, March 12, 1871, by a delegation of Grand Lodge officers and New York members, nearly one hundred strong.

The nine original charter members of Philadelphia Lodge were all previously members of New York Lodge, No. 1.

The ceremonies of installation which made them officers of No. 2 were conducted in the previously prepared first Elks' Lodge rooms in Philadelphia at the northeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, over Finelli's. The Philadelphia nine were all in good standing in No. 1, when they dimitted to form No. 2 in their own city, and when the first session of that memorable Sunday was over Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, B. P. O. E., was an instituted fact. The installing officers of the New York, or Grand Lodge, as it was properly called, were:

Antonio Pastor, E. L. G. K., acting as E. G. R.

E. J. Brown, Gr. Sec.

Claude Goldie, E. Leading G. K.

S. K. Spencer, E. Loyal G. K.

Hugo P. O'Neil, Grand Lecturer.

A. H. Mulligan, Grand Treasurer.

Fernando Pastor, Grand Tiler.

Henry P. O'Neill, G. I. G.

William Coffin, Grand Chaplain.

The Philadelphia officers elected to fill the chairs until the next annual election were:

Joseph E. Jackson (foreman "Ledger" Job Print), E. R. and R. H. Primo.

Benjamin A. Baker ("Ledger" Job Print), E. Lead. Knight and First Asst. Primo.

Lewis Simmons (Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels), Est. Loyal Knight and Second Asst. Primo.

Joseph M. Mortimer (manager Grand Central Theatre), Grand Lecturer and Third Asst. Primo.

Robert Newcomb (song and dance artist), Rec. Sec'y.

Joseph M. Norcross (bass singer and first man who blacked up in Simmons & Slocum's Opera House), Treas.

William H. Chambers (cornetist and alto singer), Tiler.

Eddie Fox (violinist and leader for Simmons & Slocum) was appointed Inner Guard.

Ad Weaver, of New York Lodge, song and dance man, volunteered to act as exemplary candidate to illustrate the initiatory work of the degrees.

William Megonigal and Charles Gibbons were the first formal applicants for membership, and William Megonigal was the first regularly initiated member of No. 2 and received the first degree that afternoon.

Under propositions for membership that day were presented the following named were appointed as the standing investigating committee: Joe Mortimer, Lew Simmons and Bob Frazer.

Upon propositions for membership that day the following named were appointed as the standing investigating committee: Joe Mortimer, Lew Simmons and Bob Frazer.

The candidates were George F. Clarendon (clarinet S. & S.); Charles A. Braun (double bass player S. & S.); E. G. Stone (Treas. S. & S.), and Thomas B. McNeal (tinner, Market above Eleventh street).

The names of the first hundred members and their occupations as given showed the preponderance of professionals among the original organizers of this lodge.

Most of the charter members that day also belonged to the Philadelphia "Jolly Corks," whose meeting place was upstairs, second story, Sansom street front, over Phil. Kemper's place, above Tenth street, where now stands some of the buildings of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital.

There after the night show, and also during the day, the "Corks" met and went into Jolly Session whenever there was a quorum; and the first order of business was to order up beers for the chairs that were filled. There was sand on the floor and the minstrels and dancers felt at home, for the square little German proprietor, Kemper, with one high shoulder and head cocked to the side, kept his weather eye on the dumb waiter for orders for the song—singing and story-telling performers upstairs—and thrifty Frau Kemper served lanches that were so good they taste even "today, yet." The "Corks" forgot business in their assembly and gave themselves over to convivial friendship, and there was no rivalry in those days, for performers did not then spend much time in telling each other how good they were.

Following that historical and memorable Sunday afternoon meeting the new lodge members met informally in the hall in the evening and rested—dryly speaking—until the gathering at Petrie's swell restaurant (at 12 o'clock midnight, so as not to break the law), and there and then began and continued until daylight next morning the first social session and banquet of the Philadelphia Elks, and attended by the leading good fellows of the press, the learned professions and the city fathers. Petrie's stood where the Bellevue now stands (1910), at Broad and Walnut.

It was not necessary to send out for talent. All Elks in those days could

“do something,” and after each turn the artist “obliged again” and again by serving on the beer committee and paying a fine if he could stand it.

Breaking up at 5 a. m., the New Yorkers hurried to Thirty-first and market to catch the early train to get back to the New York Theatres in time for Monday morning’s rehearsals, and the baby Elks of No. 2, preceded by “Mack” with a snare drum, marched down Chestnut street in original ragtime to the lodge rooms and individually and collectively formally adjourned and dispersed.

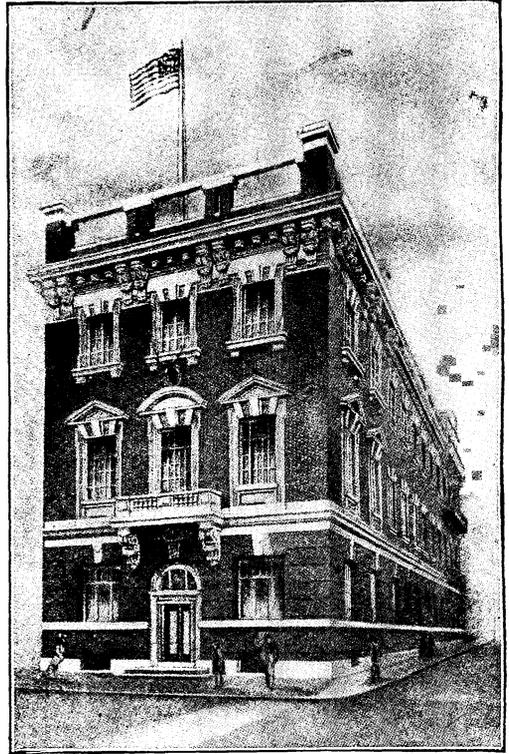
The charter of Philadelphia Lodge was granted two days after the New York legislature empowered New York Lodge as a Grand Lodge to issue charters to subordinate lodges.

April 9, 1871, Grand Secretary E. G. Brown instructed No. 2 that they had power to frame their own by-laws, but which must be referred to the committee on laws and supervision of the Grand Lodge.

During its first three months Philadelphia Lodge was granted twenty-nine dispensations to confer the degree of D. E.; they needed working members for the transaction of business during the absence of the professional brothers of the lodge during the traveling season.

April 6, 1884, is the date of the last session of the lodge in the first hall, which they occupied thirteen years, one month and a day.

In 1884, when No. 2 moved to the southeast corner of Eleventh and Chestnut streets, there were already about thirty lodges in the order. The organization was popular; their donations to charity and caring for members in temporary hard luck looked good to admirers of the fraternity, and the Secretary’s books showed 125 names on the membership roll. The first session in these rooms was held April 13, 1884, and the last one was March 18, 1888. This time the lodge had to move because the building was to be remodeled. It was not far to go, right across the street. They would still be at Eleventh and Chestnut streets, so the new hall at the southwest corner was selected, and on March 25, 1888, with twenty-five more members on the books, the first session was held without the loss of time or break in lodge interest. Membership increased, finances were in good condition, the annual benefits were profitable beyond expectation, and so great was the working strength of the brothers that within the year they had planned to do something for themselves and be independent



PRESENT HOME OF NO. 2.

of lodge halls belonging to other societies. Accordingly, at the last meeting of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, in a rented hall, Sunday evening, October 27, 1889, the Exalted Ruler declared a recess until Friday evening, November 1, 1889, at 10:30 o'clock, at which time the lodge should meet in its own building at No. 232 North Ninth street. This was erected and occupied by Philadelphia Lodge, the first lodge in the order of Elks to build, own and meet in its own building. There were 165 members in good standing. This new lodge room, with club rooms, parlors and reception rooms, was a success from the start. Fraternal bodies met there day and night and Sundays—the time was all filled. The lodge occupied the building from November 1, 1889, and the regular sessions were held on Sunday night until February 19, 1901. An amendment to the lodge by-laws was offered on Sunday evening, February 3, to change the meeting night to Tuesday evening. This was acted upon and carried on Sunday, February 10; thus was an old lodge custom changed, even in Philadelphia. The Sunday night meeting was originally established for the accommodation of the theatrical members whose engagements thereby would not be interfered with, because Philadelphia was not a Sunday "show town." The change had been fiercely discussed many times previously, but action always deferred out of deference to the professionals. Accordingly at the last Sunday evening session of Philadelphia Lodge, February 10, 1901, the Exalted Ruler declared the next meeting for Tuesday evening, February 19.

Changes in the neighborhood, cramped quarters, largely increased membership, for 345 members was a great many in those days, caused the increasing high class new blood to seek new quarters in a swell neighborhood. "The Elks' New Home," 1609 Arch street, was open for inspection all day Sunday, March 10, 1901, and the thirtieth anniversary of the lodge was celebrated that evening at Odd Fellows' Temple. The first session of the lodge in their new home occurred Tuesday evening, March 12. The lodge still owns (1910) No. 1609 Arch street, although they held their last session there on Tuesday evening, April 10, 1906. Even a big house may get too small for a big family, when the family has so many increases that they are swamped for room. If 345 members is a lot, 1,600 members is a lot more, and a \$100 fee is a classy sum for initiation. The present new home is at No. 1320 Arch street, three stories and basement. The first meeting in the last new home and the dedication ceremony occurred Tuesday evening, April 17, 1906. In the absence of the Grand Lodge officers and the District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler, the regular officers exemplified the work. Invocation, Rev. Brother Father W. H. R. I. Reamey, Chaplain of New York, No. 1; selection, Quarettette; dedication ceremonies, officers of Philadelphia Lodge; (telegram was read from Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., wishing Philadelphia Lodge success in their new home); selection, Brother P. E. R., Thomas F. McNulty, Baltimore Lodge, No. 7; oration, Rev. Brother W. H. R. I. Reamey, New York Lodge, No. 1; selection, Quartette; address, Brother Judge Heisler, Baltimore Lodge, No. 7; organ recital; address, Brother P. E. R., John Fort, Camden Lodge, No. 293; address, Brother P. E. R., Peter Campbell, Baltimore Lodge, No. 7; presentation of the keys, Brother P. G. E. R., William G. Meyers, Chairman of Building Committee, in a presentation address, handed over the keys of the building to P. E. R., William L. Enochs, Chairman Board of Trustees; "Auld Lang Syne," Brother P. E. R., Thomas F. McNulty,

and the brothers in attendance; closing prayer by Rev. Brother Francis Henry Smith, Blairsville Lodge, No. 406.

Banquet: At the conclusion of the formalities and regular ceremonies at the new home an adjournment followed and a pilgrimage began to Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, standing on the site occupied by Petrie's, where the first banquet of Philadelphia Lodge was held before it was a day old, in 1871.

The Philadelphia Elks' burial ground for brothers of the lodge and members of the order, known as "The Elks' Rest," is situated on the brow of the big hill in Mount Moriah cemetery, in West Philadelphia. It was dedicated when George R. Maguire was Exalted Ruler of the lodge. There are two lots, one for the members of No. 2 and the other for deceased professional people and brothers of other lodges. The original lot was marked by an Elk's statue, which proved unequal to the weather wear of our climate and rapidly disintegrated. It was unveiled September 12, 1880. The new statue that followed its removal is of solid bronze and was presented to No. 2 by Brother C. E. Ellis. It stands on a stone pedestal eight feet high and weighs 850 pounds. It is seven feet long and nine feet high from the hoof to the tips of the antlers. It was unveiled the year Dr. W. F. Hartley was Exalted Ruler, and J. B. Roberts delivered the oration. The plot of ground is in the form of an irregular triangle forty-five by seventy-five feet, and there was an additional purchase made in 1889 when more room was needed to properly place the monument in the center of the burial plot. The fence is made of twenty posts of Richmond granite with a tubular iron railing of galvanized pipe running through them two feet or more above the ground. Each post has carved upon it one of the words used as a motto of the order, and each of the rods is ornamented in the center with a square disc having an elk head standing out in relief from one side, and on the other the words "Cervus Alces" and the letters B. P. O. E. In the center of the side of the pedestal is a panel of polished granite on which is cut, "Presented to Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, B. P. O. E., by Brother Charles E. Ellis."

Brother P. E. R., Henry J. Walter, presented to the lodge for future use, in emergency, three large lots in Chelton Hills cemetery.

The Rest now contains the entombed remains of Brothers George R. Maguire, who died while Grand Exalted Ruler; Warren L. Fox, Edwin J. Housem, Francis W. ("Pop") Whittaker, Charles H. Sanvournin, Robert Newcomb, Charles Gilday (buried at sea—grave and marker), Samuel Irwin Ryan, Jesse De Silver Steinhart, C. John Rice, Francis W. Baumgratz, William H. Wallis, A. S. ("Gus") Pennoyer, Henry S. Gross, M. D., James C. Cain, Frank P. Moran, Harry E. Shaw, John Armstrong, William N. Rogers, L. Frazer Newkerke, Samuel S. ("Sam") Sanford, E. E. Rockwell, James R. Flake, Charles H. Loutzenhisser, Emile Haffa, Fred Fadum, Arthur Wright, and Joseph E. Jackson, the first Exalted Ruler of Philadelphia Lodge.

The names comprising the list of the first one hundred members of No. 2, the original Elks' Lodge in the State of Pennsylvania, include the then best known theatrical and circus managers and proprietors, treasurers, actors, musicians, scene painters, costumers, clowns, stage managers and performers in the history of the amusement profession.

"The War" was over, and the spirit of fraternity seemed to be in the atmosphere, both North and South. Hand-shaking was catching and the string of cities

along the line from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis to Kansas City were the first to join hands under the old flag in brotherly love. There are still living, of the first hundred (1910), and in good standing, in Philadelphia Lodge:

Joseph Norrie (Joseph M. Norcross), minstrel, Springfield, Mass.; Lew Simmons, minstrel (White & Simmons), on vaudeville circuit; W. Henry Harks (Harry Hawk), actor (retired), Bryn Mawr, Pa.; John A. Armstrong, musician, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry B. Enochs, manager, Masonic Home, Philadelphia; Thomas F. Haywood, minstrel, cigar business, Philadelphia. There are also living, and members of the Order, affiliated elsewhere: Harry W. Williams, theatrical manager, Pittsburg Lodge, who was leader of orchestras in the Quaker City for years, and Wm. P. Seneatram, minstrel, whose location and lodge is to us unknown.

W. Norman Morris is the present Exalted Ruler of No. 2, and preceding him in the chairs are the following Past Exalted Rulers, who for forty years were active participants in making Elk history:

PAST EXALTED RULERS.

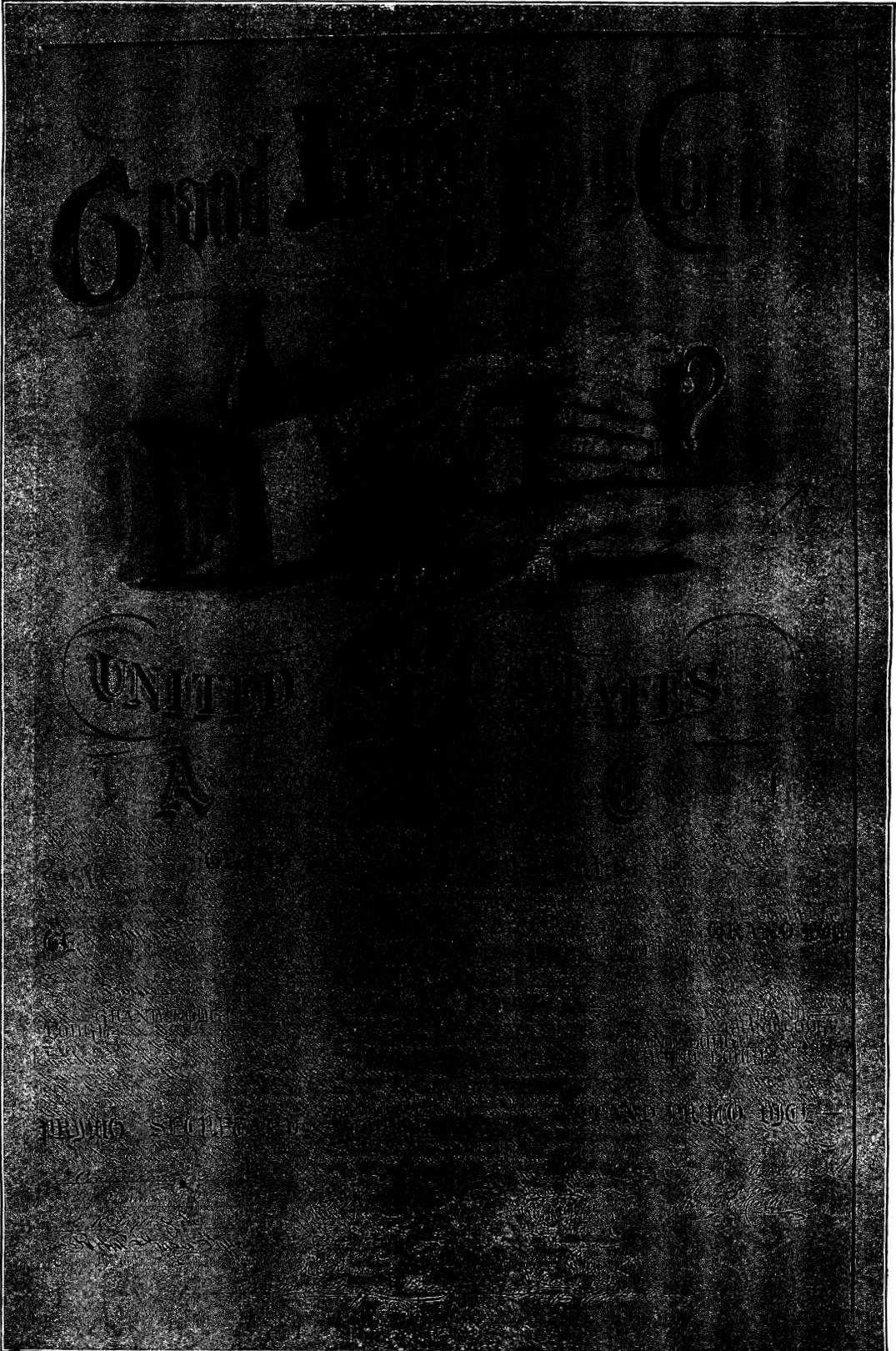
- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| *Joseph E. Jackson | *S. P. Cox | C. E. Henney |
| Lewis Simmons | John F. Wallis | †John B. Rock |
| *Frank Moran | James A. Willard | John D. Bouvier |
| Alfred Stimmei | Wm. G. Meyers | M. Francis Morrissey |
| Jos. M. Norcross | John Christie | Jas. H. J. McNally |
| Charles F. Jones | Henry S. Rheiner | Augustus C. Hahn |
| *George R. Maguire | *Wm. F. Hartley | *Robt. J. Linden |
| *L. F. Newkerke | *John Fair | Daniel J. Shern |
| *Charles W. Campbell | David H. Hagan | C. Ferdinand Van Horn |
| Geo. W. Conway | †Wayne Kratzer | Robert J. Byron |
| Harry B. Enochs | Geo. L. Phillips | Henry J. Walter |
| *Wm. E. Lex | *Wm. H. Roop | Dr. Tullus Wright |
| *John A. Forepaugh | Wm. S. Enochs | |
| Frederick Heim | E. P. Simpson | |

* Deceased. † By dimit.



THE GRAND STEEPLE CHASE OF THE CORKS.

1, Frank Brower; 2, Frank Whittaker; 3, Pete Zell; 4, Wm. Megonegal; 5, Lew Simmons; 6, Eph. Horn. (Reading from left to right.)



ORIGINAL CHARTER GRAND LODGE OF "JOLLY CORKS."

At this point we come to the early formation of the Philadelphia "Jolly Corks." It will be remembered that after the name of the "Corks" was changed to the Elks, on February 16, 1868, the records show that Vivian presided for two meetings thereafter—February 23 and March 1 of that year. On Monday, March 2, 1868, Vivian went to Philadelphia, to work at Fox's Atlantic Garden, on Callowhill, near Fourth street, to play his first engagement. Fox & Curran were the managers of what was known as Fox's American Theatre, which burned down in 1867, the fire in which two or three ballet girls lost their lives. Fox had changed the name of this house to the Continental Theatre, and while they were rebuilding the Continental Theatre, Fox was operating the Atlantic Garden, and it was at this place that Vivian played his first Philadelphia engagement, and not at Fox's American Theatre, on Walnut, near Eighth street, where Vivian did play a few years later. It was in the dressing-room of this Atlantic Garden Theatre that Vivian first started the "Jolly Corks," in Philadelphia, about the first week in March, 1868. A few days later the few "Corks" then made by Vivian began to meet upstairs over Phil Kemper's saloon, on Sansom street, at the corner of an alley above Tenth, where the Jefferson College Hospital now stands.

It was about this time, as nearly as it can be definitely fixed, March or April, 1868, that "Bob" Fraser, the old clown and scenic artist, designed and painted in two colors quite an elaborate document which was designated as the original charter of the Grand Lodge of the "Jolly Corks" of the United States. The names signed thereto probably represent the extent of the then membership of the "Jolly Corks" in Philadelphia. Of the signatures attached, that of Charles Vivian needs no explanation; Lew Simmons, the old minstrel, was the second name on this charter, and personally identified it to the writer as being the original document. E. K. Taylor, named thereon as the Secretary, held a political office for many years in Philadelphia. "Bob" Fraser was the old pantomimist clown and scene painter. Another signer was Frank Foster, brother of Hernandez Foster, and the son of old Charley Foster, who used to put on the pantomimes at the Old Bowery Theatre, in New York, in the sixties. James Stewart is doubtful, with his identity a mooted point, as to whether he was a cracker baker in the Quaker City or the musical arranger by the same name. William W. Yohe was the father of May Yohe, of recent fame. Lyman Sinn was a druggist at Eleventh and Market streets. Robert W. Clawson was a bartender. James Hennings was an old circus man. Frank Whittaker was a ringmaster. Wash Jermon was a photographer on Arch street. A. McFarland was a book peddler, and is still living in the Quaker City. J. W. ("Dick") Allinson was the husband of Eva Brent, a serio-comic in the sixties, and he was also manager of Mr. and Mrs. James Oates. Thomas C. Hincken was the son of the proprietor of the Philadelphia "Sunday Dispatch." Frank Mordaunt was the old actor. L. Gebhardt Reed was the uncle of Roland Reed, the actor. These names, with two or three others that cannot be traced, constitute the make-up of the signers of the original charter of the "Jolly Corks" of Philadelphia.

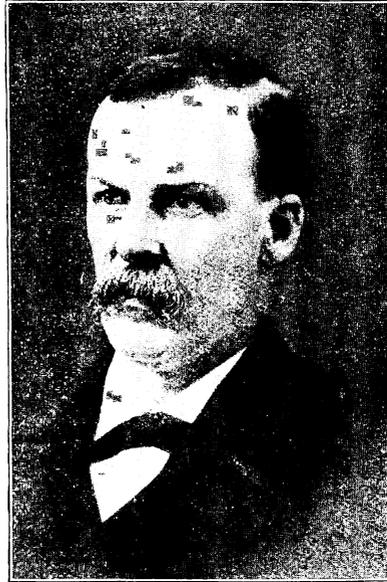
LEW SIMMONS.



This old-time minstrel was born in New Castle, Pa., August 27, 1838. He began his professional career December 19, 1859, at Frank River's Melodeon, 539 Broadway, New York, in what was then known as the old Chinese Assembly building, and there finished out the season of 1859-60. In 1861 he joined Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels. He then went to Bob Butler's "444" Broadway, from which place, with Bob Hart, they started out their own minstrel show, which only lasted three months. Simmons then returned to Butler's "444" Broadway. The season of 1863-64 he went with Morris's Minstrels at Boston. In August, 1864, he joined Carncross & Dixie's Minstrels and remained with them until 1870. On August 29, 1870, with Edwin N. Slocum, they became managers of the Arch Street Opera House in Philadelphia, which they ran successfully for seven years, until 1878, when Simmons joined Moore & Burgess' Minstrels, in London, England, and was with that organization until 1879, in which latter year Simmons, Charlie Sutton and Andy McKee took a minstrel show to South Africa, where they remained for about four months, then came back to America, where they separated, and Lew Simmons and the three Rankins started out a minstrel show, which played the different cities for about two years. In 1881 he went to Leadville, Colo., and organized there the "Leadville Minstrels," which only lasted a short time, and disbanded. Simmons then joined Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels and was with that organization until 1882, in which year he organized the Athletic Baseball Club of Philadelphia and remained with them until 1887, after which time he began playing dates in various cities until he finally went into vaudeville, where he is now playing with Frank White, his partner, as White & Simmons.

Brother Simmons was a member of the New York Elks (single organization), being initiated March 13, and advanced October 2, 1870, being No. 182 on the membership roll. He was also a member of the "Jolly Corks" of Philadelphia. He dimitted from New York Lodge, No. 1, on March 12, 1871, to help institute Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, B. P. O. E., and was one of nine members who helped to institute No. 2. He was the first Esteemed Loyal Knight, and second Assistant P., and later was elected Exalted Ruler, and now ranks as the oldest living Past Exalted Ruler of No. 2.

FRANK MORAN, the veteran minstrel, was born in Ireland Sept. 15, 1827, and was brought to this country by his parents when four years of age. The Morans settled in Philadelphia and he early gave evidence of his power of entertaining. About 1848 he made his first public appearance with Raymond & Waring's Circus at Philadelphia. He made an immediate success as a singer of amusing songs. "The Boston Serenaders," a well known minstrel troupe of that time, was playing in Temperance Hall, on Third street near Fairmont avenue, and Mr. Moran joined the troupe about a year later. There was in this troupe such well known performers as "Jim" Sanford, "Bob" Edwards, "Dick" Myers and "Pop" Jones. In 1850 he left the local stage temporarily to seek his fortune in the new gold country in California, and, narrowly escaping shipwreck, landed in Jamaica.



The troupe of which he was a member gave performances there, and later on the Isthmus of Panama, where they disbanded. Mr. Moran, with Neil Bryant, then started for California, remaining there almost a year, performing at Sacramento and San Francisco. Later they sailed for Australia, under the management of J. H. Raynor, and for nearly four years were with the "Raynor-Christy Minstrels" or "Sable Brothers." While Mr. Moran was in Australia another minstrel company arrived. This was in 1855, but the new company could not find sufficient patronage, and soon disbanded. In this company were Charles Backus, Jerry Bryant, Otto Burbank and George Coes. Mr. Moran organized a company from the best of the two troupes and brought his company back to San Francisco. Later he became the financial man of Bryant & Mallory's Minstrels in New York, and took the troupe to Boston. The troupe next went to Philadelphia and appeared at Concert Hall, now occupied by the Free Library, on Chestnut street, above Twelfth. In 1857 Moran brought his troupe to New York, where he helped to organize Bryant's Minstrels, which played at 472 Broadway, from which Christy's Minstrels had but recently moved. Later he became a member of Sanford's troupe, then located in the Eleventh Street Opera House, Philadelphia. He remained with Sanford's Minstrels as principal comedian until 1862, when Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels were organized. He joined this troupe, opening at the same house April 14 of that year. Mr. Moran left the company in May, 1864, and with an organization called Moran's Minstrels opened the small hall at Concert Hall, Chestnut street, near Twelfth, Philadelphia, September 4, 1864, this house being called the Chestnut Street Opera House.

Mr. Moran was next with Hooley's Minstrels, in Brooklyn, and with Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, in New York. He returned to Philadelphia in 1868, opening at the Seventh Street Opera House with the Hooley Minstrels. Later he went to London with Tony Pastor, and appeared with the Moore & Burgess Minstrels. He rejoined Carncross & Dixey's organization in Philadelphia August 22, 1870.

At the close of the season Carncross and Robert J. Simpson retired from the firm, and the organization was then called Dixey & Moran's Minstrels. Later he was sole proprietor of Moran's Minstrels, which finally became Moran & Manning's Minstrels.

He had also been prominently identified with Sam Sharpley's, Eph Horn's, and the Old Virginia Minstrels. In later years Mr. Moran had been appearing on the vaudeville stage as a monologist. Several seasons he was with road companies, and on February 1, 1898, he surprised his friends by marrying Miss Jessie Miller, a member of the same company, his first wife having been dead ten or twelve years. Mr. Moran was considered one of the wittiest men in his line.

He was one of the early members of Philadelphia Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, of which he was a Past Exalted Ruler, and a life member of the lodge, an honor ordered upon him for his valuable services in its behalf. He died in Philadelphia December 14, 1898. The funeral occurred from the hall of the Philadelphia Lodge of Elks. The oration was read by Wm. Devere.

The remains were interred in Elks' Rest, Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia.



FRANK DUMONT, the veteran minstrel, was born in Utica, N. Y., January 25, 1849. He began singing ballads in George Christy's Minstrels in New York city in the late sixties. He was the stage manager of the San Francisco Minstrels in their New York career from 1879 to 1883. In 1883 he joined Carncross & Dixie's Minstrels at the Eleventh Street Opera House, Philadelphia, and remained with them until that house passed under the control of Mr. Dumont himself. All the great stars have been with him, more or less receiving a schooling there. They include, among others, Eddie Foy, Lew Dockstader, J. J. Rafael, Press Eldredge, John C. Rice, Chauncey Olcott, Bobby Newcomb, Joseph F. Hurtig, Tom Waters, Jack Symonds, Weber & Fields, Little Chip, and a host of singers and dancers, some famous in other walks of life. For twenty

years he has managed the only located minstrel show in the world.

Mr. Dumont is a prolific writer, and it would be difficult to enumerate the hundred or more dramas and farces and innumerable burlesques which have come from his pen. A partial list of his work is as follows: He wrote the Sid. C. France dramas, "Marked for Life" (1873); "Dead to the World" (1874); and "In the Web" (1875); he rewrote "Natural Gas," for Donnelly & Girard; also "The Hustler," for Davis & Kehoe—John Kernell, star. For Gus Hill, he wrote "Happy Hooligan," "Alphonse and Gaston," and "Spotless Town," "Are You a Buffalo?" and "McFadden's Row of Flats"; also wrote "About Gotham," "The Rainmakers," the burlesque on "Patience," which ran 150 nights in New York

with the San Francisco Minstrels; also wrote a burlesque on "Mikado," which ran 100 nights in Philadelphia. He has written all the burlesques for the Rice & Barton Burlesque Shows. He wrote, "On the Go," "McFadden's Elopement," "The Colonel and I," for Gallagher and West; "Shing Ching, or Daughter of the Moon," "The Nabobs," for Henshaw and Ten Broeck, "Jealousy,"; rewrote "Two Old Cronies," for Wills & Henshaw; "One Horse Circus," for Sherman and Morrissey; "No Trespassing" and "Jasper," for Sam Devere; "Living Curiosities," for the American Four; "The Book Agent" (The Parlor Match), for Evans & Hoey. He has written numerous ballads, two of the best known being, "Jenny, the Flower of Kildare," and "Don't Go, Molly Darling." He has written an immense lot of matter for Lew Dockstader: The Street Car Act, done by Neil O'Brien; The Department Store; Lunatic Asylum Scene, and The Jungle Fire Department, used by Neil O'Brien with Dockstader's Minstrels, etc.

Frank Dumont was at the cradle of American minstrelsy, and he has known it in its maturity. He has lived through more than two theatrical generations and adorned them all by his genius. Brother Dumont joined the New York Elks (single organization), January 29th, and advanced November 19th, 1871, being No. 301 on the membership roll. Some ten years ago he dimitted from New York No. 1, and now holds his membership in Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, B. P. O. E.

E. P. SIMPSON, P.E.R. of No. 2, theatrical manager and newspaper man for forty years, was Eastern born (Chautauqua, N. Y., March 1, 1851) and Western raised till 1870. The day his Hillsdale College (Michigan) classmates were receiving their commencement diplomas, and his was laid aside for him, he was snowballing on Mont Blanc, June, 1873. He studied law, was city editor of the "Iowa State Journal," Des Moines, when John A. Kasson was behind it as a power; went to Philadelphia in 1876 as sporting editor of the "Sunday Item," under Col. Thomas Fitzgerald and sons, when their publications were at their height, and by his work was selected by Dr. N. Rowe, in 1879, to come to Chicago as assistant editor of the "Chicago (later the American) Field." Between 1879 and 1884 he was also Chicago correspondent of the "New York Clipper," then covering here baseball, racing, and all sports and theatricals; was editor of the "Billiard Mirror" for the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, under Manager Mo. Bensinger; historical writer for the A. T. Andreas Company on their "History of Chicago." He left Chicago to serve as treasurer and acting manager for F. J. Englehardt's "Inland Whaling Expedition," after acting as stage manager and referee on the night of John L. Sullivan's first professional engagement in Chicago. The place was McCormack's Hall. Capt. Jim



Dalton was the Chicago boxer; Billy Madden was Sullivan's manager, and "Parson" Davies was the fair-play promoter and manager of the series of contests. Mr. Simpson was business manager for the "World" under George Morris and J. Z. Little; manager of the San Francisco Minstrels for Billy Birch and Harry Kennedy; "The Mountain Pink" for A. T. Andreas, and from 1884 to 1893 manager of the Walnut Street Theatre (oldest theatre in America) for Israel Fleishman, and coined money for ten years by his development and management of the "benefit" business. He came to Chicago again in 1893, as manager of the Academy of Music for H. R. Jacobs. In 1894-95, 1895-96 he managed the People's Theatre in Philadelphia for C. A. Bradenburgh, and for seven years was general American representative for the Globe Ticket Company of Philadelphia, cornering the theatrical ticket trade and holding the monopoly for his house for several years. He was sent to Chicago in 1896 by Capt. Paul Boynton to manage the Chicago Water Chutes, which moved from the South Side to Kedzie avenue and Jackson boulevard. He managed the Chutes for the Grace & Hyde Company for six years, and developed them from a plain water slide boat ride into the first great all-around outdoor privilege summer show park in the history of Chicago amusements. He was called to California in the winter of 1903 by the Los Angeles County Improvement Company to reorganize the old Washington Park Zoölogical Gardens and put the Chutes in good running shape. Among the novelties presented was Capt. Tom Baldwin and his balloons, the first time in Southern California, and the greatest success up to that time in American aeronautics.

From 1897 to 1904 Mr. Simpson was the lessee and manager of the Academy of Music, Chicago, leasing from George P. Everhard, succeeding H. R. Jacobs, later forming a partnership with E. H. Macoy, No. 4, when the Bijou and Academy went into the theatrical syndicate under Simpson & Macoy (Wm. Newkirke, treasurer, No. 4). The Macoy interests were later absorbed by George Middleton, and the firm stood Simpson & Middleton until the time of the Iroquois fire, when Simpson transferred his interests to C. E. Kohl. He then developed Simpson's Model Farm, near Holland, Mich.; lectured at Farmers' Institutes; edited the Farm Department of the "Ottawa County Times"; established a winter home in Melbourne, Fla.; became Secretary of the Melbourne Improvement Club and Managing Director of the Florida East Coast Chautauqua. It was while promoting the first Philadelphia Benefit for the Actors' Fund of America, when Benj. A. Baker was Secretary, that he discovered, in an old deserted storeroom on Chestnut street, the Grand Lodge Charter of the "Jolly Corks." A photo reproduction of the same is shown in connection with the Philadelphia History in a division of the Schoolmaster Lodges. This rare old relic was presented through the editor to Grand Exalted Ruler Brother J. U. Sammis, and through him to the Board of Grand Trustees, for preservation and reduplication. Copies of the original document to be reproduced by photography or lithography and sold at a moderate cost to subordinate lodges, the entire profits accruing therefrom to go to the credit of the Elks' National Home Fund. This old historical relic was accepted by the Grand Exalted Ruler at the time of its presentation to him in Chicago, January 12, 1910, and is now in possession of the Grand Lodge, B. P. O. E.



ROBERT FRASER.



FRANK MORDAUNT.

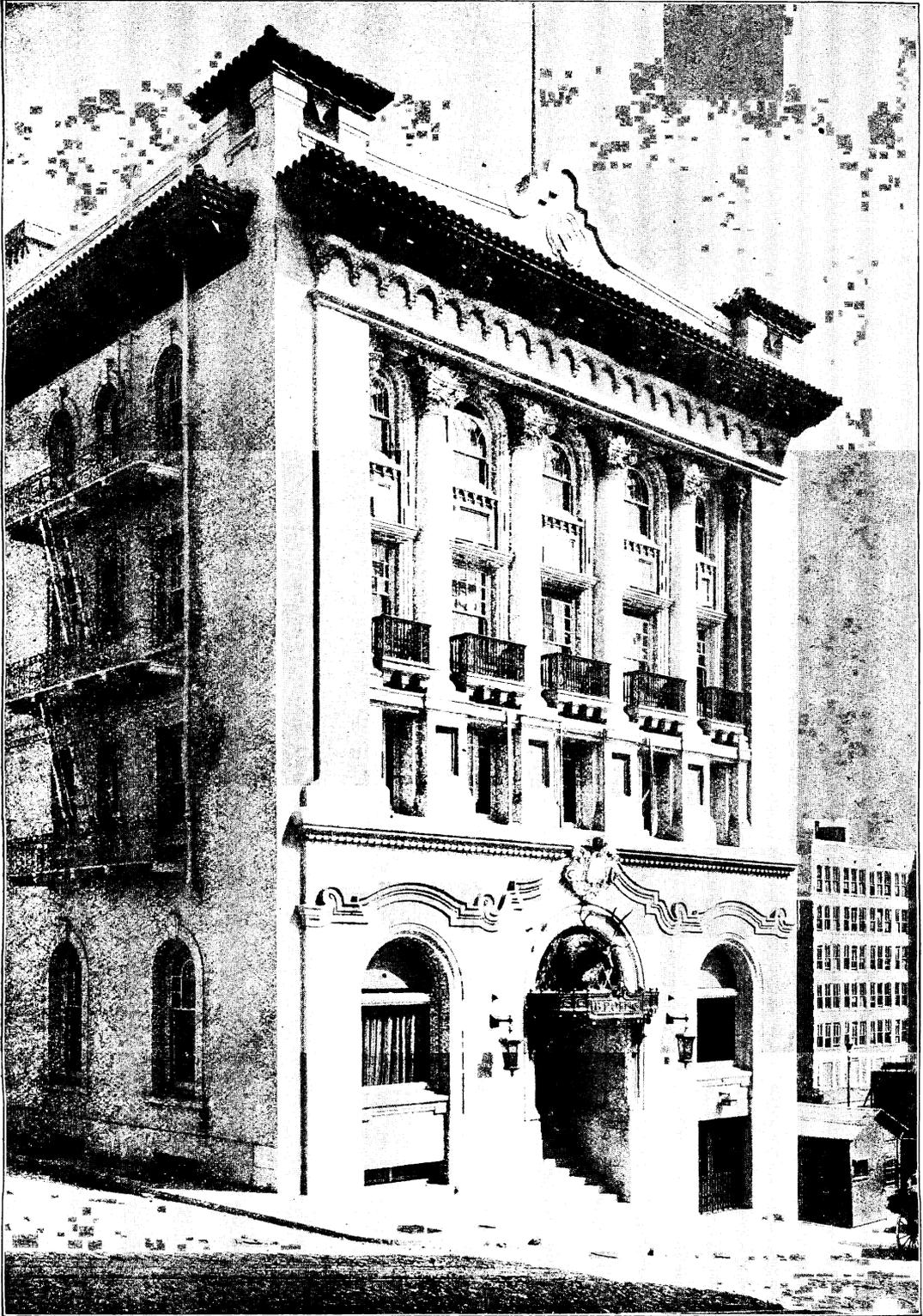
CHARLIE SUTTON.
The Old Minstrel.TONY HART
in the "Mulligan Guards."

SAN FRANCISCO LODGE, No. 3.

Toward the end of the year 1872 a bright young man came to New York from the city of the Golden Gate by the name of L. F. Blackburn. He was an intimate friend of Tom Maguire, the theatre manager, and Thomas R. Eagleton (Tom Keene), the tragedian, and other San Francisco theatrical people. He went to New York and was made a member of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., being initiated on December 8 (advanced the same date), 1872, and was No. 423 on the membership roll of New York Lodge. He went back west

to his home in San Francisco, and after several unsuccessful attempts to form a lodge in that city he again went back East and stated that if the then existing laws would be modified or changed *reducing* the number of Devout Elders necessary to constitute a quorum for the formation of the institution of new lodges that a lodge of the order could be established in San Francisco. At the June session, 1875, of the Grand Lodge these laws were materially modified and changed with a view of encouraging the establishing of new lodges in other cities; the original requirement of seven Devout Elders in good standing, in some existing lodge of the Order, being the necessary number to make application for a dispensation and perform the necessary duties in forming and establishing a new lodge, under dispensation, was changed to three Devout Elders. This change of law removed the obstacle in the path of progress, and immediately thereafter, when the session of December, 1875, of the Grand Lodge was concluded, and this change was more clearly made known, five members of New York Lodge, No. 1, applied for a dispensation to the Grand Lodge, to form San Francisco Lodge "C," No. 3, and on February 22, 1876, the said dispensation to establish a lodge of Elks in San Francisco was granted and on April 11, 1876, that lodge was formally instituted, in Anthony Hall on Bush street, with the following brothers present: Brother L. F. Blackburn, acting as E. R.; Brother William Nelson Decker, acting E. L. K.; Brother Charles W. Cogill, acting E. L. K.; Brother A. T. ("Billy") Courtright, acting G. L., and Brother Fayette Welch, acting as I. G., all pro tem. The lodge opened in due form. Brother Decker was proposed and elected to act as Secretary and Treasurer pro tem. Mr. T. R. Eagleston (professional name, T. W. Keene) was proposed by Brother Decker; committee appointed, Brothers Courtright, Cogill and Welch. Mr. J. T. Maguire was proposed by Brother Blackburn; committee appointed, Brothers Courtright, Welch and Decker. Mr. David C. Anderson was proposed by Brother Courtright; committee appointed, Brothers Welch, Cogill and Decker. A motion was made and carried that a committee be appointed to procure all necessary articles for the working of the lodge. A motion was then made and carried that a vote of thanks be tendered to the E. G. R., Brother Henry P. O'Neil, for valuable services rendered in promoting the formation of the lodge. The receipts of the session were \$20 for four applications (the fourth applicant being Mr. G. Evans). A committee consisting of Brothers Courtright and Decker and Mr. Keene were appointed to procure a hall for the social session. Having passed through the regular order of business, San Francisco Lodge "C," No. 3, then duly closed its first communication in regular form, and the new lodge was born.

One week later, April 18, T. R. Eagleston, J. T. Maguire and D. C. Anderson were balloted for, elected, initiated and advanced to the second degree. At the same session the following were proposed for membership: George Evens, W. C. Crosbie, Bland Holt, Murray Woods, J. N. Long, and Ed. J. Buckley. Treasurer reported cash on hand, \$135; bills amounting to \$42.50 were ordered paid. One week later, on April 25, the new lodge held its third communication, at which time Murray Woods, J. N. Long, and C. H. Welch were balloted for, elected, given the first degree, and advanced to the second degree. The following persons were proposed for membership. Mr. F. W. Bree and J. R. Cotton (professional name, "G. H. Foster"). Cash reported on hand at this session, \$91.90, and a bill of \$9.65 of the committee on paraphernalia was ordered paid. The



HOME OF SAN FRANCISCO No. 3.

committee on hall reported progress. A week later, on May 2, at the fourth communication, the first election for officers was held and resulted as follows: Thomas W. Keene, Exalted Ruler; William M. Decker, E. L. K.; L. F. Blackburn, E. L. K.; D. C. Anderson, G. L.; J. N. Long, Rec. Secretary; W. C. Crošbie, Treasurer; Murray Woods, Tyler. The officers then elected were duly installed. On May 5 a special meeting was called for the purpose only of discussing and procuring a hall suitable for holding social sessions. The lodge pursued the even tenor of its way until July 6, 1876, its thirteenth communication, at which time it is recorded that D. D. E. G. R., Frank Girard; P. E. R., Tony Pastor, and P. E. R., E. G. Browne visited the lodge. The foregoing covers all of the early records of San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, which are now in existence, all other records having been destroyed in the fire and quake of 1906, and there is no way of restoring them. During the first year of the lodge's existence, on September 16, 1876, Lodge No. 3 recorded the first death in their membership. Brother Charles F. McIntyre, who passed away on that date, and his was the first death that occurred on the Pacific coast. The lodge kept gaining in strength financially and numerically, till about the year 1878, when internal dissensions arose and grew to such an extent that early in 1879 a split-off took place and a number of members seceded from San Francisco, No. 3, and formed a new lodge in the same city, which was known as California, No. 12, to which a charter was granted in December of that year. This event occurring for the first time in Elk history, where there were two Elk lodges in one city, was the cause, later, of the Grand Lodge enacting a law permitting only one Elk's lodge in a city or town. This condition of affairs ran along until the close of the year 1885, in December, when the opposing elements were pacified and the two organizations were merged into one lodge, with a new name and number—Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6. A charter was granted to this new lodge, December 13, 1885, and thereafter the lodge grew slowly. The lodge then passed through the usual ups and downs and more or less discouraging experiences of a lack of interest and lack of funds, until finally when matters were at their lowest ebb a change came about when they held what was known as the Elks' Annual Carnival, in Mechanics Pavilion, which was a great success. This new idea permitted the lodge to place itself in good standing financially, and they were further enabled to purchase a new plat in Laurel Hill Cemetery, near their old plat, wherein reposed some twenty-two of their departed brothers. The cost of the plat and monument was \$3,000. Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6, was the mother lodge on the Pacific coast to Oakland, Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., these lodges being instituted by the members of No. 6.

Things ran along fairly well with No. 6 until internal dissensions and trouble arose and developed so strongly that the lodge was divided into two factions. This trouble began about January, 1896, and culminated about the 12th of June, of that same year, in the suspension of the lodge by the Grand Exalted Ruler. This suspension of the lodge was based upon the action of the lodge in balloting for a candidate by the name of William Cronin, it being claimed that the balloting was illegal, and that the election of the candidate was illegal, and upon the further fact that the lodge had at a subsequent meeting suspended the District Deputy, who was a member of the lodge, claiming to act, in so doing, by the authority of Section 68 of the Grand Lodge law. This action

of the lodge in suspending the District Deputy, as well as the action of the lodge in electing Cronin, were clearly illegal. Section 68 of the Grand Lodge law provides only for a suspension during the session at which the suspension takes place, and for conduct unbecoming a gentleman, occurring during that session, the suspension to last only during the session. The lodge, misconstruing this section, assumed that it gave them authority to suspend the District Deputy without preferring charges as provided by law. Therefore the action of the lodge in undertaking and claiming to suspend the District Deputy from membership in the lodge was null, void, and of no effect. This wrangle finally reached the Grand Lodge, but the Grand Body deemed it advisable that the lodge should have a further opportunity of settling its internal troubles without the intervention of the Grand Lodge, and after giving the matter full and careful consideration the committee of the Grand Lodge on the suspension of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6, reported by a set of resolutions that the action of the Grand Exalted Ruler in suspending said Lodge, No. 6, was justified by the facts, and the same approved, and, further, that said lodge be reinstated and restored to all the rights it had lost by reason of said suspension, upon the condition that any further violation of the laws of the Order would not be tolerated. Further, that the action of the G. E. R. in ordering said Cronin's name stricken from the roll of membership of said Lodge, No. 6, be not approved, and that said Cronin be restored to membership in said lodge. And further, that all appeals then pending in said lodge be dismissed, and in conclusion it was suggested to the incoming G. E. R. that the new D. D. for California be selected from some other lodge than No. 6, and offered a final resolution that said Lodge, No. 6, be requested to prefer charges against William Cronin, based upon the alleged statements that he obtained membership by misrepresenting his age, or by reason of any other false representation. After much debate in the Grand Body, wherein various causes of the trouble were recited before the Grand Lodge, such as incorrect statement of age by applicant, irregularities at the ballot box, and a discussion of masquerade balls, the report of the committee on this case was not adopted, but in lieu thereof the Grand Lodge by a vote decided "That Golden Gate Lodge be suspended by this Grand Lodge until the incoming Grand Exalted Ruler shall remove the suspension." The foregoing were the existing conditions when in August, 1896, the Grand Exalted Ruler visited San Francisco for a personal investigation of the entire matter. He devoted nearly two weeks in his endeavors to adjust the difficulty. Finally a general conference was called, and each member of the suspended lodge was notified and urged to be present. After a general discussion a motion was made by a member who had not been identified with either of the warring factions, hat, ignoring past differences, Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6, should be replaced by a new lodge, to be known as San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, the charter membership to be formed from those who had been members of No. 6, and such other gentlemen of San Francisco as might be desirous of joining the Order, the entire charter roll being left absolutely to the judgment of the G. E. R. for selection. The motion was carried without a dissenting voice. This arrangement appeared to give universal satisfaction and to be hailed by all parties in interest as the harbinger of peace for the Order of Elks in the city of San Francisco. Thus with the new material and with a large number of reputable citizens who desired to become members, was formed a charter roll, every name on which was closely

scrutinized, and from which all the leaders of both clashing factions were excluded. The new lodge was instituted under auspices of the most brilliant and encouraging character; and this diplomatic action by Grand Exalted Ruler, Brother Meade D. Detweiler, marks the *Renaissance of San Francisco Lodge, No. 3*. The new lodge immediately started on a march of most gratifying prosperity and development. Its history, from the time of its institution up to the present time, has been one of harmony and aggressive growth, with every augury for a bright and prosperous future. It is the peer of any organization of any kind in the city of San Francisco. After San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, had started on its onward and upward movement of unparalleled prosperity, a few of the former members of Golden Gate Lodge, who had received defunct cards and were unwilling to submit them to an ordeal of the ballot in any regularly constituted lodge of Elks, worked under the incorporation papers of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6, claiming that they were an incorporated body, beyond the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. They initiated many members at the rate of \$1 each, until the standing of the so-called Golden Gate Lodge was advertised in the daily papers of that city by No. 3. Suit was entered by No. 3, attacking the validity of the corporation, which suit was decided by Judge Seawell in favor of the contentions of No. 3, and the incorporation of Golden Gate Lodge was declared invalid and of no effect; from that time on the recalcitrants lost membership steadily and finally gave up the ghost. The action of the Grand Exalted Ruler in granting dispensation and instituting anew San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, was unanimously endorsed and ratified by the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication in Minneapolis on Thursday, July 8, 1897.

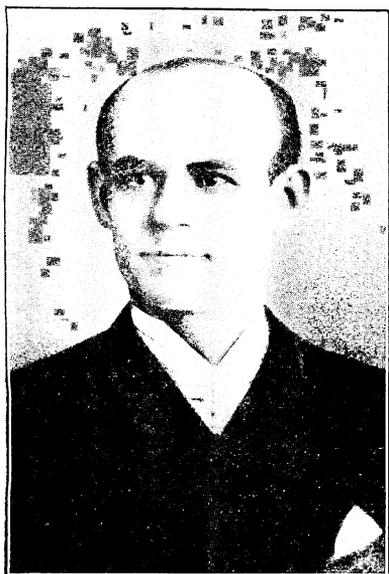
The magnificent new home of San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, shown in the accompanying illustration, was formally dedicated Easter Sunday, March 27, 1910. At the last annual report (1909) the membership in good standing in San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, was 843 members; and the net assets of the lodge, at the same report, were \$54,990.38.



THOMAS W. KEENE (Eagleston), the well known actor and tragedian, was born in New York city on October 26, 1840. As a boy he evinced a desire for the stage. He became a member of several amateur dramatic associations and was active in their ranks. His first appearance on the regular stage occurred on August 13, 1856, at the old Chinese Buildings, New York city, when he played a minor rôle in "Julius Cæsar," for the benefit of S. W. E. Beckner. He next played for a season of five weeks with J. H. Hackett, appearing as King Henry IV to that well known actor's Falstaff. Mr. Keene was next engaged for the Stock Company at the Newark, N. J., Opera House, and after a brief season there he joined the company at John Brougham's Lyceum, New York, where he played a variety of rôles, among others being that of Robert

Howard in "The People's Lawyer," with John E. Owens in his celebrated character of Solon Shingle. Mr. Keene then went to Wood's Theatre, where he played juvenile rôles, supporting many of the well known stars of that day, including Lucille Western, F. S. Chanfrau, Adah Isaacs Menken and Mary Provost. He then went to the National Theatre, Cincinnati, Ohio, as a member of the Stock Company, after which he went on a short starring tour, playing the title rôles of "Macbeth," "Hamlet" and "Richard III." He then returned to New York and for four seasons was in a stock company at Wood's Theatre, that city. During that engagement he played a great variety of rôles, ranging from a clown in pantomime to tragic parts. In July, 1871, he made his first appearance in London, England, and later made a tour of the English provinces. On his return to the United States he successfully supported Charlotte Cushman, E. L. Davenport, Clara Morris and Edwin Booth. In 1875 he was engaged at the California Theatre, San Francisco, Cal., and while there played in the support of Booth, McCullough and other stars. He remained at that house for five years, when he came East, under the management of Tompkins & Hill, for their Boston theatre. He opened there in "L'Assomoir," playing the rôle of Coupeau. When the company dissolved Mr. Keene went starring, opening his tour in Chicago, and after that time he was considered among the leading exponents of Shakesperean drama. He died on June 1, 1898, at the S. R. Smith Infirmiry, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., from the effects of an operation for appendicitis, aged fifty-seven years. A wife, daughter and sister survived him. Edwin Arden, the well known actor, was his son-in-law. The remains were interred June 4, 1898, in Fairview cemetery, Castleon Corners, S. I., N. Y.

Brother Keene was the first Exalted Ruler of San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, the first District Deputy of California, and for some years acted in the capacity of Deputy Exalted Grand Ruler-at-Large, instituting numerous lodges and exem-



MURRAY WOODS.



CHAS. W. COGILL.

The first step taken in Cincinnati was the circulation of a paper for a charter list, which read and was signed as follows:

"We, the undersigned, desirous of becoming charter members of Lodge No. 5 of the Benevolent Order of Elks, of the city of Cincinnati, agree to pay the sum of five dollars each towards opening and starting the said Benevolent Order, and defraying the expenses of charter, dispensation, etc. Mr. John Havlin will act as president pro tem. A. Thayer, A. J. Gilligan, D. R. Graham, L. W. Steele, Charles S. Maguire, Joseph Wright, Louis O'Shaughnessy, Peter Allen, Hood Irvine, Edwin Price, John A. Mackay, J. B. McCormick, Charles Thompson, Charles Broadwell, John A. Pierpont, Harry C. Barton, J. P. Joyce, Sam McGlasson, John Havlin, R. E. J. Miles, Harry Vance, Harry Williams, N. D. Roberts, Frank Roche, Harry Lewis, Sid. B. Jones and Julius Kahn."

Early in December, 1876, A. Thayer and Peter Allen went to New York city and received the two degrees in Lodge No. 1. These two, with Nick Roberts, who was a member of No. 1 and who took a demit with the other two to form the new lodge, made the quorum required to open a lodge. A dispensation was granted December 17, 1876. December 26, 1876, Tuesday afternoon, these three—Nick Roberts, Al. Thayer and Peter Allen—opened the lodge for the first time. It was in a small room on the second floor of 114 West Fourth street.

John Havlin was the first to be initiated in Cincinnati. Following him, in the order named, were John A. Pierpont, Joseph Wright, Edwin Price, A. J. Gilligan, Harry C. Barton, Louis O'Shaughnessy, Samuel McGlasson and Harry Williams. Thursday, December 28, R. E. J. Miles was initiated, the meeting being in a room on the second floor of the old Grand Opera House, on Vine street. The first application refused was that of Harry Lewis, but the refusal was solely because Lewis was only twenty years old. Three years later he became an Elk. Nick Roberts presided at all the meetings of that first week. His famous "Humpty Dumpty" show exhibiting at that period at the old Wood Theatre.

Sunday, December 31, 1876, the degrees were conferred upon these eleven members. John A. Mackay, Harry S. Vance, John P. Joyce, all actors; John P. McCormick, since become famous as "Macon," a writer of authority on sporting matters; Lev. A. Steele, Sidney B. Jones, Hood Irvine, Charles M. Thompson, Charles S. Maguire, Charles C. Broadwell and Julius Kahn. Thus, with twenty-two members the lodge was instituted, officers elected and installed, and Cincinnati Lodge "E" changed later to No. 5, became an actuality. So the beginning of 1877 saw also the beginning of Cincinnati Lodge—a beginning that, although small, has, after passing through trials and tribulations few lodges experience, progressed to a state where every member of the lodge points with pride at his membership.

The growth of the Order has not been more rapid than that of Cincinnati, No. 5.

Beginning with a membership composed entirely of actors, their friends and the journalists, it has followed the widening scope of Elkdom until now it embraces in the ranks of the lodge men of all professions, all legitimate business.

The first meeting of the infant lodge of twenty-two members was January 14, 1877, at Odd Fellows' Eagle Hall, then at Eighth street and Central avenue.

The entire property of the lodge was valued at \$22, excepting the charter, which is of value without price. The first social session, a "Ladies' Social," was on Sunday evening, February 25, 1877, presided over by John D. Evans. The first permanent home was at First and Home streets, remaining there until January, 1881, when new headquarters were secured at what was then known as 200 Vine street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. That remained headquarters until the purchase and equipment of the present temple in Elm street, of which more is told later on.

The original initiation fee was \$20, the annual dues \$6. With varying fortunes the dues and initiations varied. For a long time the lodge struggled along under a serious financial handicap, and only by the faithful devotion of a few to its welfare kept Cincinnati from sharing the fate of so many lodges that started without preparation or, not managed systematically, foundered through lack of system. Rallying in 1883 from a disaster that was written only on the sands of time, the lodge received a severe setback in 1887 by the failure of a bank. Surplus funds had been invested in stock, and with the crash the lodge was held by the Government as a responsible stockholder.

But system had been established in the business management of No. 5, and bearing up under severe adversity the courage of a few was rewarded by seeing the lodge emerge again into the light of prosperity, to remain there for all time.

The reunion of 1896 is still remembered as one of the most successful and pleasurable in the history of the Order. The good name won at that time did much to aid in the later almost unbounded success.

In 1897, the lodge membership having increased to such an extent that made imperative larger quarters, it was decided, after long consideration, to purchase a home. A committee consisting originally of Brothers John Doyle, Frank H. Kirchner and William Bodemer, was increased by the addition of Brothers Eugene L. Lewis and Henry W. Morgenthaler. They selected a building on Elm street, between Ninth and Court streets, known as the First English Lutheran Church. The property was secured April 15, 1898, for \$17,000. The purchase price was raised by loans from prominent members of the lodge, who accepted notes for 3 per cent, payable within ten years or less, at the option of the lodge. The subscribers and the amounts follow:

John Moerlein, John Getz, Jr., Lewis J. Hauck, R. J. Morgan, W. J. O'Dell, Max. Fleischmann, H. W. Morgenthaler, M. Goldsmith, August Herrmann, G. W. Schuler, A. E. Honing, William Stacey, \$1,000 each; J. Edward Sohn, T. W. Graden, F. H. Kirchner, Edward Boss, George P. Cox, August J. Henkel, William Bodemer, Joseph T. Carew, A. E. Emminger, Emile Werk, \$500 each.

On December 15, 1898, the committee on life membership was appointed by the lodge. By January 20, 1899, it had secured 114 members, who agreed to pay \$100 for certificates of life membership in the lodge. Through the work of this committee the lodge was enabled to pay \$11,400 on the mortgage indebtedness and thereby save \$4,275 in interest. By this means the lodge received an amount equivalent to seventeen years' dues from each of its life members. Life membership in Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5, now is \$150.

The purchase of the property was followed by remodeling and equipment



AUGUST HERRMANN, P. E. 'R., of No. 5.

that brought the total expense up to \$31,000, but at the conclusion of it all the result was the beautiful lodge room and ante-rooms that are justly a pride to Cincinnati No. 5. The agitation for the purchase of their own home, much of the work of securing the funds, and the vast amount of trying attention to details and supervision in the subsequent work of improvements was done by Bro. Henry W. Morgenthaler, whose services as chairman of the building committee were not short of invaluable.

Within less than two years following the installation of the lodge in its new home, Cincinnati, No. 5, was free from all debt, so prosperous had the lodge become after its trying experience. The membership continued to increase and each succeeding year showed a better financial condition than that of the year preceding.

During the year 1902, W. W. Granger, president of the Chamber of Commerce at that time, suggested that Cincinnati Lodge attempt to secure the next reunion for Cincinnati. Committees were appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations of the city, and they met with a committee of Cincinnati Lodge. As the Cincinnati brethren had pledged their support to Baltimore for the 1903 reunion, it was decided to wait until that year and attempt to secure the 1904 reunion.

This was done, and the result is recent history. At the great Baltimore reunion, Cincinnati captured the 1904 gathering by so overwhelming a majority that it was practically unanimous. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, not only among the Elk brothers assembled in Baltimore, but also in Cincinnati among the people and business interests generally.

Soon after the Cincinnati delegation returned from the Baltimore reunion, Exalted Ruler Amor Smith, Jr., of No. 5, started the work for the 1904 reunion. He appointed a reunion committee, of which August Herrmann, after much persuasion, consented to become chairman. Mr. Herrmann entered into the spirit of the occasion with such earnestness that soon, with the co-operation of his fellow committeemen, and prominent citizens who do not belong to the order, \$26,000 was raised to entertain the visiting brothers. As the plans widened, and it was determined to make this reunion the greatest of all, not omitting the splendid Baltimore event, it was seen additional funds would be necessary. The result was that over \$40,000, in all, was secured.

As the time for the annual election of No. 5 approached, friends of Mr. Herrman urged him for the position of Exalted Ruler. Pressure that was practically irresistible brought about Mr. Herrmann's consent, and a friendly, but very spirited, contest followed. Mr. Herrmann was elected by a majority several times larger than that given any candidate for Exalted Ruler in No. 5. At the last annual report (1909) No. 5 stood with a membership of 1,077. Net assets of lodge at that date, \$70,633.40.

AUGUST HERRMANN, or "Garry," as his friends term him, was born in Cincinnati, May 3, 1859, of German parentage. A third of a century ago, in his native city, he was a newsboy, and from that entered a printer's office, where he learned the trade, and followed it for several years. He left the printer's case to serve on the Board of Education, being elected by the ward in which he lived, and he served in that capacity for several years. He was a young man then, and

much was expected of him. While serving on the Board of Education he was appointed a clerk in the Police Court of Cincinnati. That was twenty-five years ago, and his rise to distinction has been rapid and lasting.

After serving as Police Court clerk, he was appointed by the Mayor as a member of the Board of Administration. As an expert on all municipal matters, his fame spread in all directions. Ten years ago, when it was decided that Cincinnati should have a new waterworks system, the logical man for the head of the commission to construct the great work was August Herrmann. The Governor of Ohio appointed him, along with four other prominent men of that city, on a non-partisan basis. For ten years the hand and brain of Herrmann directed that work, which was recently finished. In appreciation of his services, Mr. Herrmann and his associates were tendered a banquet and public testimonial by the various commercial and civic bodies of that city.

Ten years ago Mr. Herrmann and associates purchased the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club. Herrmann was chosen president and has continued as such to the present day. At that time organized baseball was undergoing a crisis. The two contending factions—the National and American Leagues—were fighting so fiercely that the future of the game was in the balance, and its destruction threatened. Herrmann was the man for the emergency. He conceived the National Baseball Commission, to consist of the president of the National League, the president of the American League, and the third member to be chosen by both contending organizations. Herrmann was the unanimous choice of both factions, and he was elected chairman of the National Commission, and has continued as such ever since. Through his masterful executive ability and uniform sense of fairness and justice, the two great baseball leagues of the country have both flourished, and hatred, rivalry and jealousy, that threatened to disrupt both leagues, soon disappeared, and, thanks to Herrmann, there has ever since been peace.

Garry Herrmann joined Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5, B. P. O. E., on December 13, 1889. On January 2, 1899, he was elected a life member of Cincinnati Lodge, and in the same year he contributed \$1,000 to start that lodge's building fund. On March 25, 1904, he was elected Exalted Ruler of Cincinnati Lodge, and the same year he served as Chairman of the Grand Lodge General Reunion Committee, it being the year of the Grand Lodge Convention and Elks' Reunion in Cincinnati. Mr. Herrmann worked one solid year on that task, and how ably and well he succeeded is now one of the brightest pages of Elk history, as will be attested to by every Elk in America who attended that wonderful and magnificent Reunion. Mr. Herrmann is at present actively engaged in the following capacities:

Director and Treasurer of the Cincinnati Gas, Coke, Coal & Mining Company, a \$30,000,000 concern.

President of the Laughery Club.

President of the Cincinnati Exhibition Company, operating the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club.

Chairman of the National Baseball Commission.

Director in several banks, trust and insurance companies, and identified with a great number of industrial, commercial and amusement enterprises.



ANDY GILLIGAN was born in Riverstown P. O., County Sligo, Ireland, August 3, 1842. His father, Mark Gilligan, was the proprietor of the Ten Mile Tavern there, and there young Gilligan obtained the first ideas of a business that he afterwards so successfully built up in this country. He came to America in 1862, and shortly after his arrival settled in Cincinnati. His first employment was as a clerk in a grocery store near the old National Theatre. Being constantly thrown among the various members of the theatrical profession, he began early to make a collection of photographs of political and theatrical celebrities, which in after years became quite famous. Eventually he went into business for himself, opening the Buckeye Billiard Hall on Fourth street, between Race and Vine, about 1868. After seven or eight years there,

he took the management of the Grand Opera House cafe, and occupied those premises for about five years, being intimately associated with the late Bob Miles and the merry crowd of actors that were wont to assemble there. His place became the bohemian headquarters of Cincinnati. In 1880 he moved into his last place, at 628 Vine street, where he remained until the time of his death. His collection of photographs and play bills was like a trip through the theatres of America for the past fifty years. His place was a rendezvous for the visiting actors that played Cincinnati, as well as for sporting men and others of bohemian tendencies. In the early days, as Andy used to explain it, the theatrical business was not on the systematic basis that it now is, and many and many a stellar light has in times gone by been able to reach the next stand and make his route engagements through the financial aid of this quiet man, who always had a kindly ear for their tales, and knew the deserving ones. These he helped without making any spectacular demonstration of it. Being of bohemian tendencies to a degree, Gilligan was one of the first to become interested in the Elks. Prior to this he had heard of the Jolly Corks, out of which the present great order grew, and when the new fraternal society was being established he was one of the first to take an interest in it. In 1876, when the Cincinnati Lodge, B. P. O. E., was installed, the third man initiated was Andy Gilligan, and in 1896 he became a life member. The first was the late Louis O'Shaughnessy, and just before Andy took his degree. John Havlin, the well-known theatrical manager, was initiated. There seems to have been an erroneous impression abroad that Gilligan was a charter member of the Cincinnati Lodge. He died July 21, 1905, and was buried at St. Joseph Cemetery, Price Hill, Cincinnati.

BALTIMORE LODGE, NO. 7.

Baltimore Lodge, No. 7, B. P. O. Elks, was born April 3, 1877, and installed April 15, 1879, as Lodge "G." It was at the instance of Brother Daniel A. Kelly,

Dan Collyer and George C. Nachman that the lodge was formed and through the following circumstances:

Brothers John W. Wild, Daniel Kelly (at that time not a member) and James Bradley had been associated for six years in a theatrical stock company in New York, and together they came to Baltimore to join the stock company at the Holliday Street Theatre. Shortly after their arrival here, the late Brother James Bradley complained of feeling sick, but would not retire for fear of losing his position, and not until the persistent efforts of Brothers Kelly and Wild was he induced to take to his bed, where he died three days afterward. New York Lodge, No. 1, was at once notified of the demise of the brother, and in due course of time a delegation of New York brothers arrived in Baltimore to take charge of the body to give it decent burial. In the meantime the remains had been laid out in a casket in the parlor of the Central (Lexington) Hotel. Upon arrival of the delegation at the hotel, it proceeded to the resting place of the corpse and without a word being spoken at once formed a chain around the bier; with tear-swelling eyes the brothers gave vent to their feelings by singing "Auld Lang Syne," and with such effect that there was not a dry eye among the many friends who gathered around the deceased to pay the last tribute of respect. Brothers Kelly, Collyer and Nachman were so impressed with the conduct of the members of No. 1 that they determined that Baltimore should no longer be without a branch of an institution that so truly exemplified the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man; that gave practical demonstration of those noble tenets: Charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity, animating and actuating the members of the noble order of Elks.

Brothers Dan A. Kelly, Dan Collyer, George Nachman, Mons. Grossi and Simon Martinetti were the first members initiated, in the order named, with Brothers J. L. Kernan, Eugene Kernan, Charles Howard, Hugh Eagan, James S. Edwards, G. L. Stout and J. W. Wild, to officiate with Baltimore Lodge, No. 7, though at the time they were members of No. 1 (in the early days of the order an Elk in good standing could become a member of as many lodges, under dispensation, as chose to receive him), to swell Baltimore's list. No. 7 enjoys the distinction of being one of the banner lodges of the order, and, notwithstanding its large membership, its personnel is composed of the best element in the community, including in its ranks members of every profession and walk in life, and prominent in their various occupations. Every applicant is carefully scrutinized, and nothing exacted that is not in keeping with the dignity of the order. Every member feels it a duty incumbent upon him to increase and extend the usefulness of the lodge, and through his agency contribute to the order at large. A tone of refinement characterizes every movement, with a faithful compliance with the rules and regulations, and an undying zeal and loyalty to the officers of the Grand Lodge. Harmony of action and almost unanimity of thought are the basis of every effort.

On the first Sunday in December of every year memorial services are held wherever a lodge may be situated, and on the first Sunday in June Baltimore Lodge proceeds to Lorraine Cemetery, where it owns a plot, to decorate the graves of the deceased members with impressive ceremonies in the afternoon, while in the morning of the same day the grave of every brother, whether a member of Baltimore Lodge, or a sister lodge, is decorated in all other cemeteries in or near

the city, thus giving evidence, "Gone but Not Forgotten." The Elks' Rest was dedicated on October 5, 1884, and for the occasion the late Adam Itzel, Jr., wrote a special "Dedication Ode."

"In our care for the living we do not forget our dead."

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being strictly an American organization, holds on June 14 of each year impressive and appropriate ceremonies commemorating the birth of the flag of the nation.

The lodge has erected its home at a cost of over \$75,000, which is an ornament to the city and a credit to the order, most elegantly furnished and equipped with every requirement to conduce to the pleasure and comfort of its own and visiting members, with not a single objectionable feature to detract from the surroundings; centrally located, it is accessible by the car lines from every part of the city, near all prominent hotels and theatres and in midst of the retail stores and jobbing houses.

In consequence of the increase in membership within the past few years the present quarters are inadequate. The various social functions held during the year, in view of which additional ground has been secured, and in the near future an entire new building will be erected on the present and the acquired lot that will not alone be one of the most up-to-date club houses in the city, but throughout the country.

Our order stands for the ennoblement of mankind, to teach the world that charity, justice and brotherly love are not as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, but living qualities pulsating with humanity; that they are part of a man, and in his development true happiness in this sphere is to be attained.

"A heart that can feel for another's woe,
And share his joy with genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold."

At the last annual report (1909), No. 7 stood with a membership of 1,113. Net assets of lodge at that date, \$105,629.74.

LOUISVILLE LODGE, NO. 8.

With the gradual growth of the order, there came a new lodge into the fold—Louisville Lodge, No. 8, which owes its existence to the indefatigable energy of their beloved brother, Lewis R. Kean (now deceased), Thomas D. Parmele, of New York, and J. B. Keiser, who were members of Cincinnati Lodge, who secured the names of twelve or fifteen gentlemen of that city as charter members. An application was made for a charter, which was granted, and on Sunday afternoon, April 29, 1877, Cincinnati sent her officers there, and in a little hall on Sixth street, between Green and Walnut, Lodge No. 8 was born, by the initiation of the following charter members:

Charles T. Ballard, Robert S. Brown, Charles R. Woodruff, J. H. Phelps, William Osborne, Al. Bourlier, Charles L. Monsch, Sid. J. Gates, Victor Foster, Emile Bourlier, J. G. Brown, Charles W. German; and L. R. Kean, T. D. Parmele and J. B. Keiser by transfer card from Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5.

The lodge thus organized proceeded to select its officers. They were duly installed, and, on motion, the by-laws, etc., governing the New York Lodge were adopted for use by the new lodge, and after passing a resolution thanking Cincinnati Lodge and her officers for courtesies, another resolution was passed to adjourn until 8 o'clock the same evening to meet in social session with their brothers from Cincinnati. Promptly at the hour named the social session began, and the occasion was an enjoyable one, notwithstanding its newness.

Thus launched upon the sea of life, the baby lodge of our beloved order began rocking its own cradle, and regularly each succeeding Sunday afternoon communications were held in the little hall on Sixth street, the members enrolling numbering from three to seven each month.

At the meeting on Sunday, June 17, 1877, Brother Frank Girard, then Exalted Grand Ruler of the order, was a visitor and occupied the chair of the Exalted Ruler, putting the lodge through the regular work, after which he thoroughly explained everything that had mystified the members previous to his call, and also kindly volunteered excellent advice to each officer and all members present.

Everything moved along swimmingly with the lodge and new members were added at each meeting. After the second set of officers were elected and installed, it was decided at a meeting held by the lodge that the Sixth street hall was too small for its rapidly growing demands, and a committee appointed for the purpose reported in favor of moving to Histrionic Hall, on Jefferson street, near Third. This was adopted.

During the latter part of the second official term of the lodge, the increase of members commenced to slacken up, and after a long time ceased entirely, and the same faces only could be seen in the chairs meeting after meeting. For nearly a year the cause faded and members lost interest. Finally they began dropping out, and about 1879 the faithful original charter members tried to check the downward tumble of the lodge, but their efforts were in vain. The meeting time was changed to Tuesday nights, but still the lodge waned, and finally the faithful few members realized the fact that the money for their dues was not sufficient to float the expenses of the lodge. On May 13, 1879, the charter was surrendered, and Louisville Lodge ceased to be an active annex of the grand body of the order. After a lapse of several years, Brother Frank Girard, who then held the office of D. D. E. G. R. of the order, made the city a visit and called a number of the loyal old members together, who petitioned the Grand Lodge to restore their charter.

In response to the petition, the charter, books, papers and other paraphernalia were returned, and Louisville Lodge was reorganized, January 9, 1884. With this new start, regular meetings were held, and many new names were added to the roll, among whom were those of the best people of the city.

In 1890 Louisville Lodge only had about one hundred members, but they constituted men of untiring energy, proud to be called Elks, and doing all in their power to advance the best interests of the Order. At a regular meeting of the lodge, which was only about two weeks previous to the Grand Lodge meeting at Cleveland, a resolution was passed to invite the Grand Lodge and the Reunion to hold the next session of 1891 at Louisville. A committee was appointed, with Brother Apperly as the chairman, to devise ways and means to accomplish this task. One can imagine the labor involved when it is known that the lodge did

not have over one hundred dollars in the treasury and only a few members. However, that did not discourage the committee. The first thing to do was to raise money enough to pay the expenses of a band, and one that could play "My Old Kentucky Home" with spirit enough to attract attention. This meant an outlay of nearly one thousand dollars, an appalling sum, and only one hundred dollars to start with. A picnic was given at Arctic Springs on the Fourth of July, which was on Friday, and enough money was raised to pay the band and their expenses to Cleveland and return. This committee, having nothing but hope, left Louisville on Sunday, July 7, for the Grand Lodge meeting. The committee was fortunate in having a band that could play "My Old Kentucky Home" to a finish, and this was kept up from beginning to the end. It was asked by many of the citizens, "Can't that band play any other tune?" By this time the committee began to wish that it could or would play something else for a change, but the band master said he was hired to play that tune only, so that settled the question.

At the opening session of the Grand Lodge the committee from No. 8 kept prominently before the members, and with hanks of leaf tobacco and a genuine Old Kentucky welcome succeeded in capturing votes enough to pass the resolution to meet in Louisville in 1891. On returning home, Brother Apperly was asked by many of the conservative brothers, "Now you have got the next Grand Lodge meeting, how are you going to take care of it?" And the same talent and the same energy that actuated the committee to obtain it prevailed. The Grand Lodge and the Reunion was held in Louisville. It was a success, and it is left to every brother, their ladies and friends to say how well they enjoyed their visit to "My Old Kentucky Home." This was the starting point of the rise and progress of Louisville Lodge. Having a membership of not more than one hundred, and only one hundred dollars in the treasury, it moved onward and upward, and today stands on a solid foundation.

After many years, with the usual ups and downs incidental to the existence of every fraternal organization, Louisville Lodge, No. 8, finally secured and reconstructed an old historical edifice in their city known as Hampton College, and gave to it the name of "The Louisville Elks' Home." This home was formally opened and dedicated, December 17, 1900, and No. 8 still continues at this, their present location. Louisville Lodge is noted for its many charities: its steamboat excursions for the poor children, charity conventions, etc., all amply attest that the spirit of Elkdom is alive and the altar fires are burning bright in old No. 8. She did herself proud in entertaining the Grand Lodge when it convened in that city. Prosperity still abides with No. 8, her membership now standing at the date of the last annual report (1909), at 959. The net assets of the lodge, including their lodge property, Elks' Rest, etc., is valued at \$77,714.56.

ST. LOUIS LODGE, NO. 9.

St. Louis Lodge, as its number indicates, was the ninth lodge of the order to be organized, and was instituted May 28, 1878, in Druid's Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and has now fully attained its majority. It was instituted by Joseph Mackin, of Chicago, D. D. E. G. R. for the state of Illinois, who was assisted by Brothers Simon Quinlin, C. E. Davies, John B. Jeffery, Bliss Whittaker, William E. Allen,

John A. Corwin, William H. Leonard, and John R. Allen, all Devout Elders of Chicago Lodge, No. 4.

The inaugural meeting was conducted by Joseph Mackin and the degrees were conferred upon P. Short, T. E. Garrett, T. C. Noxen, W. D. Wetherell, and Charles Ware. Daily communications were held by Brother Mackin and large numbers added to the membership roll up to June 2, 1878, when an election for permanent officers was held.

The first officers of St. Louis Lodge were: Thomas E. Garrett, Exalted Ruler; Dr. E. W. Jamison, Esteemed Leading Knight; Joseph A. Robertson, Esteemed Loyal Knight; W. D. Wetherell, Grand Lecturer; Pat. Short, Secretary; Charles A. Spaulding, Treasurer; Charles Creighton, Tiler; John W. Parle, Inner Guard; Charles E. Ware, Chaplain; B. Vogel, Organist; H. W. Hibbard, Dr. W. F. Kier, James McNichol, W. M. Spink, and C. E. Curtis, Finance Committee; and Joseph A. Griswold, Charles A. Fowler, and Thomas F. McGovern, Board of Trustees.

The ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. Joseph Mackin, D. D. E. G. R., for Illinois, assisted by Bro. John A. Corwin, Grand Lecturer, of Chicago Lodge, who acted as Grand Marshal.

St. Louis Lodge when scarcely three months old began initiating bright lights of the theatrical profession, starting with John T. Raymond, September 16-22, 1878; John W. Norton, September 22-29, 1878; Samuel Colville, September 29-October 20, 1878; John McCullough, November 3, 1878 (both degs. disp.); Lawrence Barrett, April 23, 1882, etc.

While New York Lodge would be naturally considered as the home of members of the theatrical profession, St. Louis Lodge has always been exceptionally honored in having upon its roster the names of the leading players and almost every legitimate old line actor of the American stage. Among those who have joined the silent majority are the names of Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough, John T. Raymond, John W. Norton, William J. Florence, Frank Mayo, Thomas W. Keene, Samuel Colville, Harold Fosberg, Charles T. Parsloe, and Stuart Robson; while the lodge is now proud in the possession of such well-known members as James O'Neil, E. H. Sothern, Frederick Warde, William H. Crane, W. Melbourne McDowell, William Redmund, Lawrence Hanley, Ralph Stewart, George Wilson, etc.

The first social session of No. 9 was held on November 24, 1878; the next year marked two events in her history, notably the first death in the lodge—Bro. Charles E. Curtis—on January 22, 1879. The first annual benefit was held April 17, 1879.

St. Louis Lodge continued to meet in her first hall until September 25, 1881, when they held their first meeting in the People's Theatre building. Seven years marked their stay at that place, when on October 14, 1888, they held their first meeting in the Laclede Building; now four years marks their sojourn there, when in March, 1892, they held their first meeting in new quarters again, in the Hagan Building. Five years was the extent of their stay there, next moving on August 26, 1897, into the Holland Building. A little over ten years later they had secured and fitted up their real home, where they are now located, 3617 Lindell boulevard, where they fitted up with the handsomest club quarters in the country.

In 1882 St. Louis Lodge, in the month of May of that year, purchased the lot

for their Elks' Rest, at a cost of \$800; the pedestal for monument purchased September 24, 1891, at a cost of \$1,500. The bronze elk surmounting that pedestal was the gift of Col. John A. Cockerill. The dedication of the Rest was October 15, 1891. The first Lodge of Sorrow of St. Louis Lodge, No. 9, was held in the Laclede Building, in December, 1889.

St. Louis Lodge is proud of the fact that in point of membership it is the smallest of any of the large cities in the country. Since its institution, in 1878, there have been but 2,053 names on its roster, and but 792 in good standing on April 1, 1910. In other words, No. 9 seems to feel that there are lodges in the order that have more active members on their rolls to-day than St. Louis Lodge has had in the entire thirty-two years of its existence. While there are some sixty or seventy-five lodges larger and richer than old No. 9, they have for years ranked from fourth to sixth in the order of the amount of money expended for charity. In many things St. Louis Lodge has been a pioneer, or at least one of the "early settlers." She started and furnished fine club quarters as early as 1881, and incorporated as a club in 1888. In 1899 extensive Christmas charity work was begun by No. 9, and she was most probably the first Elks' Lodge to conduct this work in a large and systematic way, providing several hundred families of those outside the order with provisions, fuel, medical attendance, money, etc.

During the existence of St. Louis Lodge it has, at different times, occupied exceedingly well-equipped quarters, but it is doubtful if the lodge was ever so well conditioned as it is at present, in its splendid quarters at 3617 Lindell boulevard, where the lodge rooms and club rooms are at present located. The present quarters were opened and equipped with the view of not only making them attractive and convenient for the members of St. Louis Lodge, but for the hundreds of visiting Elks who annually pass through the numerous highways of commerce which enter St. Louis from every direction. The café service, which is most excellently conducted, has become one of the leading features of the club, and has attained an enviable reputation among visiting members from all parts of the country, who are made to feel that the home of St. Louis Lodge, No. 9, is their home whenever they are visitors in the city.

St. Louis Lodge had never been privileged to entertain the sister lodges of the fraternity until 1899, when the Grand Lodge met in St. Louis, and she has once been honored by the election of one of her members—Bro. Thomas E. Garrett—to the office of Grand Exalted Ruler, in 1880-82. No. 9 has always done her full share towards the propagation of the principles of Elkdom, and from its parental fold have gone forth many noble and distinguished members who have spread the gospel of charity, justice, brotherly love, and fidelity throughout the land.

Since 1902 St. Louis Lodge has been observing Decoration Day at their Elks' Rest, with a program of ritualistic services, speakers, brass band, etc., these events always attracting two or three thousand people to their lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

In common with many other lodges of the order, old No. 9 has had its full share of the ups and downs in the world of Elkdom, but has successfully buffeted the vicissitudes which at times surrounded it, and stands to-day vigorous, aggressive and in a good prosperous condition, with the net assets of the lodge at the date of the last annual report (1909), at \$67,500.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE
BOSTON LODGE, NO. 10.

Boston Lodge, No. 10, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was organized in the city of Boston, May 23, 1878, under a dispensation granted by Frank Girard, Exalted Grand Ruler, to Antonio Pastor, Henry S. Sanderson, Gustavus W. Leweck (Gus Williams), Henry T. Dyring, and Luke Schoolcraft, of New York Lodge, No. 1; Charles T. Ellis and Harry Kernell, of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2; Thomas Baugh, of San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, and Nat C. Goodwin, of Chicago Lodge, No. 4. These gentlemen, together with Nicholas D. Roberts, of New York Lodge, No. 1, and William Barry, of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, on said 23d day of May, 1878, met at Codman Hall, 176 Tremont street, Boston, and formed themselves into a lodge, with the following organization: Frank Girard, E. G. R., acting as Exalted Ruler; Antonio Pastor, E. Leading Knight; Gus Williams, E. Loyal Knight; Nicholas D. Roberts, Grand Lecturer; Henry S. Sanderson, Secretary; Thomas Baugh, Inner Guard; Henry T. Dyring, Tiler.

At this meeting, and at an adjournment thereof, held May 26, 1878, the following gentlemen were proposed, elected, and received the degrees: James S. Maffit, William H. Whitenect, James W. Treadwell, Edwin A. Perry, D. Foster Farrar, Thomas A. Daly, Nat D. Jones, Louis P. Goullaud, John H. Dee, Charles S. Rogers, Harry Watson, and William H. Kennedy.

The election of officers followed, with the following result: Edwin A. Perry, Exalted Ruler; D. Foster Farrar, Est. Leading Knight; Nat D. Jones, Est. Loyal Knight; James S. Maffit, Grand Lecturer; John H. Dee, Secretary; James W. Treadwell, Treasurer; William H. Whitenect, Tiler; John J. Dyer, appointed Chaplain.

They were installed by Exalted Grand Ruler Frank Girard, and by virtue of great activity and hard work on the part of these gentlemen, the lodge rapidly increased in numbers and prosperity.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, held December 8, 1878, a charter was granted to the officers of the lodge elected at this time, viz.: George Howard Jones, Clarence K. Mackenzie, James H. Jones, John H. Dee, J. Frank Davidson, John M. Ford, Andrew J. Leavitt, George W. Floyd, William J. Comley, J. Cheever Goodwin.

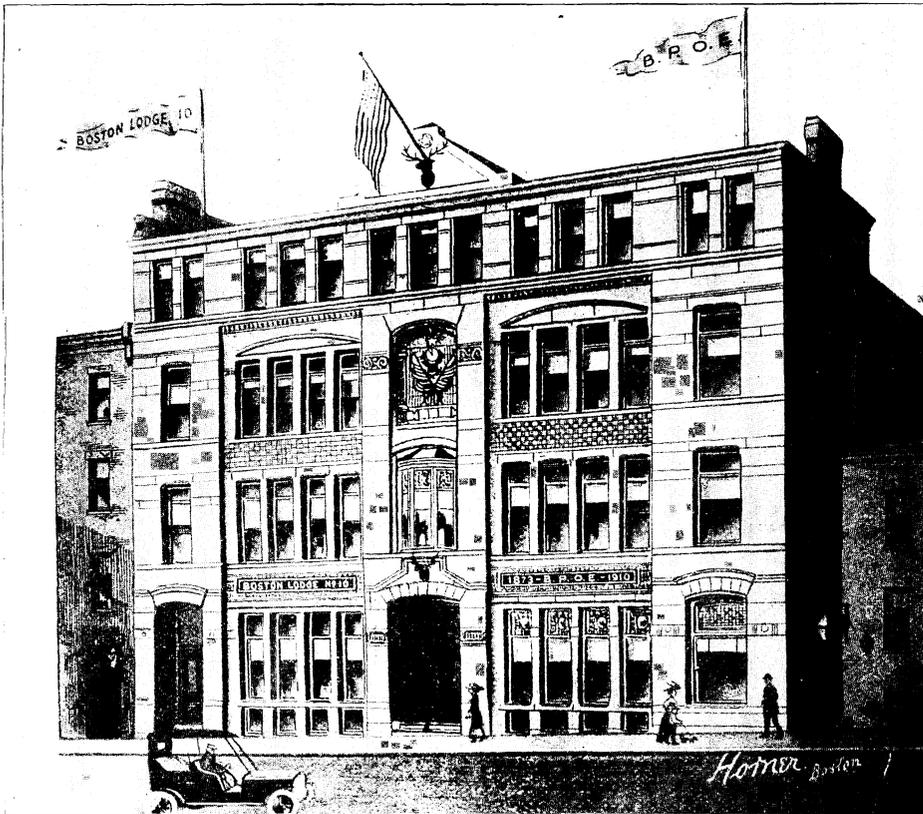
On the 12th day of February, 1879, an act of incorporation under the laws of the commonwealth of Massachusetts was granted and issued by the secretary of the state to Edwin A. Perry, D. Foster Farrar, Nat. D. Jones, James S. Maffit, John H. Dee, James W. Treadwell, William H. Whitenect, John J. Dyer and their associates and successors, the officers elected under dispensation.

The lodge continued to meet at Codman Hall until February 19, 1882. At the next session (February 26), it took possession of newly-furnished and palatial quarters in Lawrence Hall, No. 724 Washington street, which it occupied for the next three and a half years.

At the session of February 1, 1885, the Trustees, W. C. Van Derlip, Samuel M. Rice and Lewis L. Jones, were given authority by the lodge to purchase the building, No. 24 Hayward place, and to issue bonds to pay for rebuilding the same, to fit it for the purposes of the lodge. The deeds were passed February 16, 1885, and the trustees, with the co-operation of the Exalted Ruler, John H. Dee,

employed an architect, and proceeded at once with the rebuilding. The last session in Lawrence Hall was held June 7, 1885, and the sessions of July and August were held in the room of the Elks' Club in the new building. On October 18, 1885, the lodge occupied its completed building and lodge rooms for the first time.

On November 1, 1908, at a regular session of Boston Lodge, Exalted Ruler Bro. Lawrence H. Sullivan announced that he had secured an option on the building, Nos. 8-10 Somerset street, formerly occupied by the Boston University, and announced that the lodge would hold its next two sessions in this property for purposes of examination and inspection by the members. At the next session of the lodge, held November 15, 1908, there was appointed a committee of seven



NEW HOME OF BOSTON LODGE, NO. 10.

competent builders to examine and inspect the proposed building and to report their findings back to the lodge. This committee reported at the session held December 4, 1908, in effect that they found the building to be in a remarkably good condition, that the workmanship and materials used in construction of same were first class, that the building could be converted into an Elks' Home, and that in their opinion no other building in Boston could be altered and give such splendid accommodations. The matter of accepting the option given by the Boston University to Boston Lodge was acted upon at a special session held for the purpose on December 18, 1908. After considerable discussion the lodge voted to accept same, and directed the Board of Trustees of Boston Lodge to execute all instru-

BOSTON THEATRE.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 23, 1879.
FIRST GRAND BENEFIT
 OF MUSIC, DANCE, &c.
BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF
ELKS.
PROGRAMME.

ENTERTAINMENT INTRODUCED, BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THE HONORABLE
 Mayor of Boston.
 OPERA..... Boston Theatre-Orchestra
 Led by MR. SAMUEL LOTHIAN.

The Irish Tutor.

Terry O'Rourke, with Song..... D. J. Maguire
 The Maid..... S. K. Spillner..... F. J. Maguire
 Elvira..... Horace Lewis..... Miss Charlotte Blair
 Charles..... George Park..... Miss Clara Hall
 By and permission of Messrs. Tompkins and Hill, Boston Theatre.

Recitation and Aria, from the "Enchanted Forest." At home and
 tempo, by VINCENZO BIONDI, first time in this country. BYRON W. WHEATLEY

Brown's Brigade Band, in Full Uniform. - - - - - 48 Pieces
 Conducted by William Tell and Cornet Solo.

BO. TONY PASTOR.
 In a Portfolio of Comic Songs.
 With Act from

The Merchant of Venice.

Shylock..... Lord James Salton..... H. A. Cripps
 Gratiano..... Harry Edwards..... S. K. Spillner
 Bassanio..... A. Z. Chipman, Clerk of the Court..... Chas. Addison
 Antonio..... Mrs. M. Frogg..... Mrs. Theo. Barry
 Duke of Venice..... J. W. Haggis..... Miss Rachel Noah
 By kind permission of Messrs. Tompkins and Hill, Boston Theatre.

MR. GUY WILLIAMS..... The Scotch Lass and the Fairies.
HARRY BOLD, Sweet Home, with variations... George Dean Spaulding
Harry and his Duets... W. P. Spaulding and George Dean Spaulding

ALMOST A LIFE.
 A Tragic Drama in Two Acts, from the new emotional drama,
 "Tabarin Fifth" (Two lives and a life).

MR. AUSTIN POLLOCK, Grand Ganger
 Countess Melande Elizabeth..... Miss Emily Hill
 Dr. St. John..... A. Weaver
 By kind permission of John Stinson, Esq., Globe Theatre.

Selected Recitation, - - - E. J. HUCKLEY
 First Scene Second Act of

EVANGELINE.

Chas. Deitch, introducing his specialties..... Bro. GEO. E. KNIGHT
 Catherine..... Harry Josephus Hans Wagner..... Bro. N. D. Jones
 By kind permission of John Stinson, Esq., Globe Theatre.

MR. THAYER, in his laughable absurdity, "The Villain still Pursued Her."

A MOONLIGHT PERTINENCE.
 Romeo Smith, an elegant young man..... Miss Aloha Jordan
 Juliet Brown, a susceptible young lady..... Bro. John P. Sheridan

W. H. DELEHANTY and Bro. T. M. HENGLER,
 in their Frisco Drawing-Room Entertainments.

HARRY MONTAGUE, Will sing his famous song "Telling the Score."

KELLY & RYAN, in their Original Creation of Irish Penitential
 Horizontal Bar Exercises. - - - Forest and Francis

CHAS. VIVIAN, - - - Mimus and Vocalist, in Choice Selections
Bro. BEL MUEAD, The Fire King, in his Wonderful Performances

The Entertainment will conclude with AULO LANG BYNE.
 By the Members of the BENEVOLENT and PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

MUSICAL PORTION OF ENTERTAINMENT:
 Maple Lothian and Orchestra..... Boston Theatre
 A. Hanley and Orchestra..... Globe Theatre
 Bro. John P. Sheridan and Orchestra..... Howard Athenaeum
 Harry C. Wannamaker and Orchestra..... Howard Athenaeum
 Glenn Manservant..... Bro. Jas. B. Martin and E. E. Terry

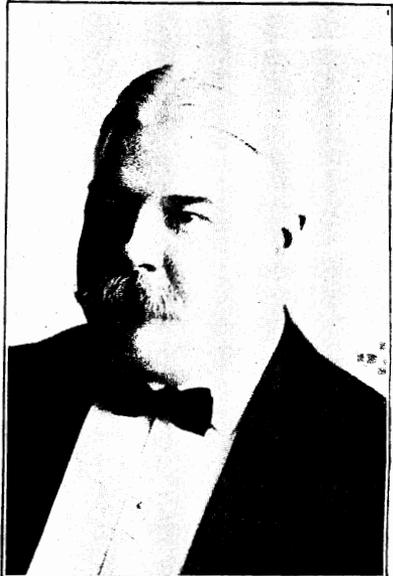
THANKS.—The Committee of Arrangements heartily tender their thanks to all who generously volunteered aid for the occasion, and, as the proceeds are necessarily limited, they cordially trust that some are obliged because their services have not been called into requisition.

FIRST BENEFIT OF No. 10.

ments necessary to carry out the terms of said option. In accordance with foregoing motion, the property was transferred to Boston Lodge on March 18, 1909. On March 17 of the same year a committee was appointed as follows: Lawrence H. Sullivan, chairman; Daniel F. Lehan, secretary; John W. Linnehan, John J. Hanley, William J. Carlin, Daniel H. Gillespie, William F. Kearns and Fred C. Gilpatric. They were fully empowered to make all necessary alterations, decorations, furnishings, etc., for the completion and occupancy of our new home. Contracts were let

and work was begun about June 1, 1909. Considerable delay was experienced by the contractors, owing to strikes, etc., during the first three or four months after they had begun work, which made the work of reconstruction long and tedious. A fire in December, 1909, added to our discomfiture and delay, but the beautiful home proves the truth of the old adage: "That good things come slowly."

We have still with us a number of the members of 1878, 1879 and 1880, making the world brighter and happier for their presence with us and their untiring, zealous support. Here I would mention our Past Grand Exalted Ruler, Edwin A. Perry, who was the first Exalted Ruler of our lodge, doing his work in so commendable a manner that it would seem that the Great Ruler of the universe has looked down and blessed our loyal work and shows us all glory must be ours.



GEO. H. JOHNSON, P. E. R.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS 381

Brothers John M. Ford, Charles E. Davidson, Thomas H. Shannon, Henry E. Hayward, George E. Lathrop, Henry C. Kramer, Dr. George Howard Jones, and Nat. D. Jones are all living in Boston and enjoying good health. Brother J. Cheever Goodwin is in New York and Brother Edwin Stearns is in California.

Of the Elks of 1879 there are Willard D. Lombard, John E. Manning, Sam Sampson, Andrew Mackay and our dear beloved Gus Williams.

The Elks of 1880 are represented by Brother James W. Bingham and Dr. James P. Buntin, both enjoying success and good health.

Some idea of the increase and prosperity of the lodge may be gathered from the annual returns at intervals of three years:

LODGE YEAR.	NUMBER OF		EXPENDED
	MEMBERS.	PROPERTY.	IN CHARITY.
1878.....	86	\$ 1,020.20	\$ 50.00
1881.....	189	8,070.36	403.93
1884.....	215	13,443.50	987.18
1887.....	286	33,750.83	946.67
1890.....	301	39,686.91	2,619.30
1893.....	283	45,728.31	2,521.85
1896.....	303	53,819.92	2,585.15
1899.....	375	65,235.05	2,862.94
1901.....	375	62,885.00	1,139.80
1904.....	569	55,006.00	2,017.48
1907.....	792	112,489.68	3,532.94
1909.....	1,038	79,859.95	3,961.19
1910.....	1,350	300,000.00	3,500.00

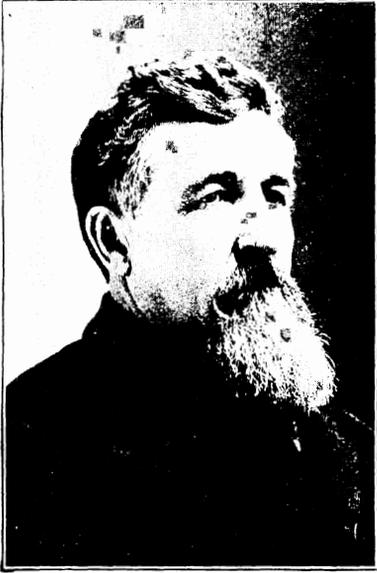
Boston Lodge disbursements to charity since its organization amount to over \$61,000.

EXALTED RULERS OF BOSTON LODGE, B. P. O. ELKS.

From Its Organization in 1878 to 1910.

Edwin A. Perry (under dispensation) 1878	Thomas J. Barry 1895-97
George Howard Jones (under charter) . 1878-79	M. Ambrose Hannon . 1897-98
Edwin A. Perry 1879-80	Charles A. Kelley 1898-99
Brown S. Flanders 1880-81	J. Fred Roesch 1899-00
George Howard Jones 1881-83	Allen Lowe 1900-01
Willard C. Van Derlip 1883-84	Thomas W. Flood 1901-02
John H. Dee 1884-86	Edward McLaughlin . . 1902-03
Fred E. Atteaux 1886-87	James L. Johnston . . . 1903-04
Albert C. Smith 1887-89	James H. Walsh 1904-05
Edward C. Donnelly 1889-90	William H. Crone 1905-06
James O. Gray 1890-92	Daniel F. Lehan 1906-07
James W. Treadwell 1892-93	Lawrence H. Sullivan . 1907-09
James B. G. McElroy 1893-94	George H. Johnson . . . 1909-10
William A. Blossom 1894-95	

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE
ELK LODGES IN AMERICAN INSULAR POSSESSIONS. ALASKA.

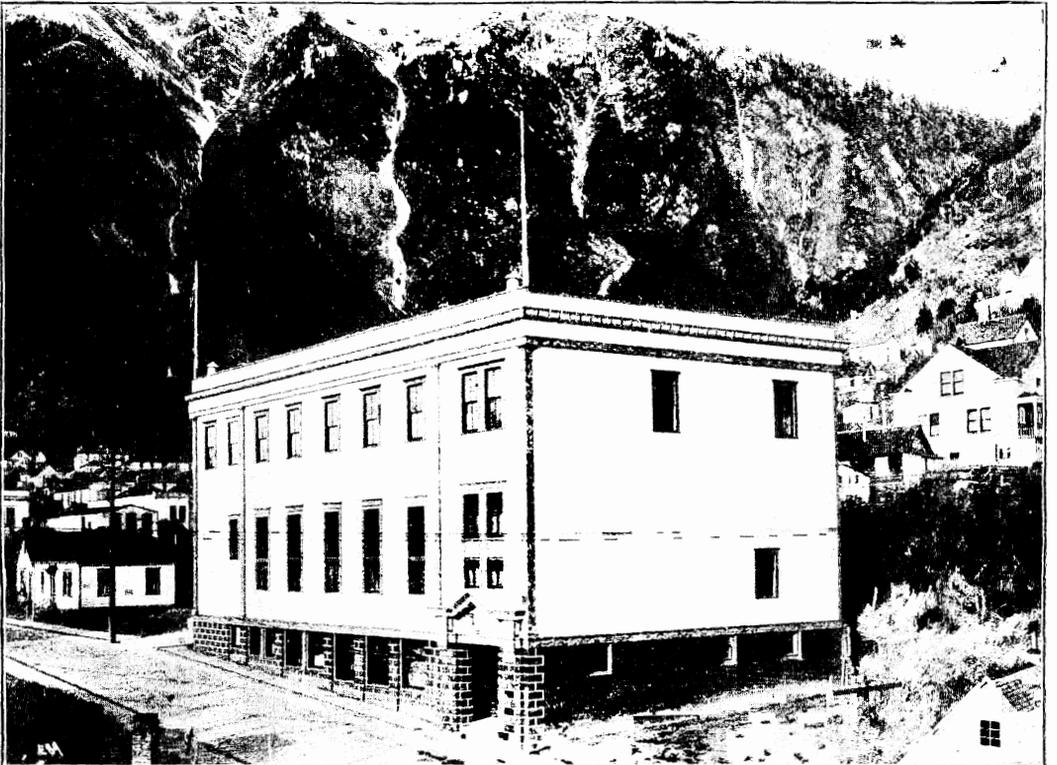


A. K. DELANEY.
First Exalted Ruler, Juneau, Alaska.

Juneau is the capital city of Alaska, situated on the shores of Gastineau Channel, a narrow inland arm of the Pacific Ocean. The city nestles at the foot of Mount Juneau, with an elevation of 4,440 feet. This mountain forms the background for the city, which has a population of about 2,000.

Dispensation was granted Juneau Lodge, No. 420, March 19, 1898, about twenty-five members constituting the charter list, among them being Arthur K. Delaney, who was elected First Exalted Ruler, and M. H. Waugenheim, chosen from the list as first Secretary. April 4, 1899, these brothers assisted in instituting Skagway Lodge, No. 431.

Before Alaska had reached the prominence she holds to-day, and before any of the permanent settlements had been established, of any population worth mentioning, the Grand Lodge changed our laws, making the minimum limit of population 5,000, which caused a halt on establishing any other lodges in



HOME OF JUNEAU, ALASKA. LODGE No. 420.

Alaska, for lack of required population, and as a result there are but two lodges in Alaska.

This law has, however, been beneficial to the two lodges, as the combined assets will run over the \$60,000 mark, results which could not be shown with more lodges in a sparsely settled territory like Alaska.

No. 420 had reverses which for a time came near wrecking her future—first, a financial complication over which the members had no control; then came the rush of gold-seekers for the North, which practically depopulated the city for a time. They have, however, outlived the reverses.

The first initiation was held October 12, 1898, John T. Spickett, still an active member of the lodge, being the victim, and it was a lucky day for No. 420.

To Brother Spickett they owe their existence in Elkdom. He had faith in the future, and vigorously resisted surrendering the charter in the days of adversity. Through his knowledge as a theatrical manager, the lodge gained a new footing, and, with the assistance of local talent, presented theatricals which replenished the exchequer and brought the members to the front ranks as good entertainers. It was through his efforts that funds were raised to purchase the "Elks' Rest" in Evergreen Cemetery, a beautiful plat of ground surrounded by stately pines, overlooking the beautiful harbor, exposed to the sun at all seasons, and at the very base of Mount Juneau, a magnificent monument to their departed brothers.

The "Elks' Rest" was dedicated in 1899. Brother Spickett has ever since been on the committee in charge. Nor did his enthusiasm die with the dedication of the Rest; he is still an enthusiastic worker and a strong supporter of the administration.

In 1902 the lodge again fell behind the mark of prosperity, and a Special Deputy was sent to Alaska for the purpose of adjusting the affairs. This resulted in new officers being elected, and they deemed it best to have this lodge represented at the Grand Lodge session held in Baltimore, Md. They accordingly elected Brother A. K. Delaney, who was the first representative of Juneau Lodge to attend a session of the Grand Lodge.

Brother Forrest met many of the Grand Lodge members in session at Cincinnati in 1904, who remembered Brother Delaney. His name now appears on their memorial tablet.

Brother Forrest was at that time Past Exalted Ruler, representing that lodge, and is Exalted Ruler for the ensuing term. Upon his return to Alaska he could see the necessity of a Home; in other words, he had acquired the "Spirit."

A description of their finances and other problems is self-evident of the time and patience required to accomplish that end. They had on hand \$1,500, this amount being necessary to purchase the location. To commence the work of constructing the building, it was necessary to raise funds. They did this by issuing certificates of debenture, the members subscribing from \$5 to \$25 each. They succeeded in raising \$4,000 in this way, which amount was spent in grading and erecting the concrete walls for the first floor. This accomplished, another obstacle presented itself: they were out of funds, and, to complete the building, had to raise an additional \$20,000.

It seemed to be advisable, in order that all might share in the liabilities, to incorporate the lodge. They therefore made application to the Grand Lodge for



E. R. JAEGER.
Juneau, Alaska.



B. M. BEHREND'S.
Juneau, Alaska.



GEO. F. FORREST.
Exalted Ruler (1910). Juneau, Alaska.



JOHN T. SPICKETT.
Juneau, Alaska.

permission to incorporate under the laws of Washington, which request was denied them. They could not incorporate a secret order under the laws of Alaska, and the Grand Lodge would not allow them to incorporate the lodge under the laws of another state. They were therefore compelled to incorporate as the Juneau Building & Improvement Company; this they could do under the laws of Alaska. They restricted their stockholders to members of the Elks in good standing. After these difficulties had been arranged, they resumed active operations, with \$1,200 capital and \$25,000 worth of unsold stock in the treasury. The officers of the new company were: B. M. Behrends, President; E. R. Jaeger, Secretary, and Geo. F. Forrest, Manager. With this line-up and the assurance of Brother Behrends advancing them enough cash to pay for all building material, the Secretary and Manager pledged themselves to promote the sale of stock to pay all labor claims and other incidentals.

A \$33,000 structure stands to-day a magnificent monument to Elkdom in Alaska, bearing proof of the faithful performance of the committee's labor.

The total indebtedness will not exceed \$6,000, being arranged in quarterly notes, which to date have been promptly paid.

The three brothers of the building association were also chosen as Board of House Governors for the first year, as follows: Geo. F. Forrest, Chairman; E. R. Jaeger, Secretary; B. M. Behrends, Treasurer. The building was dedicated March 19, 1908, with appropriate ceremony. They have made their annual anniversary the 17th of March, and on this occasion invited the general public to participate in the festivities.

Juneau Lodge has been praised by members from every state in the Union for its wonderful achievements in Home building. They are all justly proud of their lodge and their building, the first floor of which is devoted to bowling alleys, billiard and pool rooms, card rooms, library and reading room, buffet and furnace room. On the second floor they have an auditorium with stage and balcony. The seating capacity is ample to accommodate the entire population; 200 couples often dance the "Merry Widow" with perfect comfort. The third floor is devoted entirely to lodge rooms, with the exception of banquet room and kitchen capable of serving fifty people at one sitting.

Skagway Lodge, No. 431, B. P. O. Elks. The first records of this lodge are very incomplete, so that we are not able to give even a list of the signers of the request for a dispensation.

The first Exalted Ruler was Frank T. Keelar.

Esteemed Leading Knight—L. S. Keller.

Esteemed Loyal Knight—M. F. Hall.

Esteemed Lecturing Knight—I. H. Moore.

Secretary—E. R. Peoples.

Treasurer—J. G. Price.

Esquire—Fred Ronkendorf.

Tyler—Frank Minto.

Chaplain—W. L. Metcalf.

Inner Guard—W. Quinn.

Trustees—C. S. Moody, Morton E. Stephens and E. A. Seeley.



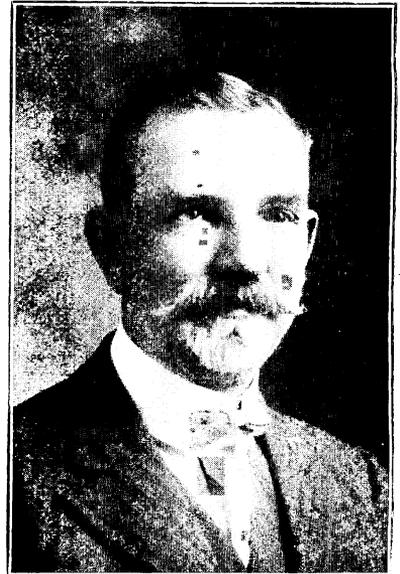
F. T. KEELAR.
First Exalted Ruler, Skagway, Alaska.
Lodge No. 431.



E. R. PEOPLES.
First Secretary, Skagway, Alaska,
Lodge No. 431.



M. H. WANGENHEIM.
Juneau, Alaska.



H. E. BIGGS, D. D., G. E. R.
Alaska.

The lodge was instituted at Skagway, Alaska, April 4, 1899, and held its first regular session April 8, 1899. Brother A. K. Delaney, of Juneau Lodge, No. 420, represented the Grand Lodge at the institution.

The first meetings were held in what is known as the Keelar Building, on Sixth and State streets, Skagway, and later on were held in the Anderson Building, corner Sixth and Main streets. In 1900 the Elks' Hall was constructed and moved into, where they have been ever since. These quarters are on Sixth street.



HOME OF SKAGWAY, ALASKA, LODGE No. 431.

near Broadway. In 1904 an additional building was constructed, to be used for club and lodge rooms, and the old building was converted into a theatre. In 1908 a plot of property adjacent to the buildings was purchased and parked. Their total outlay for property represents about \$15,000, unencumbered. Present membership is a little over two hundred.

They have a well equipped club, with bowling alleys, reading room, etc.

HONOLULU LODGE, NO. 616, B. P. O. E.

With a charter membership of ninety names, Honolulu Lodge, No. 616, B. P. O. Elks, was ushered into the channels of Elkdom on the 15th day of April, 1901, by the then Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order, Jerome B. Fisher, of James-

town, N. Y., who came to Hawaii by invitation for the purpose of installing the lodge. The movement to organize a local lodge was started by a number of Elks, members of mainland lodges, then residing in Honolulu, who were anxious to carry the good work over the seas, and to that end enough enthusiasm was stirred up amongst the American population of the islands to finally ask for a dispensation, with the result that to-day Honolulu Lodge, No. 616, is by far the largest secret order in the Territory. Its membership is in the neighborhood of three hundred and fifty, in addition to the number of visiting and permanent members of mainland lodges now residing in the city.

Immediately after the organization of the lodge and the initiation of its charter members, an election of officers was held, resulting in the choice of the following as the first officers of the new lodge in the "Baby Territory" of the United States:

Exalted Ruler—Dr. Charles B. Cooper.
 Esteemed Leading Knight—A. E. Murphy.
 Esteemed Loyal Knight—George D. Gear.
 Esteemed Lecturing Knight—J. H. Fisher.
 Secretary—A. F. Judd.
 Treasurer—W. G. Ashley.
 Tiler—A. R. Cunha.
 Trustees—A. V. Gear, A. L. C. Atkinson, F. J. Church.
 Together with the following appointments:
 Esquire—Frank E. Thompson.
 Chaplain—Chas. T. Wilder.
 Inner Guard—A. L. Morris.

The first initiation and installation took place in Progress Hall, about the only available place at that time where meetings could be held, and in no time the lodge grew to such extent that it was soon found necessary to look for larger quarters. After moving about from time to time, the lodge finally settled down in its own quarters, in a new building erected for them, the purchase of which was made possible through the efforts of some of the more enthusiastic members.

Again the rapid growth of the lodge made it necessary to seek larger quarters, and about four years ago arrangements were made to secure more commodious quarters in the heart of the city, where once again one of the finest buildings in the city was altered to accommodate No. 616. The membership is still growing, and the lodge is looking forward to the day, not far distant, when it will once again shift, this time to its own building, which will be a pretentious addition to local architectural beauties, and furnish an ideal home for its members, as well as for the entertainment of its many visitors.

Like all Honolulu institutions, the Honolulu Lodge of Elks enjoys special opportunities to entertain visitors. The Order exists all over the Union, and is especially strong in Manila, our neighbor of the Far East, and no steamer ever touches at this port, either going or coming, with any considerable number of passengers on board, without at least an elk or two to take advantage of the comforts of the club rooms of No. 616.

There have been nine Exalted Rulers since the term of Dr. Cooper, in order



HOME OF HONOLULU LODGE No. 616.

as follows: F. M. Brooks, F. E. Thompson, J. H. Fisher, George H. Angus, H. E. Murray, F. E. Richardson, Wm. H. McNerny, E. A. Douthitt, and the present incumbent, James D. Dougherty.

The present officers of the Honolulu Lodge are:

Exalted Ruler—James D. Dougherty.

Esteemed Leading Knight—W. L. Emory.

Esteemed Loyal Knight—Walter F. Drake.

Esteemed Lecturing Knight—D. Lloyd Conkling.

Secretary—Geo. T. Kluegel.

Treasurer—M. H. Drummond.

Tiler—H. G. Morse.

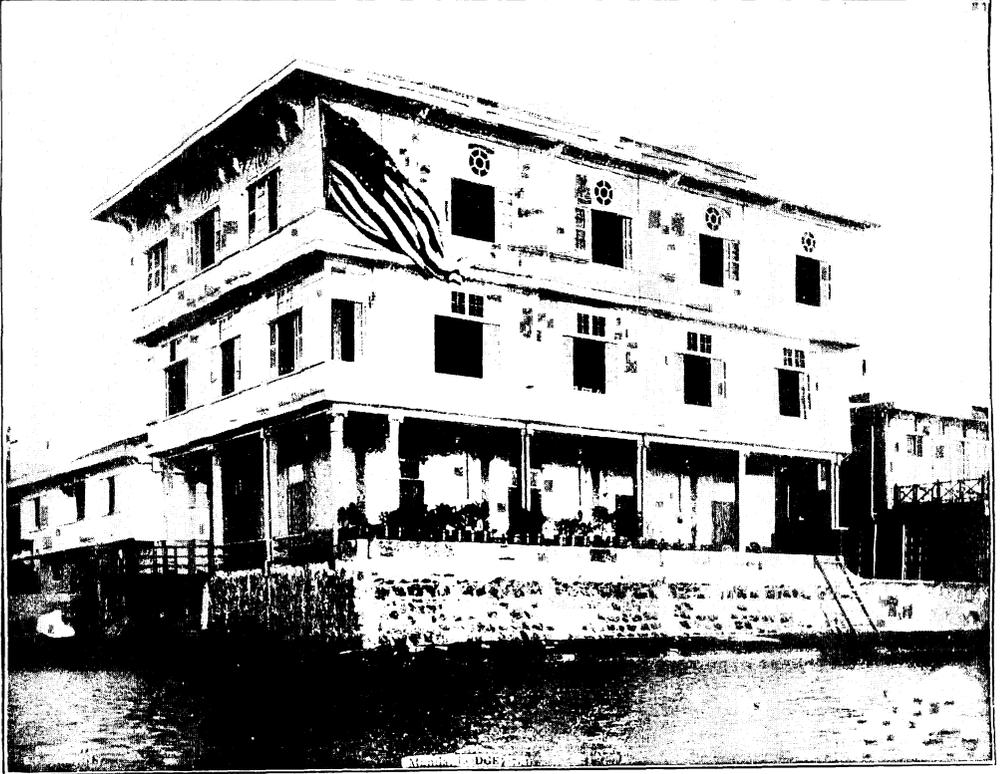
Trustees—E. H. Paris, J. M. Riggs, E. A. Douthitt.

The photographic plate of the present quarters of Honolulu Lodge is shown herewith, and was specially taken for this History.

There is a neighboring Lodge of Elks in Hawaii, located at Hilo, which has at present about one hundred members. Of Hilo Lodge the present Exalted Ruler is D. E. Metzger, and Dr. J. H. Hayes, Secretary.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE
MANILA LODGE, NO. 761, B. P. O. ELKS.

Ten thousand miles from the birthplace of the Order, Manila Lodge, No. 761, was born on Saturday evening, June 14, 1902. It was in September, 1901, when the political status of the Philippine Islands was still an open and much mooted



HOME OF MANILA, P. I., LODGE No. 761.

question, that seven Elks met and initiated the movement which resulted in the organization of Manila Lodge. The following are the seven Elks:

- M. L. Stewart, No. 80, Lincoln, Neb.
- C. W. Mead, No. 309, Virginia City, Mont.
- C. N. Ferrier, No. 260, Fargo, N. D.
- V. C. Lewis, No. 303, The Dalles, Ore.
- C. H. Musser, No. 236, Leadville, Colo.
- S. J. Rand, No. 10, Boston, Mass.
- D. M. Dodge, No. 125, Sedalia, Mo.

To these men belongs the primary credit of the establishment of the antlered fraternity in Uncle Sam's most eastern outpost. On Sunday morning, September 21, 1901, the first meeting was held in the office of Brother C. W. Mead, then City Engineer of Manila. A week later another meeting was held in the same place, at which were present a large number of "would-be" Elks, who had been attracted to the pasture by the antics of the seven promoters. The seven cavorted with each other, and the "would-be" Elks looked jealous. From that time on the

movement for a Lodge of Elks in Manila was an assured success. There was some doubt at first as to how the question of the constitution following the flag would bear upon the establishment of a Lodge of Elks in the Philippines. While the President of the United States and Congress were grappling with this great constitutional question, the Grand Lodge of Elks at home settled it, in a way, for all time, by deciding that whether or not the constitution follows the flag, the Elks most certainly do.

Finally a dispensation was granted by the Grand Exalted Ruler, January 23, 1902, to Brothers G. L. Solignac, D. M. Dodge and M. L. Stewart, to inaugurate a lodge in Manila. Soon after the preliminary meeting had been held, the charter list was closed with sixty-nine names. In the meantime the embryo bucks were holding enthusiastic meetings in Manila, at which the spirit of fraternity, as embodied in the Elks, prevailed for the first time in the far-off Orient.

Lodge and club rooms were secured on Calle Palacio, of the Walled City, and were fitted up to harmonize with the surrounding pastures. Everyone lent a hand. Great was the anticipation of that great night when the chosen list of officers should be installed and the novitiates on the charter list introduced to the mysteries of the Order. The paraphernalia arrived and was installed, and finally came the charter, dated August 14, 1902, bearing the names, as first officers, of Brothers M. L. Stewart, E. H. White, L. A. Dorrington, Charles H. Burritt, Theodore C. Reiser, J. S. Stanley, and others, making a total of sixty-nine signatures. On the evening of June 14, 1902, Calle Palacio was blocked for many yards in the vicinity of the lodge rooms. The Elks were engaged in initiating what was to become the leading fraternal organization of Manila. Much that transpired remains a secret from the public which knows not of Elkdom. The great principles of the Order were early inculcated in the breasts of the new members, and the initiatory work was most impressive. Manila Lodge, No. 761, was formally launched.

After eighteen months' sojourn in the quarters on Calle Palacio, it was seen that the lodge must seek more commodious quarters. An entire new building fronting the Luneta and Manila Bay, now a landmark of Manila, was secured while still in the process of erection. It was one of the few three-story buildings in this city of earthquakes and typhoons. The plans were changed in order that the building might conform to the necessity of the organization, and it has served as a comfortable home for a growing institution. Over a year ago it was found that on account of the increased membership a more suitable building must be secured. The lodge immediately struck upon the happy idea of joining hands with the local government and assisting it in beautifying the new Luneta, which will be the future center of club and hotel life. A more beautiful location could not be selected, for it overlooks Manila Bay, and the sunsets over Mount Mariveles are always remembered by everyone visiting Manila. The purchase of the site was finally consummated, and a home designed by the Insular Architect. The new project covers an expenditure of over \$200,000, and was all promoted and built from the funds of the members of Manila Lodge. In the present day of large world-touring parties, it has been found that there is no brighter spot to the fagged-out touring Elk than the home of No. 761.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF MANILA LODGE, NO. 761, FOR THE YEAR

1909-1910.

Exalted Ruler—Wm. H. Anderson.

Esteemed Leading Knight—H. W. Gangnuss.

Esteemed Loyal Knight—A. Strausz.

Esteemed Lecturing Knight—W. T. Page.

Esquire—G. H. Hayward.

Inner Guard—W. C. Thomas.

Tiler—F. M. Drumm.

Secretary—S. W. Thompson.

Trustees—M. L. Stewart, C. C. Cohn, F. A. Branagan, W. E. Musgrave,
L. A. Dorrington.

To date, 488 members have been taken in this lodge. Of that amount, 360 are on the active list.

Herewith is shown a photo plate of their present home.

THE GROWTH OF THE ORDER.

“Jolly Corks.”

November 24, 1867.....	7 Members (First Formation.)
December 1, 1867.....	15 Members
February 16, 1868.....	58 Members

Name Changed to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

December 27, 1868.....	76 Members	} Less suspensions, etc., which do not appear of record, specifically.
December 26, 1869.....	149 Members	
December 18, 1870.....	289 Members	

Grand Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, incorporated by act of legislature, state of New York, March 10, 1871. This date marks the

BIRTH OF THE ORDER.

MEMBERSHIP.

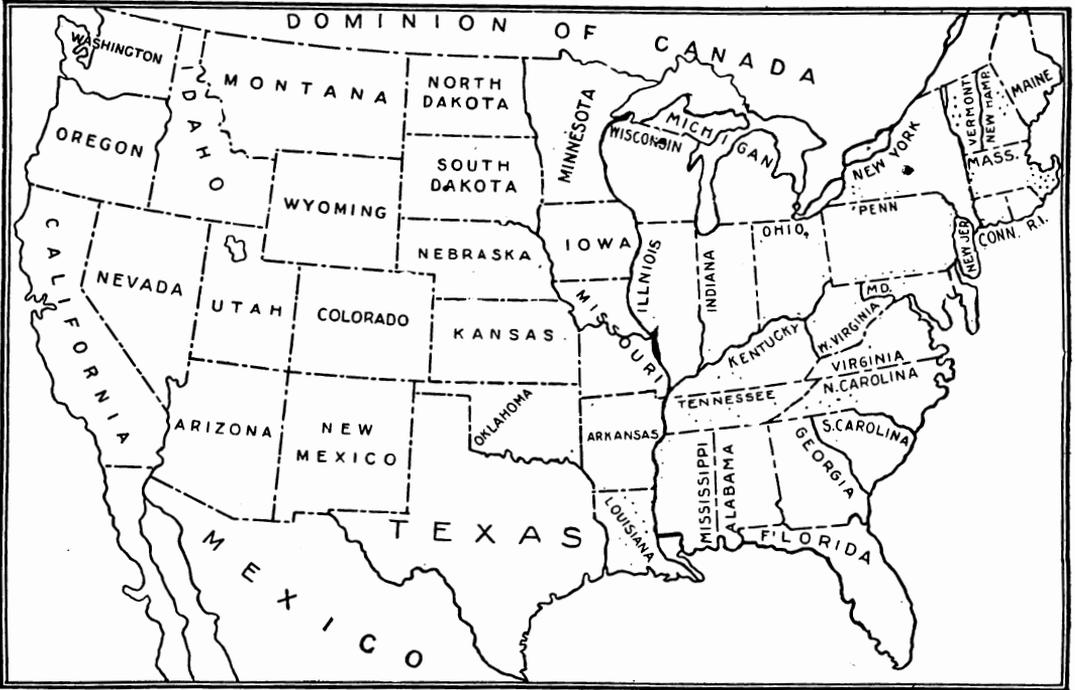
Year ending:	Year ending:
June 11, 1871 (semi-annual):	December 9, 1877:
New York Lodge, No. 1..... 208	New York Lodge, No. 1.
Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2..... 35	Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2.
Total 243	San Francisco Lodge, No. 3.
December 10, 1871 (annual):	Chicago Lodge, No. 4.
New York Lodge, No. 1.....no report	Cincinnati Lodge, No. 5.
Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2.....no report	Sacramento Lodge, No. 6.
December 8, 1872:	Baltimore Lodge, No. 7.
New York Lodge, No. 1.....no report	Louisville Lodge, No. 8.
Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2.....no report	No reports.
December 7, 1873:	November 3, 1878:
New York Lodge, No. 1..... 208	New York, No. 1..... 263
Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2..... 60	Philadelphia, No. 2..... 76
Total 268	San Francisco, No. 3..... 79
December 6, 1874:	Chicago, No. 4..... 82
New York Lodge, No. 1..... 292	Cincinnati, No. 5..... 70
Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2..... 93	Sacramento, No. 6..... Defunct
Total 385	Baltimore, No. 7..... 42
December 5, 1875:	Louisville, No. 8..... 51
New York Lodge, No. 1..... 282	St. Louis, No. 9..... 56
Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2..... 90	Boston, No. 10..... 88
Total 372	Pittsburg, No. 11..... 13
December 10, 1876:	Total 820
New York Lodge, No. 1..... 275	December 8, 1879:
Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2..... 79	New York, No. 1..... 277
San Francisco Lodge, No. 3..... 64	Philadelphia, No. 2..... 86
Total 418	San Francisco, No. 3..... 58
	Chicago, No. 4..... 88
	Cincinnati, No. 5..... 71
	Baltimore, No. 7..... 86
	Louisville, No. 8..... No report
	St. Louis, No. 9..... 59

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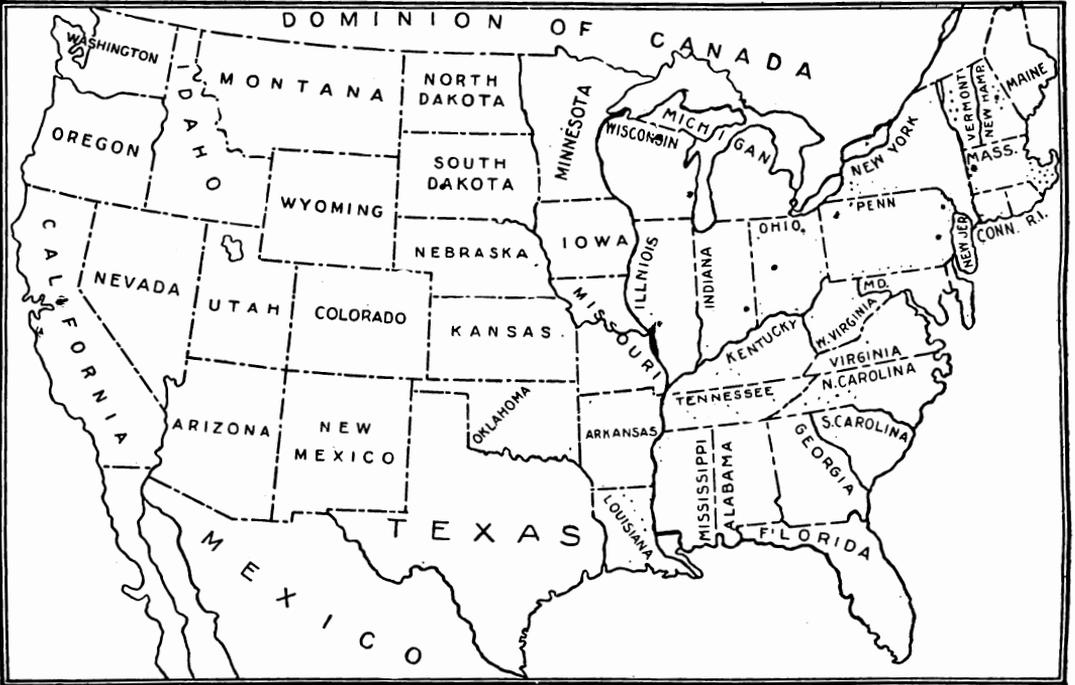
Boston, No. 10.....	131	Boston, No. 10.....	206
Pittsburg, No. 11.....	23	Pittsburg, No. 11.....	62
California (S. F.), No. 12.....	50	California, No. 12.....	43
	—	Indianapolis, No. 13.....	115
Total	829	Providence, No. 14.....	147
December 12, 1880:		Washington, No. 15.....	126
New York, No. 1.....	288	Denver, No. 17.....	108
Philadelphia, No. 2.....	118	Cleveland, No. 18.....	32
San Francisco, No. 3.....	46	Hartford, No. 19.....	83
Chicago, No. 4.....	109	Peoria, No. 20.....	30
Cincinnati, No. 5.....	81	Newark, No. 21.....	40
Baltimore, No. 7.....	93	Brooklyn, No. 22.....	32
Louisville, No. 8.....	No report	Buffalo, No. 23.....	35
St. Louis, No. 10.....	153		—
Pittsburg, No. 11.....	29	Total	2,400
California (S. F.), No. 12.....	52	Lodge year ending:	1884. 1885. 1886.
	—	New York.....	430 415 393
Total	1,045	Philadelphia.....	147 148 162
December 11, 1881:		San Francisco.....	83 89 *160
New York, No. 1.....	328	Chicago.....	142 134 157
Philadelphia, No. 2.....	113	Cincinnati.....	79 98 144
San Francisco, No. 3.....	41	Baltimore.....	82 117 125
Chicago, No. 4.....	118	Louisville.....	147 133 251
Cincinnati, No. 5.....	67	St. Louis.....	503 462 463
Baltimore, No. 7.....	89	Boston.....	215 210 208
Louisville, No. 8.....	Defunct	Pittsburg.....	69 67 68
St. Louis, No. 9.....	209	California.....	50 66 Cons.
Boston, No. 10.....	189	Indianapolis.....	88 109 108
Pittsburg, No. 11.....	38	Providence.....	148 145 140
California (S. F.), No. 12.....	53	Washington.....	167 181 182
Indianapolis, No. 13.....	91	Denver.....	104 95 115
	—	Hartford.....	111 121 126
Total	1,139	Peoria.....	26 Defunct
December 10, 1882:		Newark.....	58 64 76
New York, No. 1.....	387	Brooklyn.....	81 100 118
Philadelphia, No. 2.....	115	Buffalo.....	75 78 68
San Francisco, No. 3.....	49	Rochester.....	47 67 97
Chicago, No. 4.....	125	New Haven.....	79 92 108
Cincinnati, No. 5.....	80	Kansas City.....	24 151 243
Baltimore, No. 7.....	81	Memphis.....	49 58 65
St. Louis, No. 9.....	279	Wheeling.....	21 32 29
Boston, No. 10.....	203	Little Rock.....	26 95 ..
Pittsburg, No. 11.....	47	New Orleans.....	.. 142 124
California, No. 12.....	50	Syracuse.....	.. 31 42
Indianapolis, No. 13.....	109	Marion.....	.. 39 50
Providence, No. 14.....	135	Utica.....	.. 70 88
Washington, No. 15.....	88	Detroit.....	.. 70 162
Denver, No. 17.....	61	Meriden.....	.. 37 42
	—	Columbus.....	.. 80 63
Total	1,806	Bridgeport.....	.. 90 108
December 9, 1883:		Norfolk.....	.. 63 121
New York, No. 1.....	428	Omaha.....	.. .. 68
Philadelphia, No. 2.....	136	St. Joseph.....	.. .. 72
San Francisco, No. 3.....	65	Lockport.....	.. .. 31
Chicago, No. 4.....	132	Little Falls.....	.. .. 52
Cincinnati, No. 5.....	64	Adrian.....	.. .. 22
Baltimore, No. 7.....	102	Minneapolis.....	.. .. 80
St. Louis, No. 9.....	414	Richmond.....	.. .. 91

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

Milwaukee	207	Number of lodges.....	320
East Saginaw.....	47	Total membership.....	24,466
Grand Rapids.....	52	1896:	
Albany	71	Number of lodges.....	350
Kalamazoo .. .. .	..	Total membership.....	29,138
Springfield	29	1897:	
Chillicothe	43	Number of lodges.....	379
Toledo	29	Total membership.....	36,456
Lima .. .. .	..	1898:	
Youngstown	45	Number of lodges.....	442
Mansfield .. .. .	..	Total membership.....	44,252
Fond du Lac.....	47	1899:	
Dayton	39	Number of lodges.....	514
St. Paul.....	..	Total membership.....	55,439
		1900:	
Total	3,051 3,949 5,511	Number of lodges.....	602
		Total membership.....	72,601
*Golden Gate, No. 6.		1901:	
Cons. = Consolidated.		Number of lodges.....	725
1887:		Total membership.....	96,479
Number of lodges.....	66	1902:	
Total membership.....	7,734	Number of lodges.....	806
1888:		Total membership.....	124,339
Number of lodges.....	92	1903:	
Total membership.....	8,952	Number of lodges.....	879
1889:		Total membership.....	153,722
Number of lodges.....	114	1904:	
Total membership.....	10,549	Number of lodges.....	932
1890:		Total membership.....	177,152
Number of lodges.....	158	1905:	
Total membership.....	13,067	Number of lodges.....	983
1891:		Total membership.....	200,040
Number of lodges.....	196	1906:	
Total membership.....	15,472	Number of lodges.....	1,042
1892:		Total membership.....	224,808
Number of lodges.....	222	1907:	
Total membership.....	18,424	Number of lodges.....	1,081
1893:		Total membership.....	254,532
Number of lodges.....	264	1908:	
Total membership.....	21,844	Number of lodges.....	1,119
1894:		Total membership.....	284,321
Number of lodges.....	287	1909:	
Total membership.....	23,516	Number of lodges.....	1,155
1895:		Total membership.....	304,899



THE SPREAD OF THE ORDER, 1868-1870.



THE SPREAD OF THE ORDER, 1870-1880.

THE SPREAD OF THE ORDER.

(By Decades).

1868 to 1870:

New York:

New York City

1870 to 1880:

New York:

New York City.

Pennsylvania:

Philadelphia.

Pittsburg.

California:

San Francisco.

Sacramento.

Illinois:

Chicago.

Ohio:

Cincinnati.

Maryland:

Baltimore.

Kentucky:

Louisville.

Missouri:

St. Louis.

Massachusetts:

Boston.

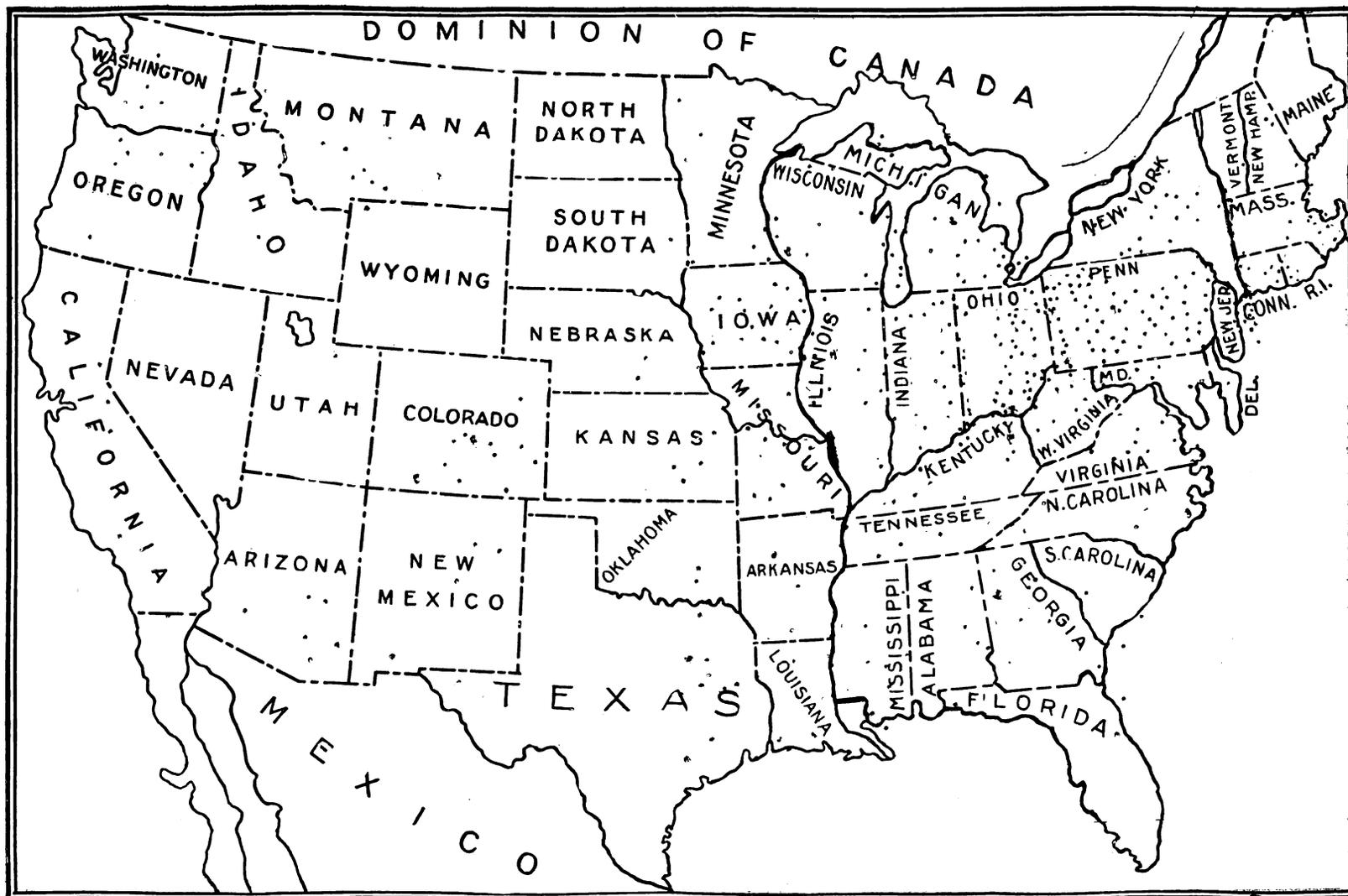
BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

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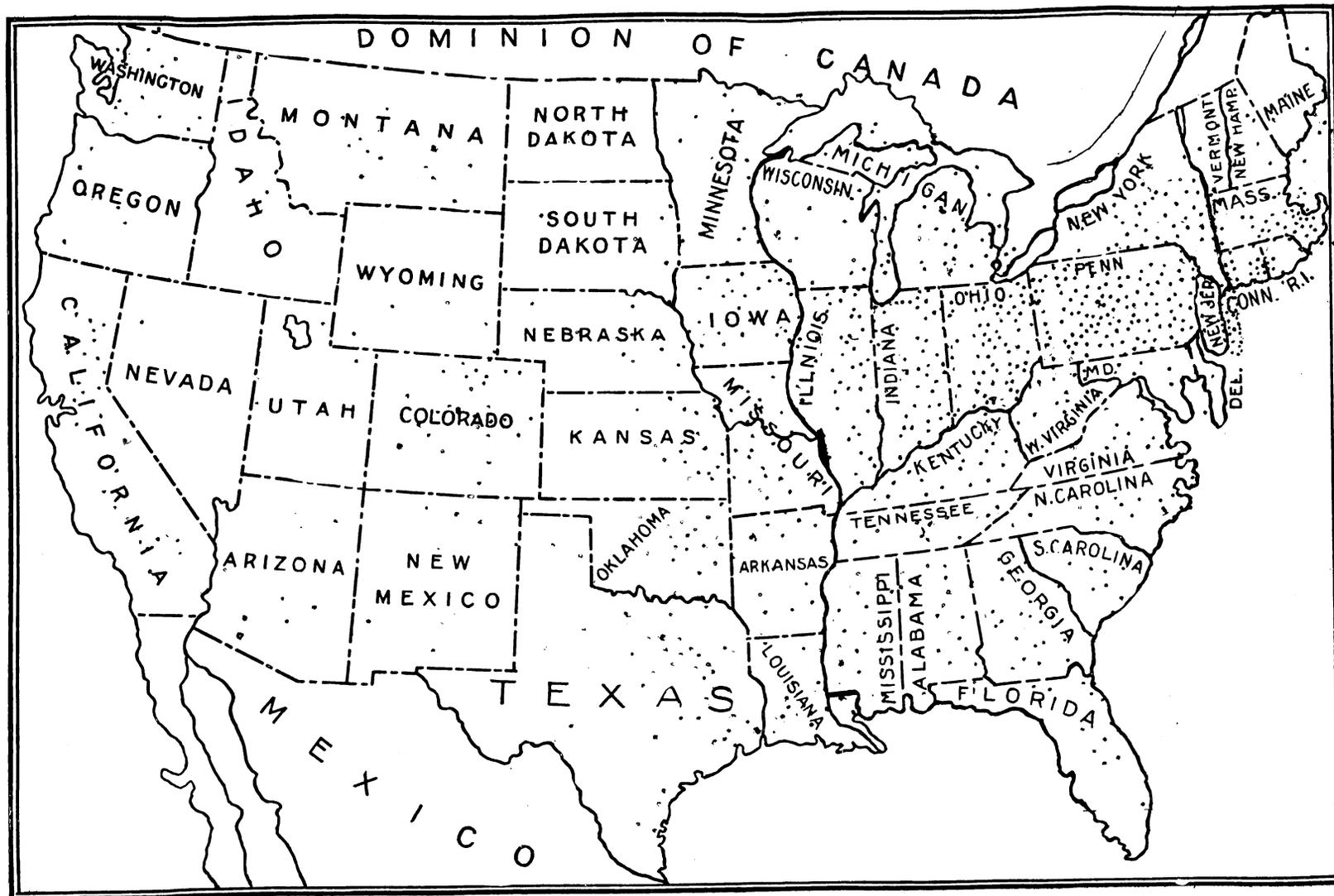
1880 to 1890:	Meriden.	Shreveport.	Scranton.
Indiana:	Bridgeport.	Michigan:	Allentown.
Indianapolis.	Danbury.	Detroit.	Lancaster.
Logansport.	Illinois:	Adrian.	McKeesport.
Evansville.	Peoria.	Saginaw.	Greenville.
Rhode Island:	Rockford.	Grand Rapids.	Texas:
Providence.	Quincy.	Kalamazoo.	Dallas.
Newport.	New Jersey:	Bay City.	Fort Worth.
District of Columbia	Newark.	Jackson.	Galveston.
Washington.	Paterson.	Virginia:	Temple.
Colorado:	Hoboken.	Norfolk.	Georgia.
Denver.	Asbury Park.	Richmond.	Atlanta.
Pueblo.	Orange.	Portsmouth.	Columbus.
Ohio:	Trenton.	Nebraska:	Alabama:
Cleveland.	New York:	Omaha.	Birmingham.
Marion.	Brooklyn.	Lincoln.	Mobile.
Columbus.	Buffalo.	Minnesota:	Iowa:
Springfield.	Rochester.	Minneapolis.	Burlington.
Chillicothe.	Syracuse.	St. Paul.	Des Moines.
Toledo.	Utica.	Duluth.	Keokuk.
Lima.	Lockport.	Wisconsin:	Sioux City.
Youngstown.	Little Falls.	Milwaukee.	Utah:
Mansfield.	Albany.	Fond du Lac.	Salt Lake City.
Dayton.	Elmira.	Ashland.	Kentucky:
Canton.	Binghamton.	Massachusetts:	Lexington.
Findlay.	Glens Falls.	Springfield.	Washington:
Delaware.	Rome.	Lawrence.	Seattle.
Cireleville.	Amsterdam.	New Bedford.	Mississippi:
Upper Sandusky.	Troy.	Lowell.	Vicksburg.
Hamilton.	Missouri:	Lynn.	Greenville.
Tiffin.	Kansas City.	Fall River.	New Hampshire:
Gallipolis.	St. Joseph.	Maryland:	Portsmouth.
Zanesville.	Sedalia.	Cumberland.	Manchester.
Urbana.	Tennessee:	Pennsylvania:	California:
Washington C. H	Memphis.	Erie.	Los Angeles.
Bellefontaine.	Nashville.	New Castle.	North Carolina:
Mt. Vernon.	Chattanooga.	Altoona.	Goldsboro.
Defiance.	West Virginia:	Wilkesbarre.	Oregon:
Connecticut:	Wheeling.	Franklin.	Portland.
Hartford.	Louisiana:	Reading.	Arkansas:
New Haven.	New Orleans.	Easton.	Pine Bluff.

1890 to 1900:	Kokomo.	Watertown.	Blairsville.
Massachusetts:	Marion.	Georgia:	Bloomsburg.
Taunton.	Anderson.	Savannah.	St. Marys.
Brockton.	South Bend.	Augusta.	Monongahela.
Haverhill.	Terre Haute.	Macon.	Jeannette.
Worcester.	New Albany.	Atlanta.	Chester.
Pittsfield.	Mt. Vernon.	Waycross.	Charleroi.
North Adams.	Vincennes.	Dublin.	Connellsville.
Texas:	Jeffersonville.	Alabama:	Greensburg.
Houston.	Peru.	Selma.	New Kensington.
Waco.	Elwood.	Fort Payne.	Washington:
Corsicana.	Connorsville.	Montgomery.	Tacoma.
El Paso.	La Porte.	Anniston.	Olympia.
Austin.	Elkhart.	Tuscaloosa.	Fairhaven.
Tyler.	Michigan City.	California:	Spokane.
San Antonio.	Bloomington.	San Diego.	Worcester.
Denison.	Ligonier.	Oakland.	Walla Walla.
Fennis.	Shelbyville.	Stockton.	Port Townsend.
Mexia.	Seymour.	Bakersfield.	North Yakima.
Waxahachie.	Wabash.	San Luis Obispo.	Port Angeles.
Orange.	Greensburg.	Sacramento.	Everett.
Beaumont.	Alexandria.	Chico.	Michigan:
Ohio:	Crawfordsville.	Fresno.	Battle Creek.
Lancaster.	New Castle.	Pennsylvania:	Lansing.
Portsmouth.	Hammond.	Butler.	Flint.
Bucyrus.	Valparaiso.	Williamsport.	Manistee.
Kenton.	Illinois:	Johnstown.	Muskegon.
Lima.	Springfield.	Lockhaven.	Traverse City.
Fremont.	Bloomington.	Sharon.	Ann Arbor.
Ironton.	Joliet.	Bethlehem.	Port Huron.
Ashtabula.	Danville.	Hazleton.	Escanaba.
Steubenville.	Monmouth.	Kittanning.	Hancock.
Conneaut.	Champaign.	Pottsville.	Calumet.
Middletown.	Decatur.	Tyrone.	Marquette.
East Liverpool.	Belleville.	York.	Adrian.
Sandusky.	Centralia.	Meadville.	Negaunee.
Warren.	Mattoon.	Warren.	Cheboygan.
Salem.	Nebraska:	Danville.	Alpena.
Niles.	Hastings.	Bradford.	Minnesota:
Hillsboro.	Fremont.	Harrisburg.	Stillwater.
Akron.	Tennessee:	Titusville.	Mankato.
Coshocton.	Knoxville.	Sunbury.	Winona.
Newark.	Jackson.	Rochester.	Crookston.
Bellaire.	Bristol.	Punxsutawney.	Austin.
Lebanon.	New York:	East Stroudsburg.	Oregon:
Urichsville.	Saratoga.	Kane.	Astoria.
Massillon.	Hoosic Falls.	Renovo.	Portland.
Cambridge.	Kingston.	Allegheny.	Pendleton.
Logan.	Gloversville.	Oil City.	The Dalles.
Elyria.	Newburgh.	Beaver Falls.	Roseburg.
Jackson.	Jamestown.	DuBois.	Salem.
Alliance.	Oswego.	Shamokin.	Baker City.
Marietta.	Poughkeepsie.	Mt. Carmel.	Eugene.
New Lexington.	Niagara Falls.	Uniontown.	Heppner.
New Philadelphia	Hornellsville.	Leechburg.	Albany.
Indiana:	Auburn.	Pittston.	La Grande.
Fort Wayne.	Schenectady.	Ashland.	Colorado:
La Fayette.	Olean.	Apollo.	Trinidad.

Aspen.	West Virginia:	Jefferson City.	Waterbury.
Leadville.	Parkersburg.	New Jersey:	New London.
Colorado Springs.	Charleston.	Jersey City.	Torrington.
Cripple Creek.	Mount Pleasant.	Red Bank.	Norwich.
Victor.	Bluefield.	Atlantic City.	Mississippi:
Ouray.	Moundsville.	Elizabeth City.	McComb City.
Creede.	Fairmount.	Camden.	Jackson.
Durango.	Grafton.	New Brunswick.	Canton.
New Hampshire:	Huntington.	Passaic.	Water Valley
Dover.	Sistersville.	Phillipsburg.	Yazoo City.
Arkansas:	Mannington.	Bayonne.	Delaware:
Fort Smith.	Morgantown.	Florida:	Wilmington.
Hot Springs.	Clarksburg.	Jacksonville:	Arizona:
Texarkana.	Iowa:	Ocala.	Prescott.
Jonesboro.	Clinton.	Pensacola.	Phoenix.
Kentucky.	Vinton.	South Carolina:	Tucson.
Owensboro.	Cedar Rapids.	Charleston.	Kingman.
Henderson.	Waterloo.	Maine:	Yuma.
Paducah.	Dubuque.	Bangor.	Globe.
Newport.	Davenport.	Lewiston.	Flagstaff.
Covington.	Webster City.	Wisconsin:	Vermont:
Bowling Green.	Muscatine.	Wausau.	Rutland.
Ashland.	Fort Dodge.	Racine.	Maryland:
Paris.	Marshalltown.	Janesville.	Hagerstown.
Cynthiana.	Oskaloosa.	Green Bay.	Towson.
Montana:	Ottumwa.	Oshkosh.	Frostburg.
Helena.	Fort Madison.	Sheboygan.	North Carolina:
Great Falls.	Mason City.	La Crosse.	Charlotte.
Anaconda.	Perry.	Appleton.	Winston-Salem.
Butte City.	Charles City.	Waukesha.	New Mexico:
Livingston.	Le Mars.	Eau Claire.	Las Vegas.
Missoula.	Decorah.	Superior.	Silver City.
Virginia City.	Atlantic.	Madison.	Santa Fe.
Billings.	Kansas:	Marinette.	Albuquerque.
Lewistown.	Topeka.	Idaho:	Oklahoma:
Bozeman.	Pittsburg.	Moscow.	Oklahoma City.
Virginia:	Wichita.	Boise City.	Guthrie.
Roanoke.	Kansas City.	Coeur d'Alene.	Alaska:
Petersburg.	Hutchinson.	North Dakota:	Juneau.
Berkeley.	McPherson.	Grand Forks.	Skagway.
Newport News.	Missouri:	Fargo.	Louisiana.
Lynchburg.	Hannibal.	South Dakota:	Lake Charles.
Staunton.	Springfield.	Sioux Falls.	Monroe.
Hampton.	Carrollton.	Huron.	Baton Rouge.
Charlottesville.	Kirksville.	Deadwood.	
Harrisburg.	Joplin.	Connecticut:	



THE SPREAD OF THE ORDER, 1890-1900.



THE SPREAD OF THE ORDER, 1900-1910.

1900 to 1910:	Santa Rosa.	Ceraopolis.	Big Rapids.
Mississippi:	Eureka.	Middletown.	Coldwater.
Meridian.	Maryville.	Bellefonte.	Negaunee.
Natchez.	Pomona.	Bangor.	Mt. Pleasant.
Columbus.	Santa Ana.	Berwick.	Washington:
Hattiesburg.	Santa Cruz.	Freeland.	Fairhaven.
Biloxi.	Napa.	Sayre.	Aberdeen.
Aberdeen.	San Bernadino.	New York:	Vancouver.
Greenwood.	Long Beach.	White Plains.	Ballard.
West Point.	Petaluma.	Kingston.	Olympia.
Clarksdale.	Santa Monica.	Plattsburg.	Ellensburg.
Gulfport.	San Pedro.	Ithaca.	Connecticut:
Winona.	Berkeley.	Port Jervis.	Putnam.
Holly Springs.	Alameda.	Peekskill.	Derby.
Pascagoula.	San Rafael.	Cortland.	Middletown.
Minnesota:	San Mateo.	New Rochelle.	Winsted.
St. Cloud.	Pennsylvania:	Oneida.	Stamford.
Brainerd.	Reynoldsville.	Ogdensburg.	New Britain.
Little Falls.	Clearfield.	Hudson.	Naugatuck.
Albert Lea.	Wilkesburg.	Saratoga.	Bristol.
Red Wing.	Carlisle.	Fulton.	Greenwich.
Willmar.	Tamaqua.	Haverstraw.	Alabama:
Virginia.	Chambersburg.	Queensborough.	Talladega.
Hibbing.	Johnsonburg.	Staten Island.	Anniston.
Bemidji.	Lebanon.	Mount Vernon.	Montgomery.
Rochester.	Tarentum.	Zinghamton.	Decatur.
Fergus Falls.	Homestead.	North Tonawanda	Florence.
Eveleth.	Waynesboro.	Port Chester.	Opelika.
Faribault.	Duquesne.	Lyons.	Eufaula.
Oklahoma:	Danville.	Borough of Bronx	Troy.
Muscogee.	Waynesburg.	Medina.	Ensley.
South McAlester.	Hanover.	Dunkirk.	Dothan.
Ardmore.	Corry.	Geneva.	Nevada:
Shawnee.	Monessen.	Batavia.	Reno.
Chickasha.	Washington.	Seneca.	Wyoming:
Durant.	Scottsdale.	Hoosick Falls.	Sheridan.
El Reno.	Pottstown.	Albion.	Laramie City.
Enid.	Carnegie.	Salamanca.	Rawlins.
Tulsa.	Canonsburg.	Owego.	Rock Springs.
Coalgate.	West Chester.	Geneva.	Indiana:
Hobart.	Mount Pleasant.	Corning.	Columbus.
Lawton.	Ridgway.	Middletown.	Madison.
Bartlesville.	Braddock.	Glens Falls.	Frankfort.
Sapulpa.	Latrobe.	Arizona:	Noblesville.
Okmulgee.	Milton.	Winslow.	Hartford City.
Elk City.	Easton.	Douglas.	Princeton.
Nowata.	Indiana.	Michigan:	Lebanon.
Winita.	Etna.	St. Joseph.	Richmond.
Mangum.	Harrisburg.	Benton Harbor.	Brazil.
California:	Shenandoah.	Battle Creek.	Portland.
Nevada City.	Sheridan.	Ionia.	Bluffton.
San Jose.	Bristol.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Goshen.
Grass Valley.	Huntingdon.	Petoskey.	Warsaw.
Redlands.	Ambridge.	Manistique.	Huntington.
Vallejo.	Gettysburg.	Ludington.	Bedford.
Santa Barbara.	Jersey Shore.	Owosso.	Linton.
Salinas.	Bradford.	Pontiac.	Sullivan.
Riverside.	Columbia.	Dowagiac.	Washington.

East Chicago.	Wichita Falls.	Alliance.	Butler.
Decatur.	Mineral Wells.	Falls City.	Macon.
Tipton.	Childress.	Kearney.	Excelsior Springs.
Greencastle.	Long View.	North Platte.	Rich Hill.
Gary.	Belton.	York.	Clinton.
Ohio:	Haskell.	Nebraska City.	Marshall.
Piqua.	Dalhart.	Tennessee:	Monett.
Nelsonville.	Kentucky:	Clarksville.	North Carolina:
Painsville.	Georgetown.	Paris.	Wilmington.
Lancaster.	Frankfort.	Johnson City.	Durham.
Wellston.	Winchester.	Murfreesboro.	Greensboro.
Norwalk.	Hopkinsville.	Humboldt.	Asheville.
Sidney.	Mayfield.	Kansas:	Raleigh.
Wilmington.	Pichmond.	Parsons.	Kinston.
Bowling Green.	Bellevue.	Iola.	New Bern.
Troy.	Madisonville.	Fort Scott.	Goldaboro.
Defiance.	Catlettsburg.	Concordia.	Washington.
Martins Ferry.	Somerset.	Lawrence.	Elizabeth.
Napoleon.	Middlesboro.	Emporia.	Concord.
Fostoria.	Princeton.	Atchison.	Wilson.
Athens.	Fulton.	Winfield.	Rocky Mount.
Canal Dover.	Louisiana:	Coffeyville.	High Point.
Barberton.	Alexandria.	Independence.	Montana:
Wellsville.	New Iberia.	Ottawa.	Red Lodge.
Ravenna.	Opelousas.	Chanute.	Miles City.
Maryville.	Jennings.	Osawatomie.	Illinois:
Greenville.	Lafayette.	Arkansas City.	Moline.
Wapakoneta.	Morgan City.	Cherryvale.	Murphysboro.
Texas:	Rustin.	Junction City.	La Salle.
Gainesville.	Donaldson.	Wichita.	Ottawa.
Abilene.	New Jersey:	Great Bend.	Streator.
Victoria.	Rutherford.	Wellington.	Freeport.
Denton.	Millville.	Iowa:	Charleston.
Cleburne.	East Orange.	Estherville.	Canton.
Tyler.	Bridgeton.	Council Bluffs.	Kankakee.
McKinney.	Long Branch.	Boone.	Cairo.
Corsicana.	Dover.	Iowa City.	Litchfield.
Del Rio.	Perth Amboy.	Creston.	Elgin.
Waco.	Bloomfield.	Oelwein.	Alton.
Bryan.	Morristown.	Crowley.	DeKalb.
Palestine.	Mount Holly.	Centerville.	Dixon.
Temple.	Plainfield.	Shenandoah.	Clinton.
Hillsboro.	Mont Clair.	Missouri:	Shelbyville.
Amarillo.	Burlington.	Carthage.	Marion.
Weatherford.	Asbury Park.	Nevada.	Rockford.
Bonham.	Kearney.	Poplar Bluff.	Bloomington.
Brownwood.	Somerville.	Columbia.	Paris.
Brenham.	Lambertsville.	Cape Girardeau.	Mt. Vernon.
San Angelo.	Rahway.	Chillicothe.	Springfield.
Nacogdoches.	Belleville.	Lexington.	Galena.
Laredo.	South Orange.	Maryville.	Du Quoin.
Lufkin.	Englewood.	Louisiana.	Galesburg.
Marlin.	Nebraska:	Trenton.	Lincoln.
Corpus Christi.	Grand Island.	Richmond.	Taylorville.
Brownsville.	Beatrice.	Brookfield.	Olney.
Yoakum.	Norfolk.	Webb City.	Jerseyville.
Port Arthur.	Plattsmouth.	Mexico.	Rock Island.
San Marcos.	Fremont.	Moberly.	Urbana.

Beardstown.	Newburyport.	Crisfield.	West Virginia:
Macomb.	Medford.	South Carolina:	Martinsburg.
Bellevue.	Somerville.	Spartanburg.	Hinton.
Effingham.	Chelsea.	Columbia.	Charleston.
Pontiac.	Quincy.	Sumter.	Elkins.
Woodstock.	Waltham.	Greenville.	Arkansas:
Harrisburg.	Hudson.	Charleston.	Mena.
Granite City.	Malden.	Orangeburg.	Newport.
Chicago Heights.	North Hampton.	Georgetown.	Argentia.
Herrin.	Laurel.	Florence.	Eureka Springs.
Colorado:	North Attleboro.	Newberry.	Fayetteville.
Central City.	Attleboro.	Georgia:	Hope.
Boulder.	Melrose.	Thomasville.	Eldorado.
Grand Junction.	Corinth.	Valdosta.	Camden.
Idaho Springs.	Winthrop.	Americus.	Arkadelphia.
Canon City.	Norwood.	Millidgeville.	Maine:
Florence.	Revere.	Athens.	Houlton.
Fort Collins.	Vermont:	Cordele.	Rumford.
Salida.	Bennington.	Columbus.	Eastport.
Greeley.	St. Albans.	Bainbridge.	Waterville.
Loveland.	Burlington.	Fitzgerald.	Bath.
Montrose.	Montpelier.	La Grange.	Augusta.
Longmont.	Florida:	Elberton.	Rockland.
Walsenburg.	Key West.	Tifton.	Rhode Island:
Fort Morgan.	Fernandina.	Hawkinsville.	Woonsocket.
Rocky Ford.	St. Augustine.	Gainesville.	Pawtucket.
Wisconsin:	Ocala.	Carrollton.	New Mexico:
Ashland.	Lake City.	Dublin.	Raton.
Rhineland.	Tallahassee.	Utah:	Roswell.
Hudson.	Miami.	Park City.	Las Cruces.
Stevens Point.	Gainesville.	Provo.	Tucumcari.
Kenosha.	Orlando.	South Dakota:	Idaho:
Beloit.	Quincy.	Lead.	Lewiston.
Oconto.	Daytona.	Watertown.	Idaho Falls.
Kaukauna.	Live Oak.	Yankton.	Oregon:
Massachusetts:	Hawaii:	Aberdeen.	Ashland.
Springfield.	Honolulu.	Mitchell.	Marshfield.
Milford.	Hilo.	Virginia:	Medford.
Everett.	New Hampshire:	Alexandria.	Porto Rico:
Salem.	Berlin.	Manchester.	San Juan.
Cambridge.	Laconia.	Winchester.	North Dakota:
Fitchburg.	Claremont.	Fredericksburgh.	Jamestown.
Brookline.	Keene.	Clifton Forge.	Minot.
Gloucester.	Maryland:	Pulaski.	Valley City.
Holyoke.	Annapolis.	Philippine Islands:	Dickinson.
Woburn.	Salisbury.	Manila.	



THE FORGET-ME-NOT
THE FLOWER OF THE ELKS

CHAPTER V.

THE PROSE AND POETRY OF ELKDOM



FOR a number of years, on many occasions of Elks' benefits, banquets, memorial services, social sessions, ladies' socials, and various other Elk gatherings, many bright and brilliant minds have poured forth their intellectual treasures for the benefit of those assembled, but only in a few instances has any attempt been made to preserve such efforts for the perusal of the future generation of Elks. The contents of the following chapter embrace bright gems of thought, masterly orations, and appropriate toasts, concerning the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and, so far as possible, when known, credit has been given the authors for the analecta here presented:

THE FORGET-ME-NOT.

“The blue and bright-eyed floweret of the brook,
Hope's gentle gem, the sweet forget-me-not.”

A beautiful Persian legend, told by the poet Shiraz, accounts for the dissemination of the forget-me-not, thus: It was in the golden morning of the early world that an angel stood weeping outside the closed doors of Eden. He had fallen from his high estate through loving a daughter of Earth; nor was he permitted to rise again until she whom he loved should have everywhere sown all over the world the flowers of the forget-me-not. He returned to Earth, and together they went, hand in hand, planting the pretty azure blossoms. And lo! their task ended, together they entered Paradise, for the woman, without tasting death, became immortal, like the angel whose love her beauty had won, as she sat by the river braiding her hair with the flowers of the blue forget-me-not.

There are several species of *myosotis* styled forget-me-not, but the real forget-me-not—*Myosotis Palustris*—“the sweet forget-me-not that grows for happy lovers,” is, as the trivial name indicates, an aquatic plant. It has clusters of sky-blue flowers, each with a yellow eye and a small white ray at the base of the corolla.

Several legends attach to the forget-me-not, and in the annals of chivalry and romance this floral favorite plays a certain rôle. According to Miss Strickland, Henry of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV. of England, was the one to give the *myosotis* the name by which it is now so widely known, by adopting, when in exile, this flower as his emblem, with the watchword, “*Souviene-vous de moy*” (“Remember me”); and Mr. Mills, in his “History of Chivalry,” states that in the fourteenth century a flower bearing that name was used for weaving into collars, and worn by knights. It should, however, be remembered that in former times the name forget-me-not has been applied to several flowers, and it was not until some eighty years ago that, according to the following widely circulated legend, it was transferred to the little flower which now bears a name correspond-

ing to our own in nearly every European language: Home from the wars, whence he had brought ribbons for many a gallant deed, it is at the feet of Bertha that Roland lays his honors, and from the hands of Bertha that he receives the highest meed of bravery. As they stroll by the world-famed river, whose blue waves wash the basement of the young knight's ancestral castle, into the willing ear of his fair girl-bride Roland whispers the old, old tale, ever new, ever sweet, for happy lovers. Suddenly the flow of eloquence ceases. "Bertha!" he cries, "look yonder; there, upon that islet; see those little star-like blossoms—blue as thine eyes, my Bertha. Why! they have blown for my ladye, and to-night they shall grace my ladye's bosom." One kiss upon the small white hand, and the knight is in the river. He gains the islet, tears from its margin the azure blooms, turns, nears the shore, only, alas! to find himself entangled in the thick water growth, and to feel himself sinking, sinking. He struggles—oh, heaven! how he struggles to reach the bank. But the current is too strong for him; he tosses the flowers to the shore, and with the anguished cry of "Forget-me-not! forget-me-not!" disappears under the waves of his beloved Danube.

For the Italians this little "love-flower" is the embodiment of a young and beautiful maiden who fell into a river and was drowned, and was transformed into a *nontiscordarime*, or forget-me-not. The French, who know several fond names for the *myosotis*, say that in the hand of a lover its blue blossoms signify *Aimez-moi, Ne m'oubliez pas*. In some parts of France the forget-me-not belongs to the Virgin Mary, and is affectionately known as *Les yeux de Notre Dame*, or "Our Lady's eyes." A pretty Flemish legend tells how, after the battle of Waterloo, forget-me-nots first sprang upon the plain from the seed of a small spray carried next the heart of a young Englishman who fell in the fray. And now, all over the field, these blue-eyed flowers grow and blossom, "as though to ask that we shall not forget those who have fallen on the plain." As emblematic of *faithful love* and of *affectionate remembrance*, the forget-me-not is a most suitable tribute for the dear ones "gone before." In Germany, so highly esteemed is the *Vergissmeinnicht* as to be popularly known as *die Vollkommenheit*, or "pink of perfection." It is regarded not only as emblematic of *truth* and of *love*, but of *light*, and in some parts still retains its old name of *Leuchte*, or "Lantern," recalling Longfellow's beautiful lines:

"Silently, one by one, in the infinite meadows of heaven,
Blossom the lovely stars, the forget-me-not of the angels."

And it is in the meads of the terrestrial Paradise that, according to one sweet old legend, this little earth star first blossomed and received its pretty memorial name as forget-me-not. When, at the creation, God called before Him the plants, to color and to name, one little flower, finding itself unnoticed and fearful of being altogether overlooked, cried aloud: "Dear Lord, forget-me-not!" At this the other plants, amazed at the daring of their little sister, began to tremble. The Lord Himself turned with a frown, but when He saw how tiny was the flower, and oh, how sorely afraid, He smiled instead, and when with a gentle hand colored it blue like the heavens, and bade it bear the name of forget-me-not, to remind it that once it had been so foolish as to doubt Him. Another and perhaps less familiar form of the legend relates how, after Adam had named

all the plants, the Lord God, walking in the garden in the cool of the evening, passed a tiny flower whose sweet, appealing look so attracted His notice that He paused to inquire of it what it was called. Now, gentle as were both eye and tone, so terrified was the little flower that it could only falter out brokenly: "I am so sorry, Lord, but I have quite forgotten my name."

"No word the Almighty spake till, having gone His round,
 Again He passed the spot,
 When, glancing toward the flower, smiling, He kindly said:
 'Good-night, forget-me-not.' "*

This species is a native of Europe and Asia, and is the true flower of our gardens, which has escaped, and is found in marshes and along brooks or in moist meadows from May to August. It is a low-branching perennial, having slender root stocks or stolons. The slender, leafy stems grow from six to eighteen inches in length, and often take root again at the lower leaf joints. The oblong, lance-shaped and hairy leaf has a blunt tip and partly clasps the stalk. The small, spreading, five-lobed, yellow-centered, light blue, or sometimes pink, flowers are borne in small, one-sided, curving terminal clusters. The buds are tinted with pink. The forget-me-not is spreading rapidly from Nova Scotia to New York, and Pennsylvania southward and westward. The generic name, *Myosotis*, is from the Greek, meaning Mouse-ear, and alludes to the leaf.†

(An oration and eulogy delivered on the occasion of the obsequies of Brother John A. Cockerill, May 18, 1896, by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Brother Edwin B. Hay, at Scottish Rite Hall, Twenty-ninth street and Madison avenue, New York City.)

"Tears, flowers and the habiliments of the grave bring to us the realization of the sad and awful presence of death.

"There is naught of novelty in such a scene.

"Inevitable as the end of day is the close of life.

"Since Time was, Death has been its companion: yet we are never prepared to welcome its coming.

"It has been the theme of poets, philosophers, theologians and orators for ages, and their songs and words have so glorified the great beyond that the effulgence of its heavenly light has dispelled the gloom, and the music of angelic choirs has robbed the grave of its eternal silence.

"However well founded our faith, and sweetly attuned the voices chanting its consolation, when partings are at hand, farewells uttered, the ties of love severed, and the heart-strings broken, the sweetest harmonies are but *miseréres*, and the most cheering sound but the requiem's minor chords.

"Ours to-day is not to reason, but to accept the plan of redemption that animates in us the unflinching trust that soothes and sustains in every phase of life, and if, in solving the mystery, the condition of loved ones gone is ameliorated, still our cause of mourning ever is the snapping asunder of the links of association that connect life to life, heart to heart, and soul to soul.

*Flower favourites, their legends, symbolism and significance, Lizzie Deas, p. 216.

†Wild Flowers: by Frederic William Stack, p. 346.

“Charity and good-will to the living and a thoughtful consideration for the dead and absent ones are the exemplification of the benevolent principles of this Order, which now pays tribute to a departed brother.

“It is not with pomp and pageant that becomes a monarch, nor with the splendor and grandeur that betokens a hero, but with the sincerest emotions of grief inspired by fraternal love and affection do we come with simple ceremony, sweet music and tender expressions, to deplore the loss of one whose loyalty and devotion to the fraternity was so manifest that he requested its kindly care and attention whenever it might please Heaven to cut short his mortal career.

“’Twas his by fraternal right to ask; ’tis ours by fraternal duty, as a high and sacred privilege, to grant.

“Silence is oftentimes eloquence.

“Your presence here, and those brothers waiting about the final resting place, is a tribute eloquent in itself, and the blending of the amaranth and ivy, emblematic of love and immortality, united by a spray of forget-me-not, are expressive tokens of all the sentiments that could symbolize the lesson of existence.

“As Ophelia, spreading about her offerings, said: ‘There’s rosemary, that’s for remembrance; there’s pansies, that’s for thoughts,’ so could we say today, there’s amaranth, that’s for love, strewing the pathway of life with its flowers; there’s ivy, that for immortality, which teaches that life is ever lord of death, and love never loses its own; and there’s the sweet forget-me-not, that perpetuates the memory of those loved ones gone from our midst and crossed to the other shore.

“Eulogistic words are in vain.

“‘We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feeling, not in figures on the dial. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.’

“What now of our brother?

“May I gently touch the pansy—for thought—and add a word to the silent emblematic tributes?

“Will not his thoughts and deeds evidence the fact of his having lived the noblest and better life, and utter the most touching eulogy at this, its earthly close?

“John A. Cockerill developed the love of country when as a lad he followed his father as drummer boy to court the fortunes of war at Shiloh.

“To that duty he was faithful, and, after the return of peace, to him the pen became mightier than the sword, and he entered the profession of journalism, to which he devoted his life, making rapid headway and gaining reputation upon the papers in the great cities. He became one of the best known and foremost journalists in the world.

“Possessing natural and marked ability, his valuable services upon several of the leading journals of this country cannot be overestimated.

“Useful at home, doubly so abroad, and when the end came he was the representative of the *Herald* at the distant point—Cairo, on the Nile.

“His honesty of purpose in his profession and strict regard for truth in every engagement of his talents, either in editorial or reportorial writings, placed him high in the public esteem as a most trustworthy journalist.

"He was a faithful historian.

"The public press is a nation's history; it is the day-book of the country's existence, recording the pulse and condition of the people, irrespective of the mutability of time.

"Sacred is the duty of the maker of history, and those engaged in journalism in our own country owe it to the present and the future to be conscientious and faithful, as was our departed brother, in the discharge of such a trust.

"Loyal to his convictions—formed not hastily—he was fearless in maintaining them.

"As gentle is his nature as a woman; all the elements of his character tended toward kindness and affection.

"Being the embodiment of personal magnetism, he drew about him a circle of friends who not only loved but almost worshipped him.

"He was a loving son, a loyal brother, and a devoted husband.

"He exemplified the tenets of the Order in practical works of charity, and no doubt many prayers are recorded to his credit in heaven as the offering of hearts to which he brought brightness and gladness.

"By his generosity, the 'Elks' Rest' at St. Louis was established, he personally presenting the mammoth bronze elk that marks the resting place of so many brothers.

"In doing so, he made one of the most eloquent and touching addresses in the annals of the Order, uttering these significant words: 'Here in this silent city, upon this beautiful spot, where the dews fall softly, the flowers bloom, and birds sing, we erect and dedicate this emblematic monument. * * * So long as it may stand, it will sacredly proclaim to the world that those of our brethren who sleep here shall have tribute paid to their memories; that they shall have spread upon their green mounds rosemary for remembrance, and that they shall here find rest after labor, but not oblivion.'

"The casket, without the gem, is now on its way to God's acre.

"It will there find rest, as in the grave there is a tranquillity that shall know no disturbance until the angel trumpet shall sound the summons before the 'Grand Exalted Ruler' above.

"Storms may beat upon it, and winds sing mournful and weird dirges above it, but within peace shall abide forever.

"Among those he knew in life, a beneficiary of his own munificence, and under the shadow of his own gift, shall there be for him a green mound.

"In a far distant land, at the post of duty, he passed away.

"Sad it is that the light of so bright a life should have been snuffed out in the very prime of its usefulness, away from home and friends.

"Could he have made such prophetic inquiries as did one of the Order, who has gone to the long home before him?

" 'Where shall I die?

Shall some stranger hand, when all is ended,
With careless touch, close up my fading eye,
Far from my home, unwept and unbefriended?
Father of Life, O say where shall I die?

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

“How shail I die?
 Shall I fall as fell the Star of Morning,
 Sudden and swift, from out the calm, clear sky,
 Without one word, one hint of timely warning?
 Father of Life, O say how shall I die?”

“Thus he died, far from home and without timely warning.

“On the sun-kissed shores of Tunis, many years ago, John Howard Payne, the author of a sentiment which touches every heart, both of old and young, closed his life.

“After slumbering among strangers in a strange land for a long period of time, by the charitable hand of beneficence, his ashes at last found a resting place in his native land; now, but a few days, comparatively, since his spirit took its flight, the remains of our brother, from that far-off place, by loving hands, are being borne to that sepulchre of his own choosing, at ‘Home, Sweet Home.’

“His sentiment, that in those green mounds his brethren ‘shall find rest after labor, but not oblivion,’ fixes his faith that the grave is not all, and that there is life beyond.

“So live on, my brother, in the eternal future, with Him whose life was love, and who taught a charity so pure and gentle that the right hand knew not the acts of the left; live on with Him who dispenses justice tempered with kind mercy; live on forever and ever with Him who doeth all things well, and to whom, even though in thy going it be a cross, we must in submission say, ‘Thy will be done.’

“Farewell, my brother; thy good deeds are written on tablets of enduring memory, thy faults die with thee, and thy virtues shall be ever emulated, while about thy grave sweet remembrance shall offer up the incense of rosemary in the name of all our Brotherhood.

“Farewell!”

TO OUR ABSENT BROTHERS.

(Often used at social sessions at 11 o'clock.)

(By Frank Girard, P. E. G. R.)

Here! stop the song, look at the clock;
 Although it's to our liking,
 The joke must wait; ease up the talk—
 Eleven's almost striking.

Fill glasses to that old-time toast
 We hold above all others;
 The one we love and honor most—
 A toast to our absent brothers.

Good fellows, all, where are you now,
 Who came with cheery greeting
 In other days, and wondered how
 Men thought that life was fleeting?

There was "Schoolcraft"—brightest of them all—
 His face, we scarce could spare it.
 He wore a smile to conquer all,
 As none but he could wear it.

Dear boy! his shadow in the glass
 Looks bright and fair; no sorrow,
 As he with quaint humor would ask
 For Mrs. Didimus the banjo to borrow.

And Charley, who died a year ago,
 When life was in its summer;
 I see him in the shadow show,
 A new and loving comer.

Dear boys, I know not where you are,
 Nor do I care to ponder
 Upon your home in that land far
 Across the ferry yonder;

But yet I know where'er you roam—
 Why, you hurry even out of Heaven
 To drink this toast with those you love,
 When the clock points to eleven.

* * * *

So we, who gather around this room,
 Remember all those others;
 Drink deep this toast, without a word:
 "Here's to our absent brothers."

FORGET IT.

If you see a good fellow ahead of a crowd,
 A leader of men, marching fearless and proud;
 And you know of a story, if mere uttered aloud,
 Would cause his proud head to in sorrow be bowed—
 It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away
 In a closet. And guarded, and kept by the day
 In the dark. And whose showing, whose sudden display,
 Would cause grief, and life-long dismay—
 It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a spot in the life of a friend
 (And we all have such spots concealed, world without end),
 Whose touching his heart-strings would play on and rend,
 Till the shame of its showing, no grieving could mend—
 It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

If you know of a thing, just the least little sin,
 Whose telling would cause the heart to sink within
 Of the man you don't like. For Lord's sake, keep it in.
 Don't, don't be a knocker. Right there, stick a pin—
 Forgive, and at the same time, forget it.

—Gus Williams.

OUR ORDER.

Rocked in a Bohemian cradle; lulled by Bohemian lullabys; reared amid Bohemian surroundings; the American Order of Elks had its beginning.

Humble, indeed, was its infancy; slow the advancement of its early progress. Men of the histrionic profession, with big hearts and generous impulses; men of infinite humor and exquisite jest, gave it light. They instilled into it the principles of benevolence and charity unequalled by any other organization. They instilled into it the spirit of patriotism and Americanism, which had not then found place in any other American fraternity, and upon these principles it thrived and prospered and grew, until to-day it numbers nearly 300,000 members, with a lodge in every town of over 5,000 inhabitants. So that within the confines of our country, and indeed wherever our flag floats over territory that is our own, the "Elk" is not a stranger.

Since its existence it has strengthened the spirit of fraternity, it has expanded the hearts of men, until wherever it is known it has done some act of charity and benevolence that has brought upon it the sweetest benediction.

Unostentatious in its charities, it has given assistance where the need has been great, and where aid has been the question of the moment. It has not confined itself within the close confines of its fraternal circle, but has given to the needy, without stint, and without consideration of creed, color or nationality.

No organization, since the coming of the Master, whose life exemplified fraternity, has so beautifully followed His example by "going about, doing good."

If he who plants a flower that its perfume may fill the air, and the beauty of its color brighten and adorn His foot-stool, becomes a benefactor, then this institution of ours, which is continually sowing the seeds of benevolence, reaping the harvest of gratification in work well done, and shedding forth the brightness of its deed of goodness, becomes indeed an organization of benefactors—men with hearts and souls should feel proud to be a part of it, in putting the warmth and the polish upon the world, that would not be there but for its existence.

By Maj. John B. Jeffery,

Member Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks.

Thirty-first anniversary Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, October 19, 1907.

DORKINS' NIGHT.

Words by Bobby Newcomb. Music by E. C. Dunbar.

Sung by Miss Katie Emmett at the First Annual Benefit of Chicago Lodge,
 No. 4, B. P. O. E.

The theatre was full,
 It was Dorkins' night:
 That is, Dorkins was going to appear,

At night, in a favorite comedy part:
 For, he was comedian here—
 Funny! why, he'd made you laugh
 'Till the tears ran down your face like rain,
 And, as long as Dorkins was on the stage
 You'd try to stop laughing in vain.
 A family—yes, he'd a family,
 And he loved them as dear as life,
 And you'd scarcely find a happier lot
 Than Dorkins' children and wife,
 And you'd scarcely find a happier lot
 Than Dorkins' children and wife.

There came one night,
 And I was in front,
 And Dorkins was going to play
 A character new to himself and the stage
 That he'd trod for so many a day.
 By eight the theatre was perfectly crammed,
 All awaited a pleasant surprise:

For, they knew they would laugh
 'Till their sides would ache.
 And they longed for the curtain to rise.
 The play soon began:
 Each neck was stretched forth,
 And eagerly watched each eye
 For Dorkins to make
 His first "entrance" and then
 To give him a cheerful "Hi, Hi."



MISS KATIE EMMETT



DIAMOND MEDAL PRESENTED KATIE EMMETT BY THE ELKS.

He soon appeared
 Amid loud applause,
 But something was wrong
 You could see:
 Dorkins is playing
 Quite badly tonight,
 The people said sitting round me:
 A hiss—yes, it was—
 I saw Dorkins start
 As though stung by a serpent's fang:
 Then he'd cast a beseeching glance all around
 And his head on his breast would hang.
 He's drunk—and really,
 I thought so myself:
 For, to me it was awful at times
 To see how he'd struggle
 Along with his part.
 And continually stick in his lines.

The footlights at last
 He approached very slow;
 And—"Ladies and gentlemen," said:
 "If I cannot please you tonight
 The fault's not the heart,
 But the head.
 There's many a night
 I've made you all laugh
 When so ill I could scarcely
 Well stand.
 And every effort was pain to me then;
 Yes, if ever I raised but my hand.
 You hiss me tonight,
 And think that I'm drunk:
 From his heart came a sob and a moan—
 I'll tell you the reason,—
 I know you won't laugh,—
 I've a little one dying at home."

A TOAST.

Decree of custom has proclaimed
 That ere the shades of midnight come,
 We pause amid these pleasant scenes
 And turn our thoughts to the absent ones.

So look once more in memories,
 Behold the legions we hold dear,
 Of friends we've numbered among the best,
 Whom time hath called to another sphere.

They fought the battles of this life;
 Each gave the world his meed of cheer;
 So at the hour of eleven to-night,
 We pause to do them homage here.

They had their faults, but virtues, too,
 Who know we here; with goodness all
 Their faults forget, but their virtues write
 On memory's most enduring wall.

And they who roam from place to place,
 In distant lands or climes unknown,
 We wish thee well, this roving host—
 To the absent brother I pledge my toast.

—*F. J. Broten.*

A LEGEND OF THE ELK.

(From a "Chronicle of the Saints.")

By Laura L. Rees.

(The following poem is respectfully dedicated to the Order of Elks, as the subject was suggested to the authoress by reading the address delivered by the Rev. E. L. Magoon, on the occasion of the consecration of a burial lot for that Order in Mount Moriah, Philadelphia, Pa., 1880.)

'Tis beauteous morn! A golden splendor lies
Upon the noble heads of forest trees
That bend in homage to the early breeze,
With gladness sparkling in their dreary eyes.

The forest depths awaken to the morn!
The wild and agile deer from coverts spring
And to the radiant sky their antlers fling—
Primeval greetings to the coming dawn!

The timid squirrel peeps behind a bough;
The merry birds are twitt'ring overhead;
The dead leaves rustle to the rabbit's tread;
The insect world is chirping matins now.

All nature is awake, and to its God
Offers its early notes of prayer and praise;
Our ears untutored are to hear the lays
That rise to heaven from this flower-gemm'd sod.

But, hark! a mortal note clangs on the air!
On nature's purer harmony it breaks;
Then myriads of echoes shrill it wakes,
That 'neath a magic spell had slumbered there.

It sounds again! The huntsmen's merry horn!
Reverberating through the mystic glen,
Heralding the approach of sporting men,
To chase the wild deer on this holy morn—

For sacred was the day to martyrs dead;
Pastimes like this disgrace the holy hour;
But oft, unholy men, 'neath passion's power,
Will dare to step "where angels fear to tread."

The hunt begins! From flash of glist'ning spear,
The graceful deer, with limbs so supple, try

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

To reach their coverts dark, and there to lie
So safely hid while daring men are near.

Too late! The waving plumes are now in sight;
The earth re-echoes to the horses' tread;
A golden glimmer from each spear is shed;
The timid deer stop, trembling, in their flight.

"Well done, my men!" Sir Hubert gaily cries;
"We've tracked them well from out their mighty lair.
See that proud Elk, the King, advancing there!
I'll swear me '*by the Holy Rood*' he dies!"

Why starts as if in mortal fear the knight?
Why turns his ruddy cheek so strangely pale?
Why does that brawny, sturdy hand now fail
To grasp his spear? What means this sudden fright?

Is it the sun that dazzles his black eye?
Or is it a witching fancy of his brain?
Has some fair Sybil wove a magic chain
To scare that noble Elk, thus doomed to die?

But no! a golden crucifix appears
Between the branching antlers of the deer;
Not magic art—a Holy presence near—
The festive hunters shrink with guilty fears.

The waving plumes lay on the dewy earth;
Each horseman falls upon his bended knee;
Before this symbol of the Calvary
Is checked the ribald laugh, the boisterous mirth.

Firm stood the noble Elk, though from the scene
Its mates, so terror-struck, had fled away;
No horse nor hound pursued the startled prey—
They, trembling, stood upon the hallowed green.

Then softly came upon the ambient air
A voice in Heaven's own music clear—
That angels e'en would stay their harps to hear—
And thus it spoke, to the knight so prostrate there:

"Sir Hubert, scion of a lordly race!
How long o'er you shall passion hold its sway?
How long will you salvation's call delay,
And thus your knightly lineage still disgrace?"

“My Lord and Master! Here I humbly bow—
 What wilt Thou that Thy servant do? To-day
 I consecrate myself unto Thy will, and pray
 That Heaven may hear me as I register my vow.”

Sir Hubert rose—his men had slunk away,
 But horse and hounds still by their master stood;
 But they alone within that sacred wood!
 The vision faded into autumn's risen day.

No more Sir Hubert's castle rung with song;
 No more the wine cup and the jest went round;
 Where'er Saint Hubert walked was holy ground,
 For in his heart he heard the words, “*How long?*”

Oh, may we, like that noble Elk of old,
 Bear high the crucifix in this earthly light,
 That erring men may bless the holy sight,
 And souls be gathered to the Christian fold!

Oh, may we, like Saint Hubert, of renown,
 Bear in our hearts the type of Jesus' love,
 Until before Him, in the realms above,
 We'll wear the crowns and lay the crosses down.

AN ELEVEN O'CLOCK TOAST.

(By Past Grand Exalted Ruler Robert W. Brown. Delivered at the banquet held in Cincinnati, February 12, 1909.)

“Shining like a star through the midnight of the tomb are memories, golden and glorious, and radiant with hope of our absent brothers.

“With revelry hushed, with mellowed hearts and reverent mien, we pause at this appointed hour to pay affection's meed to lives which endure as enriching examples, and to offer for the invisible host our dearest orisons that their immortal souls may blissfully abide in the presence of the Grand Exalted Ruler of all.

“What tender recollections are now invoked—of smiling face and cheery voice and sparkling eye, seen again and heard once more, in vision and echoing melody, through the softening dusk of vanished years—companions of the dear old days, gone but not forgotten.

“To an Elk that which the world calls death is but a translation, the passing of the perfume from the flower. God's rainbow of promise spans every Elk grave, tranquilizes its terrors, gently soothes away its sorrows, and we have faith that our absent brother, robed in garments immaculate, waits on that far away shore to bid us hail and welcome some unending day.

“And so at this mystic moment, with a prayer of remembrance whispering on every lip, we recall our immortals from their star homes beyond the depths

of heaven's blue; and then we turn to the living, and with hearts aglow, vibrate far and wide our message of greeting and good cheer, wherever they are and whatever they do, and entreat for them and their loved ones at home all the riches of happiness and all the victories of life.

"Thus mingling a joyous sentiment with our tribute to the departed, and with not a member missing or unreplying at memory's roll call, we lift the cup and drink the toast, 'To Our Absent Brothers.'"

WHAT IS AN ELK?

What is an Elk? Go ask where clouds of sorrow
Have hid the sun of happiness away,
Where words of love point to a brighter morrow
That will dispel the darkness of today.
Go ask the stricken ones in anguish kneeling
Beside a silent form in mute despair,
While falls from brother lips the balm of healing
For wounded hearts. You'll find the answer there.

What is an Elk? Go to the homes where faces
Are ever softening with contentment's light,
Where mother love, that holiest of graces,
Keeps the domestic circle ever bright.
Where glad-eyed children laugh in playful riot,
Their pure hearts free from every trace of care,
Or snuggle 'gainst an antlered breast in quiet
When tired of play. You'll find the answer there.

What is an Elk? Go where the antlered brothers
In club room meet to pass an hour away,
Where each has jovial greeting for the others,
And spirit of good fellowship holds sway.
Where pool balls click and "slough" chips change possession,
Where smoke wreaths from cigars curl in the air,
Where jest and story fly without cessation
From laughing lips. You'll find the answer there.

—James Barton Adams, in the "National Elks Journal."

(Memorial address delivered by Frank W. Wheaton, December 1, 1895, at the annual memorial service of Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Lodge, No. 109.)

"In obedience to the law of this Order, we who are about to die meet here today to celebrate a solemn memorial service in honor of our brothers who are dead.

"The occasion for such a service is, alas, too common.

"There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there;
There is no fireside how-so-e'er defended,
But has one vacant chair.

“The air is full of farewells to the dying
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel for her children crying
Will not be comforted.”

These memorial services, rightly understood, are a tribute which springs from the noblest sentiments and the kindest affections of the human heart.

There is no more tender love than that which we feel for our dead.

Of them, nothing except that which is good.

Their faults we should write in the sand.

Their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory.

In all times and among all people it has been the custom to celebrate, at stated periods, some form of memorial service in honor of the dead, and the first signs of religious feeling among the savage tribes assumes this form of manifestation.

“The grave heap becomes an altar, on which offerings of food for the departed are placed and where in acts of public and private worship the gifts of survivors may be accompanied with praises and with prayers.”

The earlier “festivals in honor of the dead,” of which there are abundant evidence in the Rig-Veda, the Zend-Avesta and Pentateuch, as well as in the known usages of the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, while displaying in some degree the finer feelings of love and reverence, are marred by the evident efforts to propitiate the ghosts of the departed.

The ceremonials, simple in the beginning, became more elaborate, and called for frequent repetition.

The Greeks had their annual Nekvoia, the Romans their Feralia and Lemuralia and the Egyptians three “festivals of the seasons,” twelve “festivals of the month,” and twelve “festivals of the half month, in honor of their dead.”

Among the Peruvians we are told it was the custom to assemble periodically in the great square of the capital the embalmed bodies of their emperors, to be feasted in company with the people.

But in our times the service in memory of the dead has been stripped of its grosser features, and its whole purpose and tenor has become changed to correspond with the spiritual progress of the age.

We no longer bring food and drink to appease the appetites of the departed, nor do we supplicate them with fear and trembling, and with sacrificial offerings, lest they bring calamity and the pestilence upon us.

We come together to tell their virtues, and to hold their lives up, in so far as they are worthy, as examples to be followed, so that we and all men may walk as they walked, justly, and with charity in brotherly love, with fidelity to ourselves and to our Maker.

You remember the voice which came as the spirit of Christmas, yet to come stood by the side of the dead.

“Oh, cold, cold, rigid, dreadful death, set up thine altar here, and dress it with such terrors as thou hast at thy command, for this is thy dominion. But of the loved, revered and honored dead, thou can’st not turn one hair to thy dread purposes, or make one feature odious. It is not that the hand is heavy, and will fall down when released; it is not that the heart and pulse are still;

but that the hand was open, generous and true; the heart brave, warm and tender, and the pulse a man's.

"Strike, shadow, strike, and see his good deed spring from the wound to sow the world with life immortal."

This is the lesson of this service, that each of us shall so live that when the shadow comes and the blow falls those who survive us may truthfully say that the dead hand was open, generous and true; that the heart which has ceased to beat was brave, warm and tender; that the pulse which is still was the pulse of a man. Then shall our good deeds bear fruit so long as we abide in the memory of our brothers—yea, even longer.

PIPE-DREAMS.

Time and again I've sat and thought I was a millionaire,
 And as I'd go along the street I seemed to walk on air.
 I'd feel my wings a-sprouting, and I'd fly up to the sky,
 And then look down upon the earth, and all its passers-by:
 Poor Hetty Green, without a cent—oh! she was awful poor,
 And Rockefeller with a crutch just begged from door to door.
 I'd throw each one a ten-cent piece—they'd take it, without doubt,
 And were just about to thank me, when my pipe went out.

I wandered in the Stock Exchange—was green, to say the least.
 The Bulls and Bears surrounded me—I thought I would be fleeced.
 But no! I hit the market high, I bought the stock out right,
 And watched the figures upward go till almost out of sight.
 The money that I made that day 'way into millions went,
 And twenty of the biggest firms against the wall I sent.
 So I bought New York city, and, just as I was about
 To give my check in payment, my pipe went out.

* * * * *

Each one of us indulges in pipes, as you are well aware,
 Time and again we're apt to build our castles in the air.
 We dream of things beyond our reach, and then there comes the pain
 When we are brought back quickly to mother earth again.
 The world is full of hopes and schemes that never can mature,
 Not only to the rich alone, but also to the poor;
 Life at its best is but a dream—of that there is no doubt,
 And we are dreamers all until our pipes go out.

—Gus Williams.

A TOAST.

Look, brothers, at the clock—
 'Tis the hour of eleven:
 So here's to our sweethearts, sisters and mother,
 And drink one and all to our absent brothers.

Look at the clock—'tis the hour of eleven:
 Think of those on earth and those in heaven,

Think of wives, sweethearts, sister and mother,
And drink in silence to the absent brothers.

—*Anonymous.*

WEALTH WITHOUT GREED.

Senator Bob Taylor, who is an Elk, in one of his happiest moods, clothes profound truths in this charming way:

"I would rather fill my purse with money and keep its gates ajar to my happy girls while yet they linger under my roof than to clutch it with a miser's hand until all the harp strings of youth are broken and all its music forever fled. I would rather spend my last nickle for a bag of striped marbles to gladden the hearts of my barefoot boys than to deny them their childish pleasures and leave them a bag of gold to quarrel over when I am dead. I abhor the pitiless hawk that circles in the air only to swoop down and strangle the song of the linnet or bury its talons in the heart of the dove. I despise the soulless man whose greed for gold impels him to strangle the laughter and song of his own family."

THE ELK.

An Eye that can see nature: A heart that can feel nature: And the courage to follow nature.

I am not a jiner, but if I ever jine the jinners I will begin with the Elks—and probably end there.

Without any special written code or creed the Elks stand for a certain standard of intellect and ethics.

The man with an elk's tooth on his watch-chain, or the antlers in his button-hole, has no quarrel with God. He accepts life, and finds it good. He may not be so very wise, or so very good, but since he knows he is not wise, and is ready to admit he is not so very good, he is wiser than he knows and better than he will acknowledge.

The true Elk does not condemn, disparage nor rip reputations up the back. Realizing his own limitations, he is lenient in his judgments toward those who have been tempted by fate beyond their power to resist. This quality of mercy, I have noticed, is strongly implanted in the Elk nature. Your Elk never weeps over his own troubles, but for the stricken souls of earth his tears of pity are near the surface.

The Elk loves children, respects old age, and so far as I have seen doesn't incline especially toward indifference to feminine charms. In many instances I have imagined the Elk revealed a just appreciation of the elevated spheroid. Yet in all your life you never saw one of these horny sons of Elkdom going off alone and cutting into the grape—his irrigation is all in the line of good fellowship. And his worst fault lies right here—in this matter of conviviality: he sometimes slightly overdoes it.

But I believe this will hold: no little pismire apology for a man ever joined the Elks—he would not feel at home among them. To be an Elk you must have faith in other men, faith in yourself, and faith in the Universe.

The Elks all look alike, and are all of one age. Just what that age is, I

have not yet made out, but it lies somewhere between thirty and fifty. No Elk ever is over fifty, no matter how long he has lived, and none weigh over two hundred pounds. They all have the joyous, boyish, bubbling heart of youth, and no whiskers. Lilacs are out of their line, and Galwáys are tabooed.

I never saw an Elk who was very rich, excepting in kindness and good cheer, nor did I ever see one circumnavigating on his uppers. They all have all the money they need, even if not all they want. They make money, and they spend it, and the more they spend the more they seem to make. "Keep the change," is a remark the Elk always has in electrotype.

I have been occasionally pained by hearing Elks relate stories that were slightly gamboge—tinted on the edges—but although these tales of persiflage had a Neufchatel flavor, yet there was always enough Attic salt supplied to redeem the mass from mortifying microbes.

The Elk is not troubled about saving his soul—in fact, he is not troubled about anything. Perhaps that is his one distinguishing feature—he does not worry, nor shake the red rag of wordy theological warfare. He believes that everything is all right—or nearly so—and that his task is to do his work, and not bother other folks any more than he has to. When Ali Baba said, "Blessed is that man who does not bellyake," he had a sixteen-pronged antlered Elk in his mind.

An Elk takes his medicine—sometimes with a rye face—but he always takes his medicine. Often he overcomes temptation by succumbing to it; and if he trips and falls he is up and joins in the laugh of the bystanders.

You cannot down a man who can laugh at himself. The Elk stays right in the game: I never heard of one retiring from business: when Death calls for an Elk, the Elk is apt first to sell him a bill of goods and then they shake the dice to see who shall pay Charon's toll.

The Elk does not try to pry into the future, for he realizes perfectly well that if he waits, he'll know all about it. And for a similar reason he does not chase after women, for he knows that if he doesn't, women will chase after him.

And they do.

There seems to be a little danger that this fraternity will evolve into a religion. Most religious people take their religion seriously, but the Elk takes his with seltzer. He knows that truth is a point of view, that all is relative, that nothing is final nor absolute, nor can it be in a world where nothing is permanent but change. So the Elk's religion is now and here; to partake of all good things in moderation; to give out love and kindness because these things come back; and to supply a scrap only to the man who repeatedly asks for it, and will accept nothing else—this is a matter of accommodation.

To do good is the first prong in an Elk's creed. And he realizes, being wise, that the best way to benefit yourself is to benefit others.

As for myself, I am strictly on the hose-cart, so I do not affiliate very closely with the boys, but if I were flying light and wanted to borrow ten or twenty mebbe, I'd tackle the first Elk I met, without apology or explanation. And my needs would be to him a command, for he is not clannish and he knows no higher joy than to give the other fellow a lift.

And all these things I have here recorded and set down as a matter of truth.

Elbert Hubbard,

From the June, 1903, issue of the "Philistine."

OUR ABSENT.

(In Memoriam.)

Written and Adapted by Brother Charles F. Shattuck.
Respectfully Dedicated to New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E.

We shall *meet*, but we shall *miss* them,
There will be the vacant chair,
But though we no more possess them,
Still our hearts their mem'ry bear.
But awhile ago we gathered,
Friendship beaming in each eye;
Now the golden chord is severed,
They have passed beyond the sky.

REFRAIN.

We shall *meet*, but we shall *miss* them,
There will be the vacant chair,
But though we no more possess them,
Still our hearts their mem'ry bear.

But in *Charity* and *Justice*;
With *Fidelity* and *Love*;
We may meet our *absent brothers*,
In the realms of joy above.
Sleep to-day, 'departed brothers,
In thy quiet, hallowed bed,
With the *amaranth* and *ivy*
Bloom eternal o'er thy head.

ORATION OF BROTHER HON. DAVID S. ROSE. MEMORIAL SERVICE OF CHICAGO LODGE, NO. 4, B. P. O. ELKS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1903.

"The faults of our brothers we will write upon the sand, their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory."

These beautiful words, so fragrant with chaste and ennobling sentiments, are the foundation and superstructure of a great brotherhood of men united in bonds of sacred obligation.

What creed, less than divine, is more holy than this?

As the sands of the seashore advance and recede with the ebb and flow, restless as the great waves that break upon them, leaving neither mark nor imprint, so the faults that flesh is heir to are obliterated by the generous waters of that loving charity that cherishes only the good and forgets the evil in men.

O Charity, thou art the God-spirit left to cheer the temporal pathway that leads from the cradle to the grave. We lean upon thy heart even as the suckling babe clings to its mother's breast. We find thee at the bedside of suffering, touching with merciful tenderness the throbbing pulse, moistening the fever blazed

lips, bathing the consuming brow with cooling lotions brewed by angel hands, consoling, comforting, strengthening.

We find thee at the graveside, hiding by the yawning, hungry pit beneath the fragrant flowers culled from thy bounteous gardens; we find thee at the prison doors rattling the unyielding bolts and crying for admittance that you may hold the crime-stained hand in thy tender palm and lift up the despairing soul beyond the tortures of remorse; we find thee in the hovel kneeling at the litter of straw, reviving and restoring the wreck left by cruel want; we find thee in the mountains and on the plain, on the hillside and in the valley, in the tangle of the forest and out on the rolling prairie, in the maddening crush of the city street, in the mansion of luxury and in the abode of penury—everywhere thou art, but thy home is in the hearts of men.

This is a day of memories!

With bowed head and reverential mien we pause at the threshold of the future and involuntarily turn in retrospection. Not to review frailties that we may teach ourselves to forget, but to recall virtues that we may emulate.

Down the dark avenue of the past in the twilight of time departed, the bristling monuments of the dead rear their spectral forms to warn us that, as the creeping moments of the future uncover in the glare of the present, in that very instant they pass into the eternity that is gone.

At the solemn midnight hour, when the sable mantle of night enshrouds the earth, through the cloudrifts we behold the breaking stars shooting their rays of light athwart the sombre vault; and so out of the darkness, in which lie buried the days ago, come bright beams of recollection of smiles and laughter, of pleasing tale and song; and like a glorious sunburst memory lights up the shadows, and phantoms of old experiences take form and teem with life, and we forget the fateful present to live over again the happy moments of the past.

Old faces, long forgotten, come back again; eyes dancing with joyous expectation look into ours; words tender with affection tremble upon lips long sealed; mirth and jest, in gleesome exhilaration, greet our ears, and brothers in our fraternal union are with us once more.

There are no friends like the old friends.

They are gone; but though not all of their names are written in the scroll of honor, yet millions "come and go like shadows on the wall, leaving no trace behind them," and each in his sphere of action has lent his worth to make it possible for others to attain what he could not reach.

Greatness cannot be the heritage of all. Some must struggle in obscurity and find contentment in those pleasures and attainments which providence has bestowed upon them. Some, prompted by a love that makes negation a joy, must plant the stepping stones for others to walk upon, for in the distribution of favors few are chosen.

In cloister cell, where the warming sunlight is a stranger and only the timid rays of a solitary taper illumines the pallid face of the kneeling worshiper, a life is hidden.

At altar rail, where the lamp of the sanctuary is ever burning, a lonely soul seeks seclusion that it may hold communion sweet with that holy spirit whose consoling influence is a balm to all earthly wounds.

Out in the barren expanse of the desolate prairie, in the heat of summer

and amid the bleak winds and driving snows of winter, another is working out a silent destiny.

In the depth of forest, with only the echo of the plaintive wolf cry to stir the mighty stillness, the fearless hand of the companionless pioneer is blazing the pathway to future development.

In scanty attic by the bustling street where countless feet are passing, forgotten and alone, a patient hand is limning scenes of surpassing beauty gathered from nature's rich domains.

All are nameless to the world.

Slowly, as the blood is filtered through generation to generation, purified by sacrifice, strengthened by endurance, tempered by patience and revived by perseverance, it finds its perfection in him whose name is carved upon the pillars of fame.

The elements of character and ability that combined to give us a Lincoln did not find their equilibrium in the father, else he would have been as great or greater than the son.

It was no whim of chance, no propitious accident, that gave us the man for the hour; neither was he the favorite of kind opportunity, for merit will command opportunity for itself. His strong frame and towering intelligence were the product of a century's growth. He was the descendant of continence and temperance, of energy and ambition, and his ancestry may be traced through a continuous strain of human virtues.

But whether those for whom this memorial is held were of high or low degree, of rich or poor estate, they were our brothers just the same; their lives were linked with ours by chains of sympathy so strong that the rust of age shall not corrode nor the decay of time destroy.

We saw them at our altar as with hushed and measured cadence they voiced our solemn obligation to "do unto others even as we would that they should do unto us"; to cherish and protect the honor of an Elk and the chastity and honor of his loved ones. We heard them profess faith in the divinity of God and dedicate their lives to the noble work of making the world brighter and better, and, almost instinctively, we turned our eyes upward to catch the approving glance of angels as they looked over the battlements of heaven in attestation of the sacred compact. We saw the grandeur of those vows exemplified in their lives, as, in the charity that is the rock of our faith, they ministered to the misfortunes of others. We stood by their side when they laid down their burden of cares, and though departed, in memory they are with us today. They died in the hope of our creed which is the hope of eternal life. Hope infinite in duration; the hope expressed by Campbell in these sublimely beautiful lines:

"Eternal Hope! When yonder sphere sublime
Peal'd their first notes to sound the march of time,
Thy joyous youth began—but not to fade—
When all the sister planets have decayed;
When, rapt in fire, the realms of ether glow,
And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world below;
Thou, undismayed, shalt o'er the ruins smile,
And light thy torch at Nature's funeral pile."

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE
THE ELEVEN O'CLOCK TOAST.

(By Bro. John P. Smith, of Asbury Park, No. 128.)

If at any time absence can make the heart fonder,
It is at our gatherings, when each loving brother
At this hour, in thought, is delighting to wander
Heart in heart with the absent, soul in soul with each other.
So sweet, yet so solemn—with a bond firm as rock—
Is the toast that we drink at eleven o'clock.

The absent—where are they? Some tossed on the billows;
Some toiling in other lands, nobly, with zest;
Some wearily waiting for death on their pillows;
Some already gone to their Maker and rest.
But, on each of their portals, fraternal, we knock—
With the toast that we drink at eleven o'clock.

When we who now drink join the ranks of the departed,
And time turns us to dust, but destroys not the soul,
Still our sentiment grand will be just as true-hearted—
There'll be other friends here who will fill up the bowl.
For brotherly love is as firm as a rock
In the toast that we drink at eleven o'clock.

WHEN THEY RING THE GOLDEN BELLS FOR YOU AND ME.

There's a land beyond the river
That we call the sweet forever,
And we only gain that shore by Fate's decree.
One by one we gain the portals,
There to dwell with the immortals,
Where they ring the golden bells for you and me.

Refrain:

Don't you hear the bells now ringing?
Don't you hear the angels singing,
'Tis the Glory Hallelujah! Jubilee:
In that far off sweet forever,
Just beyond the shining river,
Where they ring the golden bells for you and me.

When our earthly days are numbered,
And in death we sweetly slumber,
And the King commands the spirit to be free—
Nevermore, with anguish laden,
We shall reach that lovely haven
Where they ring the golden bells for you and me.

Refrain.

—*Dion DeMarbelle.*

"OUR ABSENT BROTHERS."

(By Samuel E. Slinkard.)

With many tales from Thespian lore
We sip the merry cup between,
And fancy, through clouds of smoke,
See faces that we once have seen.
But my heart grows lightest always when
The glasses' clinking sound
Announces that it's eleven o'clock,
And the
 toast
 goes
 'round.

We all enjoy the jester's joke,
The comedian's laugh and funny leer;
And we laugh and clap at the funny things
That on the stage we see and hear.
But nothing so affects my heart
And makes it leap, with a bound,
As when the clock eleven strikes
And the
 toast
 goes
 'round.

There's the music of the opera,
The mazy music of the ball,
And the music of the bobolinks,
The robins, mocking birds and all;
But there's nothing like the music of
The glasses' clinking sound,
When we drink to all our absent friends
When the
 toast
 goes
 'round.

And when we leave this jolly world,
We'll gaze from another with delight
To see our brothers tip the cup
At eleven o'clock at night.
And when the wine is sparkling most,
And the music gives her sweetest sound,
We'll clink our glasses in response
When the
 toast
 goes
 'round.

(At the fourteenth anniversary of Boston Lodge, at an after dinner function.)

George W. Wilsom, of the Boston Museum, made a very happy response for "the theatrical profession." He turned to reminiscences, and began with the domestic drama of the Garden of Eden.

"The caste," he said, "was rather small and the salary list limited, but the production was costly. Eve thought she would introduce a 'cider scene,' and she so pressed Adam that he consented. After that the wardrobe began to trouble them, and finally they did not care a fig what happened, and began to raise Cain generally. Then they were obliged to go on the road. This was the beginning of the combination system."

A YOUNG ELK'S PRAYER.

This early to bed stunt makes me mad;
 Oh, Lord, 'way up in heaven,
 Please make me a big fat Elk like dad,
 So I can't go to roost till 'leven.

—*Anonymous.*

WHAT IS ELKDOM?

What is Elkdom? 'Tis the land
 Where hungry souls can grasp the fraternal hand,
 Where business cares, like flitting shadows pass
 And disappear above the social glass;
 Where doubts and fears, that all our pleasures mar,
 Float off in clouds of smoke from your cigar.
 It is a realm where every Elk is king,
 And friendship's smile a princely offering.
 This is Elkdom, where your differences end
 And life begins anew as Elk and friend.

The glance of the eye that thrills us, the clasp of the hand that cheers,
 The ring of the voice that charms us, the swift smile that endears,
 The bringing of congenial spirits, be they queens or kings,
 To stand on a common footing, is the gift Elkdom brings.

DEDICATION ADDRESS.

(The Grand Exalted Ruler, Edwin Barret Hay, of Washington, D. C., on the occasion of the dedication of Elks' Rest, Mt. Hope cemetery, Boston, Mass., spoke in part as follows:)

"Brothers: Dedicatory occasions are not uncommon. Churches are dedicated to divine worship, universities to mental culture, streams and fields to athletic sports, and Thespian temples to the dramatic art. So, in keeping with custom, we come today, in tenderness and affection, to consecrate a spot of

ground in this beautiful cemetery, and dedicate it as a resting place to those of our order who shall be called to solve the last of life's mysteries. We come to formally set up the symbol of our fraternity, a fac-simile of the most majestic beast of the field—the elk—which is the very incarnation of grace and loveliness.

"It possesses litheness of limb, to insure speed; beauty of eye, for quick perception; sensitiveness of ear, for acute hearing; strength of antlers, for security; and, withal, is so tempered as to be the exemplification of serenity and peacefulness. How appropriate, then, the inspiration that taught men to make the Elk a symbol of a fraternity united for benevolence and protection—the swiftness that brooks no delay when duty calls; quick perception, that no deserving object of need might escape attention; keen hearing, that no cry of distress might be lost upon the wind; and strength, to battle with all the cares and vicissitudes of life, and, to crown all, the ever-abiding peace that must give the gratifying harmony that is the foundation of every fraternal institution.

"The Elks—rocked in a bohemian cradle, nursed by bohemian hands, lulled by bohemian songs and warmed by bohemian hearts—believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, love what is good, appreciate the beautiful, and encourage truth. 'To do unto others as we would others should do unto us' is their bulwark.

"This monument and its surrounding ground are tributes from the living that must bring us all to contemplate the truth of mortality and impress us with holy influences that inspire greater regard for all the obligations of life. Let this be your Mecca. Here come to meditate. Here, upon the abyss of that dark valley, looking through the gloom of that almost impenetrable shadow for that light beyond in which dwell those who have left us for a while, bring your burdened hearts.

"There is not one among you who would not be the better for such a moment. The drudgery of every-day life, dreams of ambition and visionary aspirations may harden and warp your natures, but in the tendencies of the thought of the departed, in the kindness of the expressions of those gone before, and in the sincerity with which we bring our humblest tributes of respect, we will feel that holy calm in our entire being, and be at peace with the whole world. Blessed be the order, and thrice blessed be Boston Lodge for such a shrine. We dedicate it, then, in the name of charity unlimited, justice impartial, brotherly love unrestrained, and fidelity unwavering; and may the spirit of these virtues personified draw about thee their sacred circle, while over thee fidelity shall spread the protecting palm whose fluttering shadow shall wrap thee in love, silence and mystery. Our sweetly sad mission is done. Wherever your footsteps guide you, my brothers, you will always have that comforting thought that your last sleep shall not be unwept, your resting place unmarked."

CHARITY, JUSTICE AND BROTHERLY LOVE.

(By John S. McGroarty.)

Though a man, when he lived, were harsh and cold,
 And his hands were cruel in grasping gold,
 And he wound his heart in a winding sheet
 Of the woven threads of untold deceit,

And soothed no sorrows, and fed no fires
 But the sordid flames of his own desires,
 Some heart would pity him, after all;
 A tear from some one would gently fall,
 And a prayer, well meant, from some kindly creed,
 That never fails in the sinner's need,
 Would ask that his soul be swiftly sped
 To the Isles of the Blessed, when he were dead.

The scope of our wrongs and antipathies
 Is not so wide as are things like these;
 The shut lips mute as in dread surprise,
 And the pitiful sight of the sightless eyes—
 Ah, these would disarm us of every hate,
 Tho' we came to curse at the dead man's gate.
 It were better to write on the shifting sand
 The faults that a brother could not withstand,
 And to chisel whatever his virtue be
 On the tablets of love and of memory,
 For the noblest creed 'neath the skies above
 Is charity, justice, and brotherly love.

'Tis the worst of death that we never take
 To the narrow beds that the sextons make
 One thing we loved from the life we knew—
 The clasp of a hand that was warm and true,
 The sound of a voice that was sweet to hear,
 The light of eyes that were always dear.
 When we lie with death we must part with these—
 We shall not regret them, 'tis true, nor tease
 Our hearts for their loss on that mystic sleep.
 So, wakeless and dreamless and endless deep,
 But alone, on the brink of the dark Abyss,

Oh, very hard is the thought of this.
 And, yet, it must soften the warning knell
 To know we shall long be remembered well;
 That the brave companions of old, glad hours,
 Whose mirth and music once, too, was ours,
 Shall speak the name of the well-loved dead
 When the song goes 'round and the feast is spread.
 Though empty-handed we sink away
 To the sunset hills and the shadows gray,
 The light of memory's lifted face
 Shall sit for us in our wonted place,
 And smile to the hour when the toast is o'er
 To our absent brothers who come no more.

THE ELKS' PLEDGE.

(An Original Poem, by Prof. William Windsor, LL. B., Ph. D., of Houston
(Texas) Lodge.)

"The faults of our brethren we write upon the sand; their virtues are engraved on the tablets of love and memory."—ELKS.

I wandered alone in the desert of the world's tempestuous strife,
And my spirit cried in its yearning for a higher and nobler life.
I was heartsick and sore and weary, no shelter or help seemed nigh,
And in bitter vexation of spirit I raised a despairing cry.
"Oh, God of the friendless and helpless, look down on a sinful world!
Where love is an art forgotten, and fiery darts are hurled.
Envenomed with hatred and malice, at Virtue's immaculate breast,
Where the widow finds no shelter, and the orphan is oppressed!"

While I weep in my bitter anguish, lo, the air was filled with light,
And before me stood a stranger, in the garb of an angel bright.
In his hand he bore a sceptre, and upon his head a crown,
And before his kingly presence I would fain have cast me down;
But he caught me by the hand and said, "Sad mortal, look above!
I am the spirit of Fraternity, and my name is Brotherly Love!
I have come to help the helpless and to set the captive free,
And to wed the Goddess Justice to a noble charity!"

Then he led me to a temple, where around an altar high,
Was arrayed a band of brothers, pledged to do and dare and die
In the service of humanity, and ever to endure
In the culture of the graces and the growth of motives pure.
And he led me to a station, near the Exalted Ruler's throne,
Where I knelt and prayed that I might be acceptable as one
Of those brothers true and fearless. Then arose the entire band,
While the Exalted Ruler questioned, as he took my trembling hand:

"Will you comfort the afflicted? Will you dry the orphan's tear?
Will you stand beside your brother in defense of all that's dear?
Will you save him from disaster, and protect him in distress?
Will you warn him of his danger, and defend from woes that press
To engulf him and his dear ones in the maelstrom of despair?
Will you sink your selfish motives, and for others have a care?
Will you grave upon your memory your brother's virtues, grand,
And consign his faults and foibles in the ever-shifting sand?"

"Yes," I cried, "and let me ever stand beside the brave and good
Who have given sacred pledges to this noble brotherhood.
By my sacred manhood's virtue, by the strength that in me lies
I will guard my brother's welfare, and make every sacrifice

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

To protect his wife and daughter, I would forfeit to my own!"
 Then each brother Elk embraced me, and in one majestic tone,
 Swelled the anthem and the chorus, "Peace on earth, good will to men,
 As it is within our order, so the world should be, Amen!"

TOM HENRY.

"The cock's shrill clarion nor the echoing horn,
 No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed."—*Gray*.

A bugle call on the morning breeze,
 A merry, jocund sound,
 That swelled and rippled among the trees
 And waked the echoes 'round.
 A merry note from a happy heart,
 A welcome to dawning day,
 A note dispelling the gloom of night,
 As it swells and floats away.

A plaintive note on the silent air,
 As the mourners are gathered 'round;
 Beside that last, long resting-place
 In the cold and silent ground.
 A note that tells of a better land
 Where all Elks at last may meet,
 Faithful in Justice, Brotherly Love,
 And Charity, pure and sweet.

In the cloister dim, in the banquet hall,
 At the wedding or festive throng,
 His breath has given us music sweet,
 Its mem'ry still is strong.
 His heart breathed forth its tuneful tone,
 'Twas all he had to give.
 But freely tendered in Friendship's name,
 It long with us will live.

Tom Henry's gone to his long account,
 His place on earth no more,
 His life-work done, his labor past,
 He has entered that last, grim door.
 His sunny smile and his manly heart
 Are but as dreams when passed,
 But they dwell in the hearts of his loving friends
 As long as their lives shall last.

Then let us drink to our absent friends,
 To those who have passed away,

To those whom we miss from our ranks to-night,
 Who are but as yesterday.
 To those travel by land or sea,
 A safe and a sure return,
 A duty clear, their beacon light
 On the altar Friendship burn.

-Allen Lowe.

GOD LOVES A MANLY MAN.

The Grand Exalted Ruler of the Universe did not place us upon the earth to trudge along the trail at funeral pace with gloom-masked faces and hearts freighted with fear of the wrath to come. It is not too much to say that the Almighty ear takes more kindly to hearty laughter emanating from a healthy soul than to doleful pleas for mercy in long-drawn-out prayer, and to pitiful declarations on bended knees that we are but weak, sinful worms crawling in the dust at the feet of the Master, and unworthy to lift our eyes toward His face. God loves a manly man; a man of independence of spirit; a progressive, ambitious man who looks life squarely in the face and valiantly does battle when cares assail; not a man who shies at every shadow in the skies and, crouching upon his knees, asks the Lord to get between himself and threatened danger which he has not the manly courage to meet and conquer.—*National Elks' Journal*.

B. P. O. E.

(A poem delivered by the author at the first annual benefit of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, held in Hooley's Theatre.)

B. P. O. E.—What a great world of meaning
 Contained in those letters to each one who knows
 The power of affection, the great depth of feeling,
 The good to the world, which these cyphers disclose:
 How they shed the sunshine through the invalid's window,
 They comfort the mother, the sister, and wife,
 And assuage the deep grief of the widow and orphan,
 Who seem to have given up more than their life.

B. P. O. E.—Who has stood in the circle,
 With glass in his hand—in that stately old hall—
 And tossed off a bumper "To Our Absent Brothers,"
 But felt that in spirit he was with them all;
 That the souls of the dear ones we love most to honor,
 The absent ones far o'er the billowy sea,
 The children or wife of some dear absent brother,
 Was blessing the talisman—B. P. O. E.

B. P. O. E.—Who is there that's not welcome
 To join in their sports, at a party or ball,
 And who has not met a benevolent greeting
 At the Sunday night socials within the old hall;

Who ere he went home in the gray of the morning,
 Has stood 'round the room in that glittering line,
 And cordially grasping the hand of a brother—
 Has echoed the chorus of dear "Auld Lang Syne"?

B. P. O. E.—A bright halo of glory
 Surrounds the Elk antlers, thy escutcheon's claim,
 And the deeds of thy brothers are echoed—in story—
 From the Pacific slope to the old state of Maine.
 Wherever the weary, the poor, or afflicted,
 Have stretched forth their hand, thou wert ever found near.
 To lighten the load of a suffering brother,
 To soften the heart and to gladden the tear.

B. P. O. E.—All the world shall applaud you,
 And honor the precept that leads in the van.
 Be upright and noble, no power can withstand you.
 You represent love to your dear fellow man.
 And when each shall pass o'er the dark-blue ægean,
 And stand on the shores of yon' shimmering sea,
 May the grandest of epitaphs brighten his record,
 Those hieroglyphics—B. P. O. and E.

—*William Devere.*

PULPIT PRAISE FOR THE STAGE.

(By Dr. Joseph Krauskop.)

"There are multitudes of preachers who still regard the theatre as a device of Satan, theatre-going generally as a deadly sin and actors as the most corrupt and corrupting of people, who, by reason of their seductive art, are more to be shunned than even thieves and murderers, for, as they rant, the thief can steal only your property, the actor steals your character; the murderer can only slay your body, the actor slays your soul!

"Compared with crimes of the church, those of the stage are the lesser. Who has the better right to say, 'I am better than thou,' the church or the stage? Neither of them has such a right. The one is as good as the other, and has been as bad as the other. Both have come divinely commissioned and both have forged the devil's name for God's name in their commissions. Both have a right to stay, as they have stayed, despite the sins of stage actors, despite the bigotries of pulpit actors. These pulpit attacks on the stage evince little knowledge of the origin and purpose of the theatre. Many a preacher would be shocked to know that the drama is the child of religion.

THE PULPIT ENVIOUS.

"I have strong suspicions that envy is still the cause of much of the church's persecution of the stage. The stage is more popular than the pulpit, and deservedly so. Compare the average Puritanic church with the average legitimate theatre and you will find contrast enough. The one repels, the other attracts;

the one chills, the other cheers; the one bores, the other entertains; the one scolds, the other pleases; the one surrounds itself with a cemetery atmosphere, the other delights the eye and ear with beautiful scenes and strains.

"The best sermon is dull alongside a good play. I have heard great preachers preach great sermons from their pulpits, but never one that has been so eloquent, as impressive, as instructive, as those I have heard great actors preach from the stage. I know with what difficulty such of my hearers who are opposed to the stage have restrained themselves till now from indignantly speaking out that it is not to such plays and actors as I have named that they object. They protest against those sensational and immoral plays that cater to the lowest appetites; that corrupt the mind and pollute the heart, even while they fascinate the eye; that awaken passions that had lain dormant before, and acquaint with evils never before known; that drag the sacred secret into the public mind and gloatingly trample upon it, that the filth and mud may bespatter all who witness it; that serve as licensed procurers for dens of vice; that teach how lust may be gratified, how virtue may be trapped, how homes may be tempted, how purity may be befouled, and send the susceptible and weak forth into the world to enact in real life what they have seen so cleverly performed upon the stage.

HELLO, BILL!

(Dedicated to Bro. Bill J. Thompson, No. 34, by Bro. Jas. M. Ward, New York Lodge, No. 1.)

Say: when you meet a brother in trouble or ill,
Go right up and say, "Hello, Bill!"
Say, "Hello, Bill!" and "How-de-do?"
And "How's the world using you?"
Slap the brother on the back,
Bring your hand down with a whack,
Jolly him up. Don't tell him he looks ill;
Waltz right up and say, "Hello, Bill!"

What's that? He's clothed in rags, running down hill?
Don't mind that: Walk right up and say, "Hello, Bill!"
Because rags is but a cotton roll,
Just for wrapping up a soul.
He may be a brother both good and true
And worthy a hale and hearty "How-de-do."
Don't wait for a crowd; go of your own free will,
Give him a hearty shake and say, "Hello, Bill!"

Sometimes a brother of our lodge
May feel distressed, and want to dodge
And hide his troubles from me and you.
Don't let him pass. Say, "Hello, Bill! How-de-do?"
Give him the glad hand—he may need it much—
Cheer him with a pleasant smile and loving touch.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

The fault of our brothers we write on the sand, our motto still,
So, whenever you meet a brother, say, "Hello, Bill!"

Say, "Hello, Bill, and how-de-do?"
'Cause other Elks are just as good as you;
And when you leave your home of clay
To wander in the far, far away,
When you have traveled through the strange
Country t'other side the range,
Then the souls you've cheered surely will
Know who you be and say, "Hello, Bill!"

AN ELKS SOCIAL.

Have you never, when benighted
In a strange town, been invited
To a social of the B. P. O. of E.?
'Twas too early to be sleeping,
And the "blues" were o'er you creeping,
And 'twas wishing that at home you could be.

But when once you got inside—
Got to drifting with the tide
Of good fellowship that seemed to fill the room,
Was there not a better feeling
That came softly o'er you stealing
That seemed to send the sunlight through the gloom?

There is wonder in those letters,
Binding men in friendship's fetters—
Magic letters—B. P. O. of E.
There's Benevolence, Protection,
Mark you well the close connection,
As they beam down from above on you and me.

And you list to many a story
That they tell about the glory
Of this Brotherhood you meet on every hand;
Of a hand outstretched in pity
To some Elk in foreign city—
A stranger, and in a stranger land.

And now the murmur is abating,
And you notice men are waiting,
For the hour of eleven's drawing near.
'Tis the sweetest hour of any—
Each remembered by the many,
As they drink to absent brothers held so dear.

And now I want to ask a question,
 Or, rather, make a slight suggestion
 To you "strangers" that these invitations reach:
 When you're asked to entertain them,
 Do not bashfully detain them
 With that chestnut that you cannot make a speech.

You may not be a dancer,
 Or your voice may have a cancer,
 And as a singer you may be an awful frost.
 If you can't do recitations
 Or other fancy recreations,
 Don't consider that your education's lost!

But don't you ever in your travels
 Hear a story that unravels
 All the kinks you've got tied up in your heart?
 And can't you, from out the many,
 Tell one as well as any?
 It will show them that you want to do your part.

So do get up and make a try—
 You can't any more than die;
 And if it's rotten your intention will atone.
 And 'twill show appreciation
 For the greatest aggregation
 Of good fellows that the world has ever known.

—*Will M. Cressy.*

"HELLO, BILL!"

(Written by John "Chinee" Leach, of Lowell (Mass.) Lodge, No. 87, B. P. O. E. Dedicated to Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E.)

Did you ever wonder why
 When some people chance to meet,
 That they smile at one another
 And are ready then to greet?

Did you listen to their greeting,
 And watch the welcome will,
 As they grasp each other's hands
 And say, "Hello, Bill"?

Don't you know that that's a welcome
 That Charity imparts
 To men who are most noble,
 And have Justice in their hearts?

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

Don't you see a Brotherly Love,
With Fidelity at will,
As they grasp each other friendly
When they say, "Hello, Bill"?

Don't such things seem Fraternal
To the optimistic eye?
Is it not a moral lesson
To be remembered, bye and bye?

Ain't it nice to see men friendly,
Without a haughty chill,
As they face each other, manly,
When they say, Hello, Bill"?

Those men are honest Brothers—
Real citizens of our land—
Without a creed distinction
Or a party to command.

They are always white and wholesome,
With power and fearless will,
As they stand for a Grand Republic
When they say, "Hello, Bill"?

They have also ties and secrets—
They're not the sleepy class,
For they have their social frolics
As through this life they pass.

So when you see them meeting,
And hear that happy thrill,
You can bet your bottom dollar
They'll say, "Hello, Bill!"

They are called the B. P. O. E.s,
An American institution
That loves its country's honored flag
And her Yankee Constitution.

They worship God, as others do,
And respect St. Peter's will,
So, when they pass the Golden Gate,
He'll say, "Hello, Bill!"

OUR ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

Bro. W. L. Cochrane, Aberdeen, S. Dak.: "As the clock each night tolls forth the hour of eleven, and each stroke sounds like the rap of the gavel of fate, tender memories of these departed friends will come to us. In spirit worlds we will clasp hands, and time will pause while we visit. The final sound of that last stroke of that sacred hour will die slowly away, only to waken to sound the knell of another day. What a sacred hour! Whose heart is not made richer, sweeter by these nightly visits with departed brothers? Dwell on, sweet memory; linger with me until the breaking of the day."

ELEVEN O'CLOCK TOAST.

In the Book of Numbers it is writ: "And the Lord said unto Moses, put off thy shoes, for the ground upon which thou standest is holy ground." This injunction is still faithfully observed among the races of the Orient.

In the Order of Elks we have a like holy injunction that the hour of eleven is dedicated to the memory of the "absent brothers," some of whom are engaged in various pursuits in the land of the living, while others have been called to the great beyond.

When this hour falls upon the dial of night the great heart of Elkdom swells and throbs, as it is the golden hour of recollection.

My brothers, we have met, and we miss them, those absent brothers whose memory we revere, but look not 'round for vacant places, for the absent ones are here.

Then grasp their hands and touch their elbows, fill your hearts with holiest cheer, as we toast the "absent brothers." Absent? Ah, no, they are all here.—Given by F. V. Sauter, Exalted Ruler, at the banquet at Congress Hotel, January 12, 1910.

A BOHEMIAN CAROL.

'Twas in the town that's called Detroit,
 In the state of Michigan,
 I beheld on the rocks, with a property box,
 A gloomy theatrical man.
 His O. P. heel was quite worn off
 And weary and worn was he,
 And I saw this fake give himself a shake,
 And growl in a guttural key:
 "Oh, I am a star and a manager, bold,
 And a heavy and a juvenile man,
 And a comedy pet and a pert soubrette,
 And the boss of the box-sheet plan."

Then he wiped his eyes on a three-sheet bill,
 Which was lettered in green and red,
 And he cursed the Fates and the open dates;
 So I spoke to him and said:
 "It's little I know of the mimic show,
 So you'll please explain to me;

I will eat my vest if I can digest
 How you, at once, can be—
 Can be a star and a manager, bold,
 And a heavy and juvenile man,
 And a comedy pet and a pert soubrette,
 And the boss of the box-sheet plan.”

And he ran his hands through his dusty hair,
 And he pulled down a brunette cuff:
 And there on the rocks, with the property box,
 He told this story tough:
 “ ’Twas in the year of ’81,
 A party of six and me
 Went out on the road with a play that was knowed
 As a musical comedy.
 I writ that play, and it knocked them cold,
 I made them shriek and roar;
 But we struck a reef, and we came to grief
 On the west of the Michigan shore.

“Each night it rained, or snowed, or blowed;
 And, when the weather was clear,
 They’d say: ‘It is sad that the house is bad,
 But wait till you come next year.’
 At last, we arrived in Kankakee,
 All travel stained and sore,
 There our star got mad, and shook us bad,
 For a job in a dry goods store,
 And then the leading heavy man
 Informed us with a frown,
 He was going away the following day
 With the circus then in town.

“And the juvenile man and the pert soubrette
 Engaged as cook and waiter,
 And are doing well in a small hotel
 Near the Kankakee Theayter,
 Then only the comic and me remained,
 For to leave he hadn’t the heart;
 Each laugh was a drop of blood to him,
 For he loved that comedy part,
 We showed one night to a right good house,
 Two dollars and a half,
 When, by my ill-luck, in the lines I stuck
 And queered the comedian’s laugh.

"He fell down dead of a broken heart,
 And the coroner, old and sage,
 Said what caused the crack was a bad attack
 Of the center of the stage.
 I played that play all by myself
 For a week in Kankakee,
 Then o'er the rails and rocks, with this property box,
 I walked to where I be.
 And I never say an actor's good,
 And I always damn a play;
 And I sneer and croak, but a single joke
 I have, which is to say—

"Oh, I am a star and a manager, bold,
 And a heavy and juvenile man,
 And a comedy pet, and a pert soubrette,
 And the boss of the box-sheet plan."

—*Anonymous.*

The Elks are not an insurance or assessment organization. They are the clan whose blood circulates. Their cardinal virtues are to aid the sick, bury the dead and inject sunshine into dark places. They are not saints—simply disbursers of practical Christianity. There are no Elks in potters' fields or county shrouds. They live by the way and lend unto the Lord, for they give unto the poor. Their mission is to do good. There are no hungry Elks. A square meal beats prayer for a hungry stomach. A warm toddy discounts advice on a cold morning.

Martin Daab's Elkism.

(Hoboken, N. J.)

MY BROTHER.

Victor Hugo tells the story of Jean Valjean. This former convict and outcast from the faces of men, rejected of the jailers, driven from the kennels of dogs, knocks one night at the door of the good curé for food and rest. The door is opened, the candles are lighted, the table spread and Jean Valjean receives the welcome of a son, rather than that of an outcast. In astonishment he says to the curé: "I do not understand, you take me in and you do not even know my name." "This house," said the curé, "is God's house; knew your name before you spoke; your name is my brother." It is this spirit of brotherly love that binds together the hearts of the Elks, and as the neophyte knocks for admission, the hand of welcome is extended and a voice of good-will says: "Your name is my brother."

Elk charity says, "Be kind to your fellows; envy not your successful neighbor; boast not of your own deeds; think no evil of others. Be glad in the truth. Let no barriers of wealth or poverty or politics or religion interfere with your duties to your fellow men."

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

HE'S AN ELK.

(A poem by M. J. Phillips, of Owosso Lodge, B. P. O. E.)

If he's looking up, not down,
 He's an Elk;
 If he'd rather smile than frown,
 He's an Elk.
 If he's jolly, broad and fat,
 If he wears a man's sized hat,
 Take a tip from things like that,
 He's an Elk.

If he sees some good in all,
 He's an Elk.
 If he helps the men who fall,
 He's an Elk.
 If he looks you in the eye,
 Gives a courteous reply,
 If he's shrewd, but never sly,
 He's an Elk.

When he dies and goes above,
 Brother Elk,
 To the golden Lodge of Love,
 Brother Elk,
 Does St. Peter hesitate?
 No, he swings the pearly gate:
 "Come in, you don't have to wait,
 Brother Elk."

BROTHERLY LOVE.

By T. M. Hengler.

Make channels new, for brotherly love,
 And let the streams flow on;
 Make pastures new, and by-paths, too,
 For Elks to frisk and run.

Make pleasures new, for brotherly love,
 Let reason feast with soul;
 Make Laughter's chime, peal the time,
 For stags to quaff a bowl.

Make horns new, for brotherly love,
 And let them shine with gold;
 Make them call from outer hall
 The Elks into their fold.

Make socials new, for sisterly love,
 Let weddings prove good cheer;
 Make Elkish fame, then exclaim:
 The buck has got his deer!

WOMAN, LOVELY WOMAN.

The best Elks of all are the women. The following is an extract from an eulogy delivered by Brother Tom Moore, of Ohio:

"When God gave woman to the world He transplanted the fairest flower that bloomed in Paradise. He placed the snowdrop on her brow, and the pomegranate on her lips. He wove the splendor of the sunburst in her hair, and buried the sheen of stars deep in her eyes. In her heart He placed the diamond of virtue, and in her bosom He planted the flower of love. He made her the portal of life. And then the Lord God builded a beautiful temple. It was fair, for the dreams of the Holy One are ever fair. And wherever the foot of man pressed the face of earth the temple was there.

"On the sands of the desert, where the great eastern stars look down, in fertile plains, on mountains steep, in dark morass, in forests deep, and by the sounding sea the temple rose; and it was fair and pure and holy. Joy tarried in its portals; love sanctified its altars; and the incense of purity ascended forever and ever. And the All-Merciful ordained woman the priestess of this temple, and He called it home.

"To this divine institution of the home do we, as Elks, swear fealty and faith. Sister, wife, mother—these are our wards. There breathes no loyal Elk upon the face of the earth who does not place upon the brow of pure womanhood the crown of reverence. In him the gentle chivalry of Arthur and Charlemagne finds a true exponent. His honor is her shield, his arm is her defense. She is the sovereign liege who wins a priceless service, for she is sister, wife, mother, the empress-queen of home."

THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

A Toast.

(Brother Byron Oliver, '99, and Those Gone Before.)

"Sweet as a rose leaf on the stream
 That haunts me whilst it drifts away
 With perfumes of a vanished day."

Come, fill up your cup to the brim this hour,
 We will drink to the dreams of that other;
 Who sleeps 'neath the sheen of the pale moonflower,
 We will drink to his dreams, O my brother!

May they be fair as the coming of spring,
 That brushes the hills with the May-bloom's kiss;
 May they be bright as the oriole's wing—
 Could dream be fairer or brighter than this?

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

May they be happy as maiden's first love—
 May they be pure as still Arcady's stream;
 May they be true as the meeting above—
 Tell me, my brother, what happier dream?

May they be peaceful as evening that weaves
 The skeins of the gods through dusk of the land;
 May they be fond as the parting that leaves
 The heart of a friend enclosed in your hand.

May they be lovely as morning that gleams
 With opal and pearl in gray of the light.
 Come, raise to your lips the chalice of dreams,
 Sweet be thy slumber, my brother, to-night.

Come, fill up your cup to the brim this hour,
 We will drink to the dreams of that other;
 Who sleeps 'neath the sheen of the pale moonflower—
 We will drink to his dreams, O my brother!

—*Mabel Rains.*

While I am interested just like any other Elk will become interested in a friend, the political side of our order is not the side that appeals to me. As the years come apace, I find my chiefest Elk delights in the liturgy, in the sentiments that shine like great arc lamps to brighten the way, in the virtues that are the architects of better manhood, in a ritual that beautifully echoes the Sermon on the Mount.—*Robert W. Brown.*

A TOAST TO LAUGHTER.

Mr. Norman Hackett, at a recent supper given in his honor by the Detroit Lodge of Elks, of which he is a prominent member, was called upon to respond to a toast to laughter, which he did in these terms:

"Here's to laughter: the sunshine of the soul, the happiness of the heart, the haven of youth, the privilege of purity, the echo of innocence, the treasure of the humble, the wealth of the poor, the bead on the cup of pleasure. It dispels dejection, banishes blues and mangles melancholy, for it is the foe of woe, the destroyer of depression, the enemy of grief. It is what kings envy the peasant; plutocrats envy the poor; the guilty envy the innocent. It is the sheen on the silver of smiles, the ripple on the waters of delight, the glint on the gold of gladness. Without it humor would be dumb, wit would wither, dimples would disappear and smiles would shrivel, for it is the glow of a clean conscience, the voice of a pure soul, the birth cry of mirth, the swan song of sadness. Laughter

"Are you worsted in a fight?
 Are you cheated of your right?
 Laugh it off.
 Don't make tragedy of trifles.

Don't shoot butterflies with rifles—
 Laugh it off.
 Does your work get into kinks?
 Are you near all sorts of brinks?
 Laugh it off.
 If it's sanity you are after
 There's no receipt like laughter—
 Laugh it off."

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

(By Major John B. Jeffery, charter and life member Chicago Lodge No. 4, B. P. O. E.)

Come, drink to our absent brothers,
 But, ere we our glasses fill,
 In the hush of a breathless silence,
 Our hearts and our pulses thrill,
 For a wave of tender feeling
 Sweeps over us one and all.
 And we think of our absent brothers,
 Forever beyond recall.

On memory's spotless tablets
 Their virtues in love we write;
 While drifting sands of forgetfulness
 Bear all their faults from sight.
 Tossing in pain or illness,
 Roaming in distant lands,
 When the clock chimes forth eleven
 In spirit we grip their hands.

The toast, "To our absent brothers,"
 Is a fervent, manly prayer,
 In which we devote each loved
 To infinite sheltering care.
 God grant, when our end is nearing,
 We may feel that a Mighty Power
 Can brighten the "Valley of Shadows"
 Through at life's eleventh hour.

"THE PASSING OF THE HERD."

To the lodge of utter silence
 We are passing, one by one,
 Where the Grand Exalted Ruler
 Judges of the work we've done.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

We shall meet our absent brothers,
 And in language now unknown
 We'll receive their joyful greetings,
 'Round the Supreme Ruler's throne.
 In the pastures ever green,
 Where the stillest waters flow,
 We'll cement eternal friendships
 In our tears shed here below.
 Tears which now are tears of sorrow
 Will be then sweet tears of joy.
 If in noble acts of kindness
 We our time on earth employ,
 Then we'll have a "social session"
 Which shall last forevermore.
 If we've kept our obligation
 And can pass the inner door,
 Hand in hand with those we cherish—
 Brothers who have gone before—
 We will roam in fields Elysian,
 Ever lingering near the door
 To receive some earthly brother
 From the lodges we have left,
 Standing awe-struck near the portal,
 Scarcely yet of fear bereft—
 Fear of the dread dissolution
 Which the fleeting breath portends—
 Amazed to learn that Death, grim angel,
 Does not rupture, only mends—
 Mends the heart which earthly partings
 Have so often broke in twain;
 Mends the "golden bowl that's broken"—
 Reunites us all again.
 Then we'll wonder how in earth days
 We could ever dread to die;
 Why we ever cared to linger
 Where each breath was but a sigh.
 For we'll know beyond a question
 What the future life unfolds—
 Know, in spite of fear inherent,
 Naught but joy the next world holds.
 True, the joy will be the greater
 If each other's pangs we share—
 If on earth we are good people,
 We shall be good people there.

—*John Wardlaw*, Syracuse, No. 31.

A BEAUTIFUL TOAST.

Brother James W. Kelley evidently cultivates a flower garden in his mental preserves from which, on special occasions, he plucks the most beautiful floral oratoric gems and hands them out in a bouquet of heart-touching eloquence. The sympathetic timbre of his voice enhances the beauty of the thoughts to which he gives voicing, and falls upon every ear with a tender touch that holds his hearers in rapt attention.

At the social session given by Denver Lodge, No. 17, on the evening of October 15, when the sacred hour was marked upon the dial of the lodge clock, the festivities died away into a solemn hush, and Brother Kelley was called upon to deliver the eleven o'clock toast, and his eloquent tongue gave phrasing to this beautiful sentiment:

"A few days ago I was camped, while on a hunting trip, with several other members of this order, in the wilds of northwestern Colorado. All about were lofty mountains. As the shades of evening settled down upon the scene and darkness drew her curtains and pinned them with a star, the bold outline of the noble range stood out in impressive silhouette against the southern sky. Nearby a tinkling trout stream flowed over leagues of pebbly shore on its way to meet the sea. In the distance a waterfall, fleecy as a bridal veil, fell in tumbling cascades down the rough face of a rocky precipice. In the arching concave of the heavens hung the dim crescent of the silvery moon.

"We sat about the twinkling campfire and watched the shadows of the evening darken, darken, darken into night. A silence, deep and holy, seemed to brood across the world. Suddenly, from far up on the sloping sides of the mountain, we heard a mournful, wailing call that mingled with the whispering winds like the blare of a far-off bugle. From still higher on the shoulder of the great mountain wall came an answering note that was borne on the night breezes like a wandering echo.

"'It is the elk,' said a member of the party who was skilled in the ways of the mountains. 'At this time of the year the members of the herd who have traveled to fair pastures below the line of snow call in the night to those who have wandered away from the band, signalling them to come.

"The silvery river rippled on. The moon rose higher in the skies of night, and still we heard, far off and faint, the elk band, banqueting on the rich grass of the valley, calling, calling, calling to the absent.

"Tonight, in the midst of revelry, we pause, glass in hand, to think of the absent who have wandered beyond the delightful confines of this fraternal circle. We send our voices careering on the winds of the night to signal them in the far and distant places where they roam, and out of the mists and shadows beneath the moon we seem to hear an answering hail. Our absent brothers. Where e'er they be, on land or sea, let us drink to their health together."

TO OUR ABSENT BROTHERS.

In the Swiss cantons, when the sun has set and the twilight faded, and the purple shadows are deepening upon the earth and in the sky, suddenly the peaks along the Alps begin to shine with a mysterious light, as if illuminated within.

It is the "Alpine glow," which far into the night throws a soft light over the mountaineers, reminding them of summer's past, of suns gone down, and lights put out, and silent forms of human dust which sleep beneath the glacier.

As the eleven o'clock hour approaches, wherever we may be, there often creeps into our memories some form of long ago. This remembrance of other lands and places, of other hands and faces, this silent, sightless mystery, which makes us thrill and choke and quiver, is the "Alpine glow" of Brotherly Love, which causes us to write upon the sands the faults of our brothers, while we record upon the tablets of love and memory their virtues.

And so tonight, at the mystic hour of eleven, when the prayers for the absent are said, we think of those on earth and in heaven, and bow in reverence to sisters, wives, and mothers, while we drink in silence to memory of absent brothers.

And in the hush of a breathless silence our hearts and our pulses thrill, for a wave of tender feeling sweeps over us one and all, as we think of the absent brother, forever beyond recall.

On memory's spotless tablets their virtues, in love we write; while shifting sands of forgetfulness bear all their faults from sight.

Tossing in pain or illness, roaming in distant lands, when the clock chimes forth eleven, in spirit we grip their hands.

The toast, "To our absent brothers," is a fervent, manly prayer, in which we devote each loved one to infinite sheltering care.

God grant, when our end is nearing, we may feel that a mighty power can brighten the "Valley of Shadows" through, at life's eleventh hour.—Response by Major John B. Jeffery, charter and life member Chicago Lodge, No. 4. Dedicated to New York Lodge, No. 1.

Sweet the melodies struck from the heartstrings when they're thrilled by a touch
of the hand

That is warmed with the flamings of soul-fire by the breath of good fellowship
fanned;

Rare notes of harmonious music that carry no sounds to the ear,
Yet are heard with the sweetest distinctness when they come from a hand we
hold dear.

The fingers of sympathy strike them till they quiver with hope's tender strain,
'Neath charity's fingers they tremble and give forth a grateful refrain;

But the music that seems a sweet echo from the harps of the singers above
Is heard when the strings are vibrating from the touch of true brotherly love.

—*National Elks' Horn.*

THE ANTLERED MAN.

In a pew you may not find him when the week's cares are behind him and the
Sabbath bells are ringing in the air,

You may never see him kneeling with his eyes fixed on the ceiling while a
congregation listens to his prayer,

He may know no more of isms, prayer books and catechisms or of creed affiliations
than a goat,

But his neighbor never quarrels with the conduct of the morals of the fellow
with the antlers on his coat.
If a care should hide the shining of his sun the silver lining of the cloud he knows
will greet his eyes again,
If his path with thorns is bristling he his courage boosts by whistling or by singing
some soul-livening refrain,
For he knows that many troubles are but temporary bubbles in the air of his
existence set afloat,
And you'll never hear a bellow of despair come from the fellow who is wearing
spreading antlers on his coat.
In his social life he's jolly, sometimes shies up close to folly, with a glint of
sunshine ever in his eyes,
He can dig a funny story from his fruitful repertory, and at jokes cracked at
himself he never shies;
Take him all around you'll find him striving to put care behind him and by
watching you are pretty sure to note
That it takes a lively shuffle of the trouble cards to ruffle up the jolly boy with
antlers on his coat.

—James Barton Adams.

(Brother Edward H. Benjamin, a member of Oakland, Cal., Lodge, at 11
o'clock at night, on Thursday, February 1, 1900, while wrecked on Kodiak Island,
Alaska, wrote the following beautiful lines:)

“Should Time ever halt or a moment drop
In his speedy onward flight,
Let us hope that the hour he chooses to stop
Be the hour of eleven at night.

“For that sacred hour, the last of the day,
Is the hour when our thoughts fly to others;
With our hearts full of love, at that hour let us pray
God protect our dear absent brothers.”

ELEVEN O'CLOCK TOAST.

Brothers, the unceasing Pendulum swings, and as round again rolls the
hallowed hour let us hold a prayerful silence for those who are gone before. The
tempest beset them, and the gale; but now is their troubled passage over, now is
Eternal Peace with them. Brothers, to our departed members.

Brothers, the hour strikes, and, striking, stirs the tender chords of remem-
brance. There are living tonight those who cannot be with us. The world orders
not for all alike: for some the parching plain, for others the tossing sea; but here,
there, no matter where, never beyond the realm of brotherly memory shall it be.
The hour strikes: Let us then, raising high our glasses, breathe the hopeful wish,
—no plain so wide, nor sea so deep, but what our absent brothers will come back
to us.—James B. Connolly.

THE FACE UPON THE FLOOR.

By H. A. D'Arcy.

'Twas a balmy summer evening, and the goodly crowd was there,
Which well nigh filled Joe's barroom on the corner of the square;
And as songs and witty stories came through the open door
A vagabond crept slowly in and posed upon the floor.

"Where did it come from?" someone said. "The wind has blown it in."
"What does it want?" another cried. "Some whisky, rum or gin."
"Here, Toby, sic him if your stomach's equal to the work—
I wouldn't touch him with a fork, he's as filthy as a Turk."

This badinage the poor wretch took with stoical good grace;
In fact, he smiled, as though he thought he'd struck the proper place.
"Come, boys, I know there's burly hearts among so good a crowd,
To be in such good company would make a deacon proud.

"Give me a drink—that's what I want—I'm out of funds you know;
When I had the cash to treat the gang this hand was never slow.
What? You laugh as though you thought this pocket never held a sou!
I once was fixed as well, my boys, as any one of you.

"There, thanks; that's braced me nicely! God bless you one and all!
Next time I pass this good saloon I'll make another call.
Give you a song? No, I can't do that; my singing days are past;
My voice is cracked, my throat's worn out, and my lungs are going fast.

"Say! give me another whisky, and I tell you what I'll do—
I'll tell you a funny story, and a fact, I promise, too.
That I was ever a decent man not one of you would think;
But I was, some four or five years back. Say, give me another drink.

"Fill her up, Joe; I want to put some life into my frame—
Such little drinks to a bum like me are miserably tame;
Five fingers—there, that's the scheme—and corking whisky, too.
Well, here's luck boys! and, landlord, my best regards to you!

"You've treated me pretty kindly, and I'd like to tell you how
I came to be the dirty sot you see before you now.
As I told you, once I was a man, with muscle, fame and health,
And but for a blunder ought to have made considerable wealth.

"I was a painter—not one that daubs on bricks and wood,
But an artist, and for my age was rated pretty good.
I worked hard at my canvas, and was bidding fair to rise,
For gradually I saw the star of fame before my eyes.

"I made a picture perhaps you've seen ; 'tis called 'The Chase of Fame?'
It brought me fifteen hundred pounds and added to my name.
And then I met a woman—now comes the funny part—
With eyes that petrified my brain and sunk into my heart.

"Why don't you laugh? 'Tis funny that the vagabond you see
Could ever love a woman and expect her love for me ;
But 'twas so, and for a month or two her smiles were freely given,
And when her lovely lips touched mine it carried me to heaven.

Did you ever see a woman for whom your soul you'd give,
With a form like the Milo Venus, too beautiful to live?
With eyes that would beat the Koh-i-noor and a wealth of chestnut hair ;
If so, 'twas she, for there never was another half so fair.

"I was working on a portrait, one afternoon in May,
Of a fair-haired boy, a friend of mine, who lived across the way ;
And Madeline admired it, and, much to my surprise,
Said that she'd like to know the man who had such dreamy eyes.

"It didn't take long to know him and before the month had flown
My friend had stolen my darling, and I was left alone ;
And ere a year of misery had passed above my head
The jewel I had treasured so had tarnished, and was dead.

"That's why I took to drink, boys. Why, I never saw you smile!
I thought you'd be amused and laughing all the while.
Why, what's the matter, friend? There's a tear drop in your eye!
Come, laugh, like me ; 'tis only babes and women that should cry.

"Say, boys! if you give me just another whisky I'll be glad,
And I'll draw right here a picture of the face that drove me mad.
Give me that piece of chalk with which you mark the baseball score.
You shall see the lovely Madeline upon the barroom floor."

Another drink, and with chalk in hand the vagabond began
To sketch the face that well might buy the soul of any man ;
Then as he placed another lock upon the shapely head,
With a fearful shriek he leaped and fell across his picture—dead.

THE RIVER OF LIFE.

The more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages ;
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like passing ages.

The gladsome current of our youth,
Ere passion yet disorders,
Steals lingering, like a river smooth,
Along its grassy borders.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

But as the careworn cheek grows wan,
 And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,
 Ye stars, that measure life to man,
 Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and breath
 And life itself is vapid,
 Why, as we near the Falls of Death,
 Feels its tide more rapid?

It may be strange—yet who would change
 Time's course to slower speeding,
 When one by one our friends have gone
 And left our bosom bleeding?

Heaven gives our years of failing strength
 Indemnifying fleetness,
 And those of youth, a seeming length,
 Proportioned to their sweetness.

—*Campbell.*

ELK'S CREED.

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them; the kind words you mean to say when they are gone say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without an eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Postmortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way. THE FAULTS OF OUR BROTHERS WE WILL WRITE UPON THE SAND; THEIR VIRTUES UPON THE TABLET OF LOVE AND MEMORY.—*Anonymous.*

ELKS' ODE.

By Allen Lowe.

Charity, the noblest tree implanted in the soul;
 Richest with germs of grandest deeds, it marks Man's glorious goal;
 Its promise of good deeds afar, refreshing fainting hearts;
 Its truth, an essence, soothing pain, life's lasting tide impart.

Justice, if that light divine, the scales drop from our eyes;
 Envy and malice in thy beam fast from before thee flies;
 Candor and manhood, phoenix-like, from thy charred embers come
 And point our way, a glorious line, to an eternal home.

Love of Brothers, golden thought, a sympathetic thrill,
 Vibrating in the hearts of men the sweet, sweet song, Good will;
 In joys of sorrow, pleasure, pain, may thou still be our friend,
 And when in death we fall asleep be with us to the end.

Fidelity, embracing all the virtues in thy name,
 Spanning the space to endless time, shine o'er the path of fame;
 Safe in thine arms all hostile fear and winds of malice fall,
 While from thy parapet is seen the last grand home of all.

THE LODGE OF SORROW.

By Allen Lowe.

The light is dimmed, the shadows deep,
 In the halls of the Lodge of Sorrow,
 As we silently mourn for our honored dead,
 With sad thoughts of the morrow.
 Our badges trimmed with the signs of woe,
 Their memory revering;
 Their sand is run and naught is left
 But their virtues, them endearing.
 Our brothers of a day ago
 Gone to that great unknown,
 Where, one by one, their kindred souls
 From earth to their God have flown.
 The *amaranth*, a token of
 The hope that from faith we borrow,
 Bids us have trust in a better life
 As we sit in the Lodge of Sorrow.

Through the darkness of death the hope remains
 Of a blessing without alloy,
 Of a future state where all *Elks* may meet
 And sit in a lodge of joy.
 Where, as legend that's written upon the sand,
 Our faults will disappear
 And our virtues rise in glorious bloom
 From the dew of our sorrow's tears.
 Then, though our hearts be filled with woe
 For the manly souls that left us,
 We comfort and strength and courage gain,
 Though we sigh for the joys bereft us.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

For the Lodge of Sorrow can but remind
 The *Elks* that remain below
 That the pains of death are the common lot
 Before supreme joys we know.

The Lodge of Sorrow is but a gate,
 Grim and dark and gory,
 That borders the land of sweet sunshine
 And everlasting glory.
 A vale that's shrouded with gloom and tears,
 But whose trend is towards a fold
 Where darkness never enters
 And there is no pain or cold.
 God loves whom he chasteneth;
 We all have felt the sting
 That loss of friends and dearest ones
 To loving hearts will bring.
 When strifes and fears and sorrows deep
 Are but as dreams that passed,
 Will vanish in the light of day
 In the lodge of joy at last.

Draw aside the curtain and see the Elks in session. Listen, the clock strikes eleven. As the last note dies away they all arise, and with uplifted glasses drink, as is their custom, "To all absent brothers." And now they are singing the song of the organization, a song dear to every Elk, a song adopted not for its operatic beauty but for its simplicity and feeling—"Auld Lang Syne." Now we will draw the curtain.

Here let us relate a story. * * * It was a glorious afternoon, with a breeze that brought with it sufficient coolness from snow-capped Pike's Peak to moderate the temperature and change the oppressive heat of August to the mildness of May. The main street of the western city, which nestles in the shadow of the Peak, was crowded. The promenaders, as if inspired by the bracing weather, were in the best of humor, and Bethlehem's anthem, "Peace on Earth," seemed to hover in the air. Suddenly there was a scream loud and piercing. The tide of humanity halted, only to discover that a team of horses was dashing madly down the street. In the carriage sat a child, and it was evident to all that the horses were leading her to death. The women were horrified, the men seemed petrified, and for several blocks no attempts were made to save the child. Men who had faced cannon saw certain death in an attempted rescue. Women turned away. Every moment they expected to see the child mangled on the pavement. But suddenly from the sidewalk sprang a man. He ran to the center of the street and waited for the maddened animals. Wagons and street cars halted. A silence crept over that portion of the city, and men watched with anxious eyes for the outcome. Nearer and nearer came the horses, yet the man in the street bravely stood his ground. He sprang at the bridle of the nearest horse as it passed, and for a moment was dragged along the ground and then, to the surprise of all, the horses halted. There was a rush to the spot. Hun-

dreds of hands were stretched out to the child in the carriage, and for a time the rescuer was forgotten. When sympathy was finally directed to him he was found with the blood forming a pillow for his bruised head.

"Who is it?" someone asked.

"A stranger," was the reply.

"Only a stranger" passed along the line. Then the wagons rattled again, the street cars dashed along once more, the promenade was resumed, and long before the sun had kissed the blood from the curbstone the incident was forgotten.

* * * Ten o'clock in the hospital. For the first time since he was carried in that afternoon the injured man spoke. The nurse, hardened as she was by the craft, could not keep back her tears as she prepared to inform the sufferer that the end of his life was near. To her surprise he only smiled. Then came the questions which brought out so many pathetic answers.

"In case of your death I wish to inform your people," said the nurse as she removed the damp cloth from his eyes. "Have you a wife?"

"No," came from the pale lips.

"You have parents?"

Again, "No."

"A sister, perhaps?"

"No."

"A brother?"

"A brother," said the dying man, raising himself on his elbow and pointing to his coat, which hung above the cot. "Yes, miss, hundreds of brothers."

She thought his mind was wandering, until she saw a badge on the lapel of his coat. She read "Cervus Alces" on the gold button, and then realized what the stranger meant.

He was an Elk.

* * * * *

An attache of the hospital was sent out to the city and returned with a member of the organization, who knelt beside the cot of his dying brother and understood when he said:

"Brother Esquire, it is your duty to enlighten the darkened traveler on his way, and it is very dark."

At the end of the long corridor the hospital clock softly chimed the hour of eleven.

The dying man listened, and then, placing his hand in the warm palm of his brother, said:

"Eleven o'clock. At this hour the Elks the world over are drinking to their absent brothers, and I will soon be absent forever."

Sinking back on the pillow, he whispered, "Brother, sing me 'Auld Lang Syne.'"

* * * * *

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot," began the kneeling Elk, and as his rich baritone voice echoed through the corridor it met a response in all parts of the big building. The wounded forgot their wounds, the weak their pains, and soon hundreds of voices united in the singing of the song dear to us all. Just

as the night winds had carried away the last note of the song the life of the Elk went out with a smile.

As the nurse was about to place the damp cloth on the dead face, she said to the kneeling brother Elk: "Judging from his peaceful expression he must hear the music of 'Auld Lang Syne' in heaven."—Anon.

HER BOY WAS AN ELK.

(Written by John Chinee Leach, of Lowell Lodge, No. 87, B. P. O. E., Lowell, Mass., February 10, 1899, and dedicated to Bro. John F. Kinsella.)

Seated at a railway station,
 Waiting to take a train,
 With thought of home and loved ones
 Rushing through my brain;
 I there beheld my mother,
 As in childhood oft before
 She waited for her Johnnie
 Aside the cottage door.
 No! 'twas but a vision,
 Only a fancy's dream,
 She's someone else's mother.
 Yet, familiar those features seem,
 I'll go myself and ask her
 If in distress perchance she be?
 When sobbingly she answered,
 "My Johnnie's gone from me."

She was old, lame and needy,
 With such a kindly face,
 As God only gives to mothers,
 Real mothers, bless His Grace.
 She had a son named Johnnie,
 Whom his country called away,
 And now she's going to meet him,
 He's expected back today.
 Not as he left his mother
 A few short months ago,
 He returns to her a hero.
 But, oh! she'll feel the blow,
 For he lost an arm in battle
 And his health is so impaired
 That she'll only see a shadow,
 Even though his life be spared.

I remained and saw the meeting.
 Oh! may I never see again
 A sight so touching to the heart,
 A face so marked with pain.

Her Johnnie was a hero,
 And as such was born to die,
 Not on the field of battle
 But in mother's arms he'd lie.
 She told us how she loved him,
 How kind he'd always been;
 But he's gone now forever
 And can't return again.
 He wore an Elk head button,
 The same as you and I.
 Now mother and son in Elks' rest
 Side by side doth lie.

ABOU BEN ADHEM.

"Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
 Awoke one night from a dream of peace,
 And saw within the moonlight in his room,
 Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
 An angel writing in a book of gold.
 Exceeding peace made Ben Adhem bold,
 And to the presence in the room he said:
 'What writest thou?' The vision raised his head
 And with a look made all of sweet accord
 Answered: 'The names of those who love the Lord!
 'And is mine one?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so,'
 Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low
 But cheerily still and said, 'I pray thee, then,
 Write me as one who loves his fellow-men,'
 The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
 It came again with a great wakening light,
 And showed the names whom love of God had blessed—
 And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest."

—*Leigh Hunt.*

A TOAST.

Hark, my friends! an alarm at the door
 Tells us those brothers have come back once more,
 Who have wandered away in the great world unknown;
 The hour's eleven, so gathering home
 We find them again, with their wealth of good cheer
 To gladden the hearts of the boys gathered here.
 So throw open the doors to the lodge of your soul;
 Call them all in; let the tales be retold
 Which bring back to the memory the good they have done,
 The victories achieved for the cause of Elkdom.
 Do we welcome them home? Ah! they know that we do—

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

That we've never forgotten ; that our hearts are still true
 To all Elks who roam o'er the earth or in heaven,
 When the hands on the dial are pointing eleven.
 So here's to the absent brother !

—*F. J. Brown.*

AULD LANG SYNE.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
 And never brought to mind?
 Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
 And days o' auld lang syne ?

For auld lang syne, my dear,
 For auld lang syne ;
 We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
 For auld lang syne.

We twa ha'e run about the braes,
 And pu'd the gowans fine ;
 But we've wander'd mony a weary foot
 Sin' auld lang syne.

We twa ha'e paidlet i' the burn
 Frae morning sun till dine ;
 But seas between us braid ha'e roar'd
 Sin' auld lang syne.

And there's a hand, my trustie feire,
 And gi'es a hand o' thine :
 And we'll tak' a right gude willie waught
 For auld lang syne.
 And surely you'll be your pint-stoup,
 And surely I'll be mine,
 And we'll tak' a drop o' kindness yet
 For auld lang syne.

"THE ELEVEN O'CLOCK TOAST."

Though the jest may go round, though the laugh may be free ;
 Though the songs may be tender, and ripple with glee ;
 Yet the ticks beat out sure, beat they never so slow,
 And the seconds pile up into hours, we well know.

Let the hand press the hands of the brothers who stay ;
 Let the heart join the hearts of those gone far away ;
 And let mem'ry the after-world's portals unlock—

A hand, Brother !

A heart, Brother !

When it comes to eleven o'clock.

Hail, Brothers, and good health!
 We are here and well met; let us drink to each other!
 For the days are all bright when we speak the word "Brother."
 There is love in the draught when we clink the glass clear—
 The nectar of friendship, tho' but mugs of bright beer.

Hail, Brothers, and God Speed!

The star of our morning may be yours of the night,
 Though the half of the earth keep us far from your sight;
 Yet nor distance nor time can our friendship subdue—
 So, Brothers, though distant, here's a dear health to you!

Hail, Brothers, and rest well!

There's a toast that in silence of sadness we dream:
 To the mem'ry of those we shall ne'er see again;
 'Neath the sod, 'neath the sea, from the edge of life's shore—
 God rest them—our Brothers—who have passed on before!

Here's a hand, then, my Brothers, for those who remain;
 Here's a heart for those scattered o'er sea and o'er plain;
 Here's a tear for the loved who are in the grave lain.

A hand, Brothers!

A heart, Brothers!

A tear, Brothers!

"Charity," "Justice," in union let be,
 "Brotherly Love" and our "Fidelity";
 And all our hearts fealty gladly unlock,
 When it comes to eleven o'clock.

—*Nat Childs.*

THE BRONZE ELK.

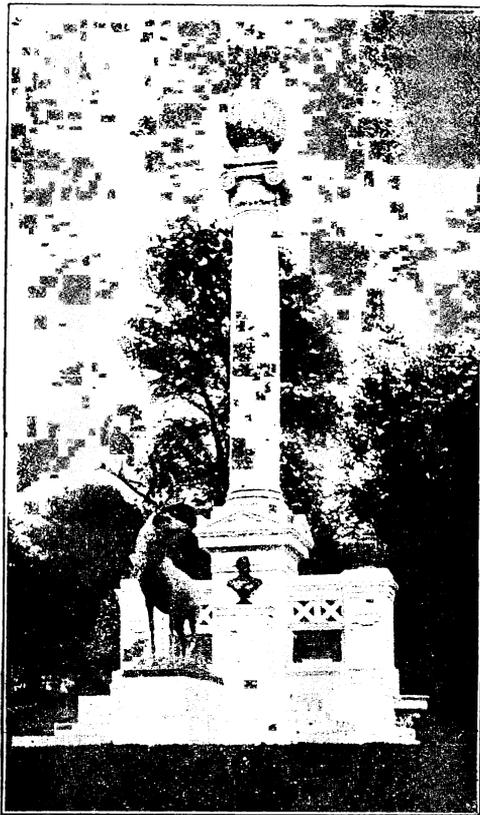
Sentinel majestic, with solemn mien,
 Thy station lofty and thy pose serene,
 Stately, proud and strong, at the portals stand—
 Portals of the way to the silent land;
 Emblem of charity, justice and love,
 Glad trinity, born in heaven above,
 With fidelity ceaseless vigils keep
 Over hallowed ground where our loved ones sleep;
 Take from the grave its gloom, from death its fear;
 Mingle "Good-morning" there with "Good-night" here;
 And, when a brother's life metes out its close,
 Under thy shadow give him sweet repose.

—*P. G. E. R. Edwin B. Hay.*

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE
FORGET-ME-NOT.

When to the flower so beautiful
The Father gave a name,
Back came a little blue-eyed one—
All timidly it came ;
And, standing at the Father's feet,
And gazing in His face,
It said with meek and gentle voice,
Yet with a timid grace,
“Dear Lord, the name thou gavest me,
Alas! I have forgot,”
The Father kindly looked on it,
And said, “Forget-me-not.”

—*Emily Bruce Roelofson.*



DETWEILER MEMORIAL MONUMENT,
HARRISBURG, PENN.



THE AMERICAN ELK

(*CERVUS CANADENSIS*)

CHAPTER VI.

THE HISTORY OF THE ELK.

(*Natural History*).



IN THE early ritual of B. P. O. E. the term "cervus alces" was familiar to members of the order. Cervus (Deer), Alces (Elk), was originated by Linnæus in 1766, to distinguish the Moose from other members of the Deer family, and is the Latin term used in his System of Nature. Changes in nomenclature would, therefore, seem to make authorities disagree, not as to the facts, but in the different names given in their several scientific classifications. The higher ruminants are divided in animal science into two main groups: the Cervidæ, or tine deer, and the Bovidæ, or cattle family. The deer family is scientifically named Cervidæ. They are hoofed (ungulate) animals, and (ruminants) because they regurgitate their food—chew the cud. They annually shed their antlers, differing from the

Cattle family, which, unless mooley or hornless by nature, do not shed their horns except from accidental causes. Deer antlers are solid and temporary; cattle horns are hollow and permanent. Deer antlers are all bone and grow in about one hundred days. Cattle horns are a bone-covered hollow core of triple composition of bone, fine skin and epidermis. The Bovidæ horn contains a core of unbranched bony growth into which extend air spaces continuous with the frontal sinus cavity of the skull. The antlers of the Elk are a solid deciduous outgrowth, more or less branched, protruding from the frontal bone. While growing they are covered with a vascular sensitive integument, the velvet, coated with short hair, which dies and peels off when the antlers are ripe. The most important ceremony in an Elk's toilet is cleaning his horns at maturity. Deer horns or antlers have a sexual significance. They are shed annually in the spring after he has selected his wives and placed them in that productive condition best liked by lords who love their ladies most. His horns are Nature's seasonable weapon to defend the females of his harem and beat off distracted husbands who have lost out—for the wild Elk in his native state is polygamous. Antlers grow quickest and largest and best where there is the best pasturage, and are always carried all winter.

The species have always existed in this country since Miocene times, and up to just previous to the American Revolution were prolific in the North from Maine to the Rocky Mountains.

In the extreme North live the Caribou, and the moose, the largest of the deer family. In all the forms that inhabit the United States the privilege of wearing horns is confined exclusively to the males—a practice also rigidly followed by the B. P. O. Elk, genus homo.

Antlers are of different sizes. Baby elks have no antlers. The oldest and

largest elks have, other things being equal, the most branches and the largest antlers. When antlers have attained their full growth a circular ridge, called a burr, grows around the bone close to the skull. When the yearly growth drops off the convex pedicle heals over until the following annual crop of antlers. The second year a spine, the third year a branch, and so on, progressing in size and the number of tines, according to the individual, until full size and age is attained in about seven or eight years.

The main stem of the antler beyond the burr is called the beam, and the horn below the burr is named the pedicle; branches of the beam are tines, prongs, or snags. When the antlers are cast the stub grows over until the spring sprouting of solid bone—not a marrow bone, full of arteries during its growth. They are said by Caton to be one-third animal matter or gelatine, two-thirds earthy matter or phosphate, containing also considerable magnesia. The animal matter gives the bone elasticity and tenacity, the earthy matter hardness and rigidity.

The round-horned elk, *Cervus Canadensis*, Wapiti or American Elk, is the stateliest deer in the world, and the largest, except the moose, and his antlers are the most magnificent trophy yielded by any game animal in America. He thrives in varying surroundings, omniverous in taste, browsing or grazing on all kinds of shrubs, trees, or grasses. His hoof is narrow and triangular, hair harsh, tail moderate, and the color more or less correlated to the presence or absence of foliage or trees and the feeding grounds. The foot of the elk is naturally formed for quick motion. He literally walks upon the points of two fingers and two toe nails. He has moon-shaped teeth; no incisors in the upper jaw. Elk teeth, once used as wampum by the Indians and always as ornaments, are now popularly but unofficially worn by brothers of the B. P. O. E. as emblems of their fraternity. The teeth are rudimentary canines or tusks, found in the upper jaw in both sexes, but larger in the male. The elk is wide between the eyes, has a short elevated neck, thick skin and a charming beauty of symmetry, animation and expression.

Ernest Thompson Seton classifies our elk as the Wapiti or Canadian elk, a typical form of the great red deer of Europe; as *Cervus Canadensis*, the largest American form; the moose as *Alces Americanus*.

R. Lydeker describes the elk as of the genus *alces* and the elk or moose as *Alces Machlis*. The Wapiti, or *Cervus Canadensis*, he subdivides into an Eastern and Western—the Eastern sub-genus being typical.

Caton says the Wapiti is very generally known in America as the elk.

The Algonquin meaning of the word moose is "wood-eater."

Ernest T. Seton has gone further into the subject and recognizes four forms of elks, as distinguished by other naturalists:

Cervus Canadensis (Erxleben), the typical form.

Cervus Occidentalis (H. Smith), the very dark Wapiti of the Olympics and the West coast.

Cervus Merriami (Nelson), paler and more reddish than the typical form.

Cervus Narinades (Merriam), the very pale and dwarfed Wapiti of southern California.

These variations in scientific names occurring among such eminent naturalists easily excuse the early showmen, who named the Order, for being a little rattled in their Latin.

ELK.

The nature study of the elk has been one of progressive scientific discovery. His Latin name, conceived in Europe and misapplied here, did not carry a true American significance. The word elk is very old and was given by foreign naturalists to an American form of the deer family, and also to the extinct Irish elk, which was really not an elk at all but a giant form of the fallow deer. The flat-horned elk of the northern United States was named moose by the Indians (probably the Iroquois), and the native name became popular and is now firmly established. This was the big deer known abroad as the elk. Our large round-horned form of deer was spoken of by some Indian tribes as the gray moose and by an appropriate Indian name Wapiti, first used in scientific nomenclature by John Smith Barton,* the naturalist, and ever since officially recognized in authoritative description of American fauna.

The Scandinavian elk, which roamed in German forests in ancient days, was described by Pliny as being without joints in the hind legs: "hence it never lies down but reclines against a tree while it sleeps; it can only be taken by previously cutting into the tree and thus laying a trap for it; otherwise it would escape through its swiftness. Its upper lip is so extremely large, for which reason it is obliged to go backwards while grazing; otherwise by moving onwards the lip would get doubled up." This elk was probably a descendant from the same progenitors as our moose, the European stag and American elk, and the slight difference in form is accounted for by the great length of time since the continental lines were changed by geological disturbances in the early glacial period.

In the great genus *Cervus*, the sub-genus Elk, specimens of which are found in a fossil state as *cervus giganteous*, the extinct Irish elk was the largest ever known in the deer family. *Megaceros hibernicus* (Owen) is found in the peat bogs of Ireland and the brick earths in Essex and throughout Europe in lacustrine cave deposits and ossiferous caves. Prof. Boyd Hawkins ranks it as one of the early Pleistocene mammalia of Britain and continued to exist nearly to the historic period, being contemporary with paleolithic and neolithic man.

The moose deer is the largest in America, and the Wapiti deer of the temperate zone, not extending north of 57° north latitude, is the most beautiful.

Elk in Icelandic is *elgr*; Swedish, *elg*; Latin, *alces*; German, *elch*, *elg* or *aelg*, the elk living in the northern regions; Greek — *alke*. These were all names given to an animal living in Northern Europe and later bestowed sometimes inappropriately upon certain American forms, thus leading to verbal confusion.

The Wapiti deer, *Cervus Canadensis* (Erxleben), of Barton, Leach, Bewick, Desmarest, Harlan, Max von Wied, Schreber, Goodman, Gray, Geibel, Lewis & Clark, Cuvier, Smith Warden and Roosevelt, and others, who all agree upon the description, nationality, nomenclature and beauty, is the American elk. The naturalist and jurist, John Dean Caton, of Illinois, who raised them for a quarter of a century, describes the elk as: "Head slim and finely formed, muzzle partly naked. Eyes medium size and moderately prominent. Antlers solid, cylindrical, with many anterior tines, large, expanding, retreating, deciduous. Ears, large and coarse. Lachrymal sinus large and naked. Body round and rather short.

* Phila. Med. and Phy. Journal, 1806.

Hips sloping. Tail very short. Legs well formed and stout but not fleshy. Body yellowish brown, belly black, neck brown to black, legs chestnut brown, rump and buttock yellowish white, hoofs tawny brown. Antlers only on the males. Interdigital glands wanting on all the feet. The elk has a russet brown face, except the white band which surrounds the eye and no white under the head or fugitive white hair spots or bands of hair about the hoofs. The coat is thinner and lighter in summer and heavier and darker in winter. The coat is cast twice in each year by the wild elk, a peculiar provision of Nature. The heavy winter coat peels off in the spring in ragged flakes, caught by brush and rubbed off against rocks. The winter hairs are very much longer than in the summer coat. The buck has a heavy mane under the neck six inches or more in length. The hair is crinkly, fine for robes but poor for cushions, as it breaks down too easily. It is glossy in June after shedding to the short summer coat. He has a variable toned voice of his own, and the expression of his jealousy or passion is fearfully intelligible alike to his kind as well as the hunter. He is a vegetarian and prefers arborious food and will all but climb a tree to get high leaves and low branches; will keep a grove well trimmed of loose limbs, and instinctively knows the right place to paw to find sweet grass under the snow. He ranges up to the timber line and likes the boulders and timber patches on the mountain side rather than the mountain tops or prairies, although for cause he occasionally descends to the valleys.

Nature's law of sexual aversion has practically prevented the commingling of elk blood with other species in the wild state and the breed has successfully maintained a specific distinction.

The American elk deer is a species distinct from the European. It was probably not a round-horn that Siegfried killed on the Rhine as related in the "Nibelungenlied."

Madison Grant, of the New York State Zoological Society, in a report of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, says: "The order of Elks is by origin a European society, and the elk referred to was, of course, the European form of the moose. In this country, however, the name was supposed to relate to the Wapiti deer, and the canine tooth or tusk in the upper jaw of the Wapiti has consequently become the emblem of the order. No member of the genus *alces* has any canine teeth, this feature being confined to the genus *cervus* and some closely related genera."

The word *alces* was an old term in Europe before the discovery of America. The *Cervus Canadensis* is confined to this country as the Wapiti or American elk, as is also the fraternal order which bears the Elk's name.

W. A. Wadsworth, ex-president of the New York State Fish and Game Commission, speaks of the elk as a stag (*Cervus Elephas*), and says: "The ivories found in the upper jaw is fashionable as a badge among the members of a well-known society. There is a great local pretense out West that the elks are being killed off by Eastern dudes and tourists, but the fact is the majority are taken late in the season by men who go into the mountains for meat for winter and by pot-hunters wanting the hides and teeth."

The Cree Indians called the big deer (round horns) *Wawaskeesh*; the Canadian French name it *La Biche*. Kingsley states: "They feed on grass, coarse

shoots of willow poplar and the hips of the *Rosa blanda*, which forms most of the underwood in the Upper Missouri and Saskatchewan."

Judge Caton, in commenting upon the rather heavy and obtuse perception of the elk on the range and the selfish control of family matters, and complaining of his lordly independence and unsympathetic disposition, says however: "When the elk is awakened by excitement it seems to change its form; animation and expression present every feature of the animal and we are at once charmed by a beauty and symmetry which before were entirely wanting."

The American elk has the smallest tail of the family and it always is carried depressed and is useless in fighting flies or mosquitoes.

The elk is easily tamed. It is powerful, timid and wary, roams extensively and travels great distances at night when changing feeding grounds, and is a great trotter but a poor runner. The hair on his whitish rump patch rises like bristles when in anger, in the foolish fighting and rutting season, and the male, when excited by jealousy, draws back his lips, shows his front teeth and grits his molars. His ears, in an attitude of listening, are thrown forward, but in a charge in force passion are laid back like the ears of an angry horse. In repose he has fine eyes and a proud, pleasant expression. The young elks are dotted with dual white spots on tawney ground on their flanks, sides and thighs. The skins are very thick, yet too tender to be valuable. Lewis & Clark in 1804, and many hunters and travelers since, have pronounced the meat to be more nutritious than any other deer meat, and Roosevelt says: "Eat it while it is hot or you will get tallow in your mouth." The ruminant lord of the forest, the elk, like the leviathan mammal of the sea, the whale, is spoken of familiarly as bull, cow and calf. After many years of familiarity with him in the West we are forced to observe that the *Cervus Canadensis* of today's classification is the modern, highly improved development of a very ancient animal creation, and that the American form is the largest and most artistically rounded-up type of the Cervidæ pattern. The elk shows his teeth like the dog or horse; kicks out behind like a mule, and paws, boxes or strikes with his front feet in equine fashion; uses his lips like the Madagascar love birds in the aviary; raises his rump hairs like bristles on the hog; follows the leader in Indian file like a sheep; has not as much sense as the moose, and makes more noise than any other deer; brays or whistles like a combined donkey and steam siren; on the open range feeds in crowds of bunches and is curiously fearful and beautifully inquisitive when reconnoitering.

Cyrus B. De Vry, known in the animal world as "Cy," of the Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens, Chicago, who knows more things that are true about the elks than can be found in the mass of guesswork published about either the *Cervus Canadensis* or the *genus homo* elk, was "positively informed by a gentleman of unquestioned reputation" not long ago that after the elk reached a certain age his horns became permanent. Josh Billings said: "It's better not to know so many things than to know so many things that ain't so." Many scientific writers state a few pertinent truths observed along their special lines of research and sensational scribblers add what to them seems possible under the circumstances, and thus the published natural history of the elk grows fabulous and the errors become current and susceptible to the fitting application of Billings' philosophy. Elk leather, said De Vry, is not worth much in the market. It is too porous. In the Zoo, De Vry has found in his experience of twenty-two years that antlers are

shed in the spring, about February, if the buck is in good condition, and never in the fall. The rutting season is in September and lasts a month or more, and then when winter is about over and calves are due the antlers begin to drop off one by one, never together, and the bull, who has been fierce and aggressive, slinks off from the cows into a corner and acts like a whipped cur. He knows he is worthless in a fight, and for about sixteen weeks, while his new headpiece of blood and gristle is in the velvet in process of ossification, he is a good elk. When his antlers become hard bone, and he has polished them by rubbing the screens and wire netting and digging in the ground, he is also ready to polish anything else that comes along. This proves a noticeable fact, observed on the range, that antlers are scarcely ever found together. He may drop one today and another tomorrow, miles away from the first. The elk does not have a cleft lip like a sheep and easily feeds from the ground, not kneeling from choice when feeding, as is a habit with the moose. They breed in captivity as well as in free nature, eat anything they are fed, although it is noticeable their teeth are not as fine in captivity, nor their digestion as good as when in a wild state of nature. It seems to me, says De Vry, that there is too much guff about his gentleness. I will never trust a buck unless he is dehorned. Then he is unarmed. I always cut off the antlers when they are well boned, in order to save the other members of the herd. Caton gives as the average measurement of a good head:

	Inches.
Wapiti head, top of head to end of nose.....	18
Between pedicels of antlers.....	3
Between eyes	8
Between eyes and pedicels.....	4
Between ear and pedicel.....	4
Length of nostril	1½
Distance between nostrils, lower.....	2
Distance between nostrils, upper.....	3
Length of mouth	5

The hair is harsh, rough and half bristly and does not lie smooth and look sleek. It is coarse and heavy and grows deep in the skin, and when hides are tanned they are not firm and compact like common cowhide leather. Sometimes, if feed is poor or the animal's health is bad from injury, or other cause, the antler may incline to be porous or pithy near the base of the horn—something like a pithy radish. Castration kills the horn's size and annual regularity. The buck is always a brute, and even at the feed trough is liable to kill a doe; hence, we dehorn them or we could not raise any young ones. When first born, the calf exhibits its wild animal instincts by lying snug and hugging the earth at the least sound or sign of danger, thinking it is hidden. When his antlers are in the velvet, he is very careful of them, for they are sensitive in the extreme. He bows low in the forest and keeps out of danger or harm's way, is not quarrelsome, and takes every precaution not to rub them against any obstacle which would break the skin which covers the porous mass of blood and gristle in process of bone formation for his new set.

W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, declares the American elk, or Wapiti, to be the largest and finest of all the round-horned

deer. They shed their antlers every year and their young are spotted at birth. The elk is fashioned for the plains, the foothills and open timbered mountains of Western America. The solid horns of bone, called antlers, are shed once a year close down to the skull and are fully renewed by rapidly growing out in a soft state called "the velvet." Many persons find it difficult to believe that the antlers drop off close to the skull every year and are completely renewed in about four months. It is Nature's plan to absorb the surplus strength of the males and render them weak and inoffensive during the period in which the mothers are rearing their young, when both the does and their fawns would be defenseless against savage males with perfect antlers. *It seems incredible*, unless watched from week to week, that the enormous antlers of full-grown moose or elk can be dropped and completely renewed again in as short a period as four months, but *it is true*. Antlers will grow one-third of an inch a day, or even more. In his "American Natural History," p. 124, Prof. Hornaday gives the measurement of a representative bull elk killed in the New York Zoological Park:

Height at the shoulders, inches.....	56½
Length of body and tail, inches.....	86¾
Circumference of chest, inches.....	78
Weight, total, pounds.....	706
Antlers, spread, inches.....	35
Circumference above bez tine, inches.....	7½

Antlers are of the same material as the interior bones and not like the outside sheath covering of horn on the bovidæ. They are thirty-nine parts animal matter and sixty-one parts earthy matter. They are not persistent, have longitudinal growth, top convex in form, beam full in diameter at start, growing in length but not in thickness. The velvet consists of a periosteum overlaid by a thick skin covered with a short dense fur and supplied with blood by three sets of arteries. Caton describes the first set as "external through the periosteum; second, those passing up through the pedicel into the antler, and, third, those which branch off from the periosteum of the pedicel and pass through the articulation into the antler." At a certain time, varying with the animal as an individual, the canals through which the blood passes above the articulation are destroyed, but within they retain their vitality, and by absorbing the articular plate the antler becomes loosened and is detached.

Let us summarize at the risk of repetition for the sake of accuracy and in review for the refreshment of memory: There is no blood in the ripe antler when it is shed, naturally. The elk antlers are not of a horny material, but an external osseous growth and correctly spoken of as antlers. "Horns" is a slang term and is not scientifically correct, poetic or artistically beautiful. The main stem is the beam; the large branches or prongs, tines or palms; the enlarged base is the knob or burr; the warts on the knotty surface of the lower part of the beam are also called tubercles; the brow tine, bez tine and royal tine follow in one, two, three order. The first antler grown on the young male is the spike, and when it drops off the remaining convex-topped spur of live bone is the pedicel. The younger the animal, the longer it is in mating and the longer the antler is carried. The Wapiti has a larger spike and a higher pedicel than any other deer,

and is easily distinguished at maturity by the largest, most graceful and symmetrical antlers of any of the deer family. They are his useful and ornamental, offensive and defensive armor in endurance contests for the maintenance of his wives, in whose possession he rejoices with pride as a property owner and head of the trust, and considers there is luck in odd numbers. It is more business than affection with the elk, for when he sees a comely female in the company of an inferior competitor he immediately, according to up-to-date methods, absorbs the valuable holdings of the smaller concern. Such is the way of the monarch of the glen.

Aristotle, pupil of Plato, was the father of natural history. He lived 384-322 B. C. and was one of the most remarkable men ever born. He says of the *Cervus Elephas*, of which our elk is the American form: "He is prudent and fearful, noisy about the breeding season. The stag is the only animal that has solid horns; the horns of all other animals are hollow for part of their length and solid at the extremity. The stag is the only animal which casts its horns; they are reproduced; this takes place every year after the animal has attained the age of two years; other animals never lose their horns unless destroyed by violence. The stag is a viviparous quadruped, and has no gall upon the liver. He casts his horns in April and then hides during the day and feeds in the thickets at night. Old stag's horns do not grow the defensive part in front but only upward. When old the stag has no teeth or only a few, and after six years their age cannot be told by their horns. The females have four nipples like cows. The period of gestation is eight months. They lie down to ruminate and derive as much pleasure from ruminating as from eating. If castrated before they are old enough to have horns, the horns never appear." Pliny, who was born 23 A. D., suffocated by poisonous gases during an eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, in his "Natural History" says of the stag (the European form of our elk): "They cross the sea in herds, swimming in a long line, the head of each resting on the haunches of the one that precedes it, each in its turn falling back to the rear. The males have horns, and are the only animals that shed them every year at a stated time in the spring, at which period they seek out with the greatest care the most retired places, and after losing them remain concealed as though aware that they are unarmed. * * * They change their horns every year, even though kept in parks. * * * They also bear the marks of their age on the horns every year up to the sixth, a fresh antler being added, after which period the horns are renewed in the same state, so that by means of them their age cannot be ascertained." Cuvier noticed a slight elongation of the pupil of the eye and remarked that "stags (mew) shed their horns in the spring—the oldest, first in February, and the youngest in May. The Wapiti resembles the stag in nearly all his proportions, but his size is far superior. Horns grow an inch or more a day. Varieties result from circumstances. The Wapiti is one-third larger than the stag of Europe, and the largest are in the deeper forests, while the smaller are in the open of the savannahs. In Canada they feed under water, as I have seen, upon the bottom grasses and plants, thus escaping the flies. They rise for air and pay no attention to objects about them that are motionless."

Our westward advance in settling the valleys and prairies and cutting the timber for fences, houses, mines and other uses for civilization, including the

farmer's firewood, has gradually limited the range and feeding grounds of the American elk.

Mr. S. N. Leek, of the Wyoming Assembly, writing to the editor of "Outdoor Life," graphically describes the present situation. He says: "The elk at the present time are more widely distributed throughout the valley than I ever saw them, considering the winter (feeding them last winter notwithstanding), and all are doing fairly well excepting those directly in contact with the ranches which are already (February 7) beginning to die of starvation. There is a large number on the Upper Grovont and as many more on Horse Creek and Hoback south of the settlement; in fact, all the outlying available range is stocked to its capacity, with about 10,000 head on Snake river, Flat creek and the low-lying foothills directly in contact with the ranches (not half the number that was present before feeding was commenced last winter), all in very bad shape, and unless they get help many of them will die of hunger. The Lord knows we don't want these elk here on our ranches; we do not wish to witness their suffering for want of food; but to drive them off onto any of the other available ranges, even if it were possible to do so, would only overstock that portion and cause a big loss there.

"Mr. Nowlin, our state game warden, is one fully aware of the whole situation, and to say that he has just left here without in any way making provision to alleviate this suffering and loss does not speak well for his office. If we recommend an earlier opening of the season with two elk and a lower license on one hand, or the winter feeding of the elk on the other, we are called inconsistent and selfish by the state game warden; so we must sit quietly around and see these animals starve to death year after year all over our ranches, drag them off our meadows in the spring and say nothing about it.

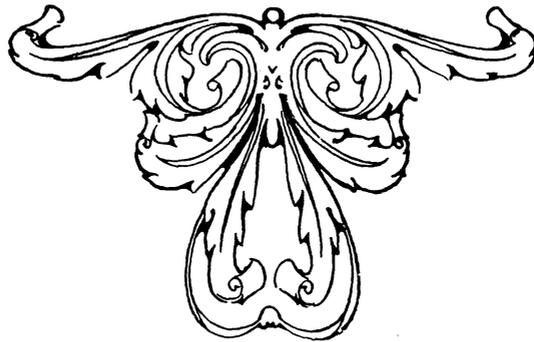
"Before I make the following statements I wish to explain that I am not in favor of federal control, but believe a state should have control of and care for its game. I am aware these statements will look bad for Wyoming, but they are only brought out by the publication of misleading statements about this place and the people. I do not wish to pose as a knocker against any of our laws, but I do object to some of the present conditions that could be improved by the state.

"I have been in the valley twenty-two years. I love and have been a close observer of wild nature; there being hardly a hill or vale within this whole region where I have not stalked and watched the elk. I have seen them go back to the mountains in the spring; have watched the little calves, born in June; have been amused by seeing them play about their mothers and take nourishment throughout the summer; have heard the old bulls challenge; have heard the answer, and saw them engage in the fight to the death—a noble animal worthy any hunter's mettle; have watched them come down to the valley in the early winter in droves of thousands; have seen them throughout the winter grow weaker and weaker for want of food, and have watched the calves that were once so strong and playful browse around the willows till too weak to stand—then lie down within the protection of some friendly bush for days, too weak to rise, till death finally relieved them of their suffering.

"During my residence here I have seen 40,000 elk die of starvation. I know one man who within one mile on Flat creek counted 1,600 dead elk; of another who said if a circle be drawn within a radius of one mile around his house it

would include 2,000 dead elk. I have seen elk carcasses that could be walked on for half a mile. I have seen where, if a circle could be drawn one mile from the center, it would include 5,000 dead elk. I have seen elk with their eyes picked out by the ravens and still alive, too weak to help themselves, and yet to shoot one elk I must pay \$2.50 for the privilege, wait until September 25, then report to the state game warden what I did with the meat, with the head, with the hide and with the teeth; and yet, last spring, one man with team, in one week, could not have dragged the dead elk from my ranch of 400 acres!"

Buffon, the eminent French naturalist, may here be aptly quoted as a fitting close to this picture of extermination: "We may justly conclude that the talents and faculties of animals, instead of augmenting, are perpetually diminishing. Time fights against them. The more the human species multiplies and improves, the more will the wild animals feel the effects of a terrible and absolute tyrant, who, hardly allowing them an individual existence, deprives them of liberty of every associating principle and destroys the very rudiments of their intelligence. What advance they have made, or may still make, conveys little information of what they have been or might acquire. If the human species were annihilated, to which of the animals would the sceptre of the earth belong?"





THE ELKS' COLORS

THE ELK COLORS.



OLORS were once an evidence of tradition, the written language of the people, the signs of the times. Light was before color in creation.* The history of symbolic colors shows the unity of their triple origin, Divine, Consecrated and Profane, and classified in Europe the three states of Society—the Clergy, the Nobles, the People. Under the Justinian Code at Rome, the penalty of death was incurred by selling or being clothed in a purple stuff. In China to-day, any one who wears or buys clothes with the prohibited designs of the Dragon or Phoenix incurs three hundred stripes and three years' imprisonment. Symbolism explains this severity of laws and customs; to each color in each pattern appertained a religious or political idea; to change or to alter it was a crime of apostasy or rebellion.

White is absolute truth. It reflects all the luminous rays. In all cosmogenies, divine wisdom, eternal light, subdued primitive darkness, and makes the world issue from the bosom of chaos. In all religions, the sovereign pontiff had *white* vestments, symbols of uncreated light. When Joseph took the body of the Lord, he wrapped it in a *white* linen cloth.

Heraldry copied custom and followed tradition. Its coat of arms ordained that argent should donate whiteness, purity, truth, hope and innocence. Ermine, which was at first all white, was the emblem of purity and of immaculate chastity.

The Bible presents the type of the language of colors in all its purity. Jesus says, in the Apocalypse, 11-17: "I will give to the victorious a white stone, on which shall be written a name which no one can know but he who received it." White is the symbol of divinity, wisdom, purity, justice and hope after death. In the Testament, *white* is symbolic of innocence, is the raiment of angels and of glorified saints of joy and of victory.

Purple is a compound hue, a red azure, and signifies in the popular language of colors the love of truth. Purple was the principal color in the symbolic vestment of the Hebrew Priests, and predominated in the ornaments of the High Priests. Paganism acquired these symbolic traditions, and the ancients perceived in colors different degrees of virtue and vice.

Philostratus gives to Love wings of purple and azure. In antiquity purple was a red color graduated with blue, and according to blazonry purple is compound of azure and gules. The purple toga was the garb of the Emperor alone. It was the badge of kingship.** Purple fabrics were very costly. Both kinds of purple were used for the carpets and curtains of the Jewish Tabernacle, for the High Priest's dress, and for the curtain of the Holy of Holies in the Temple. The threads of the tassels on every Israelite's outer garments had to be made of bluish purple. At the Babylonian Court the bestowal of reddish purple raiment was a work of the highest favor.

* W. S. Inman's translation from the French of Baron Frederic Portal.

**F. S. Rankin.

"White (argent) alone signifies chastity, charity and a clear conscience, but in company with the purple it betokens the favor of the people; combined with gold, meant a friendly feeling even toward one's enemies; with red, strong in deed and just in word; with azure, a goodly disposition and wisdom in counsel; with sable, constancy, sorrow for the loss of friends, and a religious disposition till death; with green, joy, love and gladness and bad luck after good fortunes. Purple alone betokeneth jurisdiction."† Emblematical animals and horns had in blazonry also their significance; Hart, skill in music; Horns of a Stag (Elk), fortitude; Unicorn, strength; Eagle, a lofty spirit; and Wings, celerity and protection.

THE ELK COLORS, a combination of Royal Purple and White, used at every Elk function as typical of Elkdom, derives its origin from the foregoing sources. White is the symbol of truth and an emblem of purity, signifying one of the attributes of our Order, and when combined with Royal Purple it signifies, in the language of colors, the love of truth and the highest degree of virtue. It is the badge of Kingship, and signifies highest favor. The blending of the colors betokens the favor of the people, all of which indicate the status of Elkdom.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MOTTO OF OUR ORDER.

Samuel Madden, D. D. (1686-1765), miscellaneous writer and philanthropist, was a brilliant man, a friend of Johnson, Swift and Thomas Sheridan. He was dubbed "Premium Madden," because he was always above par, was an original member of the Irish College of Physicians, and wrote and dedicated to Frederick, Prince of Wales, a "Panegyrical Poem," sacred to the memory of Dr. Hugh Boulter, Lord Archbishop of Ardmagh, entitled, "Boulter's Monument." It was published in Dublin in 1745, and contained 2,034 lines. Dr. Johnson declared that Madden's was a name which Ireland ought to honor. From the six lines following, may be suspected the source of lines quite familiar to good lodge members. Paraphrased freely and transposed, they read:

"The faults of our brothers we write upon the sands,
Their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory."

In the original, the sentimental lines from his blank verse are:

"Some write their wrongs in marble; he, more just,
Stooped down, serene, and wrote them in the dust;
Trode under foot, the sport of every wind,
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind.
There, secret in the grave, he bade them lie,
And grieved that they could not 'scape the Almighty Eye."

THE FIRST ELKS' BADGE.

MAJOR BURKE, a member of New York Lodge, No. 1, and now a resident of the Elks' National Home, was the designer of the first Elks' Badge, which was first made by DeWitt C. Stevens, a jeweler in Johns street, New York city, in about May, 1868. Brother Burke, having formerly worked for this jeweler at his trade, put in a week at the Stevens factory, and actually made the first lot of badges, which were stamped on the back with the name of the jeweler, "DeWitt C. Stevens." This is the origin of the First Elks' Badge.

†Curiosities of Heraldry, p. 112.

ORIGIN OF THE ELKS' REST.

On August 4, 1878, the subject of procuring a suitable burial plot was submitted for the consideration of the New York Lodge by the Treasurer, Mr. Joseph F. Waring. The Treasurer was instructed to visit the cemeteries in the immediate vicinity of New York and to ascertain the terms on which a suitable plot could be procured. On October 6th he reported a number of offers received from the authorities of several cemeteries. That of the Cemetery of Evergreens, East New York, seemed preferable, and was preferred by the college to the Board of Trustees, then composed of Brothers Charles T. White, John P. Smith and Thomas Gaynor, who were instructed to make the necessary investigation and submit an official report on the matter. Several detailed reports were made to



ELKS' REST, CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
New York Lodge, No. 1.

the lodge, when the subject was considered. The chief object was to secure a plot worthy the mother lodge of the Order of Elks, without drawing too heavily on the charity fund. A very generous offer from the trustees of Maple Green Cemetery was received and suitably acknowledged, but the offer of a plot in the Evergreens, having been deemed most satisfactory, was accepted by the lodge, November 10, 1878. The Trustees were accordingly instructed to select a site and make the purchase. A pleasant site, in the central portion of the cemetery,

commanding a view of Coney Island, East New York, New York Bay and East Brooklyn, was selected by Brother White. Its several advantages were at once perceived, and the Trustees decided on accepting it as the most fitting spot for the repose of the deceased brothers of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks. Measures were immediately taken to have the grounds cleared and put in proper condition for the enclosure and decoration.

A suitable title was the next requisite, and, among the many suggested, that of Brother White, "The Elks' Rest," was accepted for its appropriateness, simplicity and easy remembrance. This title was unanimously adopted by the lodge the same evening.

The Elks' Rest is located in the most beautiful portion of the cemetery, and consists of six full lots, measuring sixty feet in length by forty in breadth, and covering an area of 2,400 square feet. It is enclosed by twenty-four handsome granite posts, sustaining a double railing of vulcanized iron tubing two inches in diameter, ornamented with hanging chains and tassels. The entrance is through a beautifully designed iron gate with double doors opening upon the main road through the cemetery. Near the gate, as if standing upon the grass and guarding the entrance, is a life-size bronze figure of an elk resting upon a solid foundation extending six feet deep into the earth.

In the center of the plot, upon an exquisitely designed pedestal of polished granite, rests the statue of Spring, typifying the Resurrection, the whole forming a monument sixteen feet in height. The statue is a female figure of life size, draped in Roman costume, bearing in her left hand a bunch of flowers, while with her right she seems to beckon, standing in the attitude of expectancy. A branch drive runs from the main road, which is directly south of the plot. Along the eastern side and to the north of the plot, in the valley behind it, is a small lake, all being shaded by handsome willows.

The Elks' Rest was dedicated with appropriated ceremonies Sunday, June 1, 1879. A photo reproduction is here shown.

THE ELK PRESS.

The first Elk publication in the United States was a paper called "The Elk," and first published at Hartford, Conn., by H. H. Dayton. Beginning publication in the spring of 1884, it ran for a short time, when the then owner sold it to a brother in Springfield, Mass., where it shortly thereafter ceased to exist. The next Elk paper was started by Richard J. McGowan, in Chicago, and called "The Elk." This publication ran for nearly a year, when the office of its publication was changed to New York city. Shortly after this move, Brother McGowan sold the paper to Brother Allen O. Myers, of Cincinnati, O., where the new owner removed the publication and changed its name to the "Social Session." After a while Myers parted with the paper to George Griffith, who in turn sold the paper to Byron W. Orr, who removed the paper to Louisville, Ky.; then later to Minneapolis, and thence later to Duluth, and subsequently to New York city, where it was consolidated with the "Elk's Antler" in 1897. After Allen O. Myers sold the paper to Byron W. Orr, he started another paper called "The Elks," which was also consolidated with the "Elk's Antler" in 1897. A paper was started in Cleveland, O., by Congressman Martin A. Foran, and called "The Antler," and after two issues of that paper he turned over the name to the New York

publication, which was continued for 1895, 1896, and until after the Grand Lodge session of 1897, when it took in Allen O. Myers' "The Elk" and the "Social Session," continuing publication as the "Elk's Antler and Social Session" until 1898, when the latter title was dropped and the paper continued as the "Elk's Antler," and is running at the present time.

"The Eleven O'Clock Toast" was started in Cincinnati, O., by John H. Brennan in 1899.

Another publication was "The Jolly Cork," by Robert F. Eldredge, and is still running at St. Paul, Minn.

Still other Elk publications now extant are:

"The American Elk," at Detroit, Mich., edited and owned by L. F. Williams.

"The Southern Buck," at New Orleans, La., and published by Aubrey Murray.

"The Kentucky Elk," at Louisville, Ky., and published by Chas. J. Cruise.

"The California Elk," published by Alex. P. Murgotten, at San Jose, Cal.

"The Western Elk," at San Francisco, Cal.

"The Dakota Elk," published at Sioux Falls, S. D.

"The National Elk's Horn," published by Norman M. Vaughan, at St. Louis, Mo.

"Inter-State Elk," published by Nat M. Baker, at Kansas City, Mo.

"The Rocky Mountain Elk," published by James Barton Payne, at Denver, Colo.

"The Tri-State Elk," published by C. C. Benton, at Pittsburg, Pa.

"The Traveling Elk," published at Philadelphia, Pa.

Defunct Elk publications are:

"The Purple Ribbon," at Denver, Colo.

"Hello, Bill!" at Richmond, Va.

"The Purple Book," at Duluth, Minn.

"The Golden Elk," at Los Angeles, Cal., which changed its name and left the field of Elk journalism.

"The New England Elk," published originally at Lowell, Mass., and later moved to Boston, Mass.

"Elkdom," published at Memphis, Tenn.

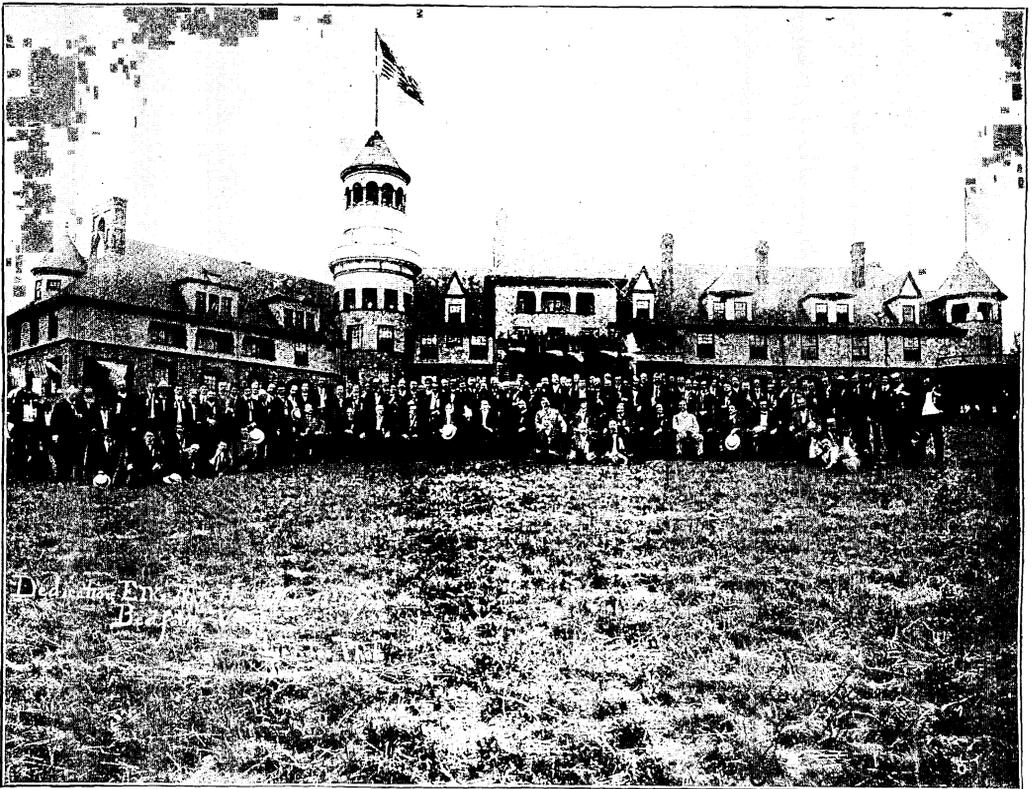
THE NATIONAL ELKS' HOME, BEDFORD CITY, VA.

Dedicated May 21, 1903.

The building which was secured for the National Elks' Home was erected in 1891, and was for ten years used as a summer hotel. It is constructed of Nelson county purple granite, brick and shingles. The plot of ground on which it stands and adjacent lots contain about eight acres, the whole being surrounded by an ornate iron fence of artistic design, which cost \$2,700. The large grove of oaks in the rear of the building is far from the least of the many advantages of this property for its intended use. This noble piece of woodland is not only an ornament of rare value, but its utility as a place for many a restful hour will be readily apparent to all.

The building itself cost \$90,000; whilst the complete furnishings of every room which was acquired with it represent \$30,000 more expended by the original proprietors. The furniture was supplied by a furniture company of Grand Rapids, Mich., and is both elegant and substantial. Every room and department of the home is equipped in the line of carpetings, beddings, furniture of every description, tapestries and draperies. The kitchen and dining-room service is modern and fully equipped.

The rooms of our home are large and airy, opening upon wide, well-ventilated halls and supplied in nearly every case with open fire-places, whilst there are transoms above every door. The sewerage is well-constructed and carried one-half mile from the home and emptied into a stream. Of external



NATIONAL ELKS' HOME.

sanitary conditions, the world knows of the purity and salubrity of the air that fans the valleys and sweeps over the hills of the Blue Ridge mountain region of Virginia; and this is one of the most favored and healthful spots of the whole section.

All the materials employed in the construction of the building give evidence of being of the best quality, whilst substantial workmanship on the part of the

artificers appears to have been combined throughout with the closest attention to pleasing effects for the eye. Some of the ceilings on the first floor are finished in hardwood paneling (notably the magnificent dining-room), whilst the offices and lobbies have tiled floors.

One of the attractive features about the building is the veranda extending around the main portion and also the east wing. This has a cemented floor, whilst the front is stone pillared work elaborately arched. The observatory which surmounts the home gives a fine view of the landscape for many miles in every direction.

The building is wired for electric light. An ample water supply is piped from mountain springs of perfect purity located near the base of the lofty Peaks of Otter. The flow of this water of ice-like coldness comes with such force that in the town of Bedford no fire engines are needed. There are bath rooms on every floor and the building is supplied with one attachment pipe for fire-hose, together with one outside in the rear of the hotel.

It is of the best type of modern architecture, up to date in all its appointments, and has been pronounced the most beautiful place in the state of Virginia, graceful and symmetrical in every proportion.

With its three stories and two hundred feet of frontage it can comfortably accommodate two hundred persons in its large and commodious rooms; yet, so admirably is it designed, that ten or a dozen could enjoy their home-like quarters without any suggestion, in their surroundings, to bring up that feeling of isolation and loneliness which will exist in most places of great size when inhabited by but a few. Had our order employed a competent architect to design a home that should be a model in every respect, it is difficult to see wherein he could have improved on the one which circumstances have provided ready to our hand at a cost infinitesimal to what it would have been were we obliged to go into the building and furnishing business for ourselves. It is a very conservative statement to say that we could not have purchased the materials used in the construction of the Hotel Bedford for four times the amount which has secured for us the completed structure in an excellent state of preservation and thoroughly furnished, together with the eight-acre plot on which it is located.

It is easy of access, as there are four trains daily each way on the main trunk line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

The expenses for maintenance of the home are kept within very reasonable bounds, as it is in proximity to large markets where the varied classes of food supplies can be obtained at very moderate rates. The outlay for fuel is small, as it is both plenty and cheap throughout this entire section.

As to the hygienic advantages of the location, in addition to what has already been said about the salubrity of the air, that there are here no rigors of climatic extremes and sudden changes such as would bear heavily on one coming from a region of either very high or very low temperature. Virginia winters have little of the sternness that characterizes more northern latitudes; whilst the summers of the Blue Ridge section are largely exempt from the extreme heats of the lowlands. As a fishing and boating ground this section of Virginia presents unsurpassed attractions.

The landscape surroundings are of indescribable beauty. On three sides of the home undulating and pleasantly diversified scenery leads up through a perspective of verdure and of mingled forests and farms to the bold mountain ranges of the various spurs of the Blue Ridge chain.

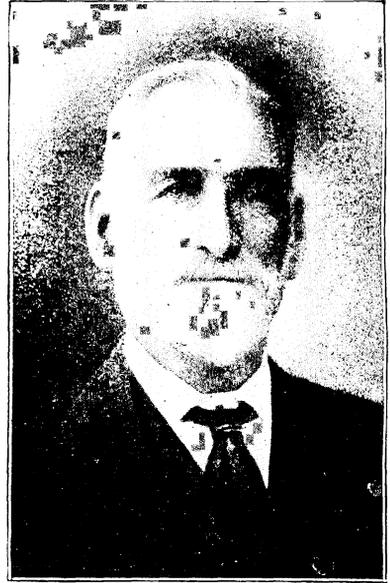
The location is very near what may be termed the geographical center of Elkdom in regard to its distribution of population; and is thus free from the inconvenience that would attach to a home situated in any remote extremity of our country. It seems probable that in the near future, as our modes of beneficent care for our aged brothers become perfectly formulated and in active operation, a second home, centrally located in the vast region west of the Mississippi, may become a necessity.

The surroundings of the home as to contiguous population are of the most desirable kind. Here are found the very best class of people of a state that has long had a just and enviable reputation for the chivalry, the refinement and the open-hearted hospitality of its citizens.

Coincident with the complete restoration of the home to the acme of excellence in all its details, and its administration, every lodge and every loyal Elk of all our jurisdiction, according to the means at their disposal, may push forward the work of placing it on a financial basis so broad, so firm that its inauguration in the line of active work may be unattended by a single delay of weakness resultant from insufficient funds. We now have in our hands the one agency so long lacking for a universality of beneficence in our mission. A united effort of all our brotherhood can give it an impetus that will make it a dazzling monument to the glory of our order.

THE VACANT NUMBERS.

Since the order first began, or rather very early in its history, some of the early lodges through factional strife and dissension, went out of existence, and as new lodges were instituted thereafter, when the old members became defunct they dropped out of the list. A factional fight in San Francisco, early in 1879, caused a group of seceders from Lodge No. 3 in that city to pull out and start a new lodge, known as California, No. 12. Two lodges of Elks, therefore, existed in that city for about six years, when they were finally merged or consolidated into one lodge and given a new number, that of No. 6, the old number of Sacramento Lodge, which had previously had its charter declared forfeited. In 1882 a similar disagreement sprang up in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and caused a disgruntled element to endeavor to disrupt the lodge, and an attempt was made



JOHN J. PARKS,
Oldest Resident in the Home.

to organize a new lodge to be known as "Illinois, No. 16," but the project died a-bornin' and was speedily abandoned. These two unfortunate occurrences were the direct cause of a specific law being enacted by the Grand body that only one Elks' lodge should exist in any one city, and this is the law today with the single exception of the special provision in New York City occasioned by heavy population and borough lines of demarcation.

LODGES DESIGNATED BY LETTERS.

In the early days of the order and with the limited ideas or rather restricted views of the men who were then at the head of the order, the idea of expansion was for a long time not seriously considered. Therefore, when the Order of Elks began slowly to expand, restricted by the ideas that Elk lodges should only be established in such cities as had a strong theatrical contingent therein located, the lodges were designated by the letters of the alphabet; for, as one official expressed it, "The Elks will never pass twenty-six lodges in point of numbers, *if* they ever reach that number; hence the alphabet will be sufficient." Quite early in our history, while William Coffin was the Grand Secretary, he said to Henry P. O'Neil: "It's a — of a job to write the names of lodges in full every time you have occasion to mention them in the record." Brother O'Neil then suggested that he designate them by letters, New York as "A," Philadelphia as "B," etc., and when he came to transcribe his records, then to fill in the names of respective lodges in full; whereupon Grand Secretary Coffin then issued an arbitrary order of his own, addressed to the Secretaries of subordinate lodges, to use letters by which to designate their lodges. This continued by usage until 1882 (some lodges meanwhile occasionally using *both* the letter as its numerical position in the alphabet and a figure as well, jointly). When Brother Arthur C. Moreland in 1882 assumed the duties of Grand Secretary he, after the institution of Indianapolis Lodge, No. 13, retired this practice of designating lodges and restored the numbers, and they have so continued ever since.

CHARITY.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity;
All must be false that thwart this one great end,
And all of God that bless mankind or mend.

—*Pope.*

Charity is the scope of all God's commands.—*Chrysostom.*

The primal duties shine aloft like stars,
The Charities that soothe and heat and bless,
Lie scattered at the feet of men like flowers.

—*Wordsworth.*

The drying up a single tear has more of honest fame than shedding seas of gore.—*Byron.*

Let be thy wail, and help thy fellow men.—*Tennyson.*

Charity is an eternal debt and without limit.—*Pasquier Quesnel*.

That comes too late that comes for the asking.—*Seneca*.

Be charitable and indulgent to everyone but yourself.—*Joubert*.

And learn the luxury of doing good.—*Goldsmith*.

We should give as we would receive, cheerfully, quickly and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

To pity distress is but human; to relieve it is godlike.—*Horace Mann*.

Charity is a virtue of the heart, and not of the hands.—*Addison*.

Prayer carries us half way to God, fasting brings us to the door of his palace, and almsgiving procures us admission.—*Koran*.

Did universal charity prevail earth would be an heaven and hell a fable.—*Colton*.

As the purse is emptied the heart is filled.—*Victor Hugo*.

Gently to hear, kindly to judge.—*Shakespeare*.

And this, among the untaught poor,
Great deeds and feeling find a home,
That cast in shadow all the golden lore
Of classic Greece and Rome.

—*James Russell Lowell*.

How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of soft humanity.
Like thee, reserve their raiment for the naked;
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix the pitying tears with those that weep.

—*Jane S. Rowe*.

“CHARITY.”—Let ours be the broad charity of love and help to all God’s creatures—the charity that will lift up the lowly and champion the cause of the downtrodden and oppressed, a charity bounded by no narrow lines of prejudice, no hereditary transmission of bigotry, from ignorance begotten of old-time feuds. Let ours be the charity that thinketh no ill, that believeth not the tale that compasses a brother’s hurt—a charity possessed of a patient endurance that is godlike—a charity that, recognizing the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God, aims to raise all mankind to higher and nobler models and loftier aspirations—a charity that throws the mantle of forgiveness and oblivion over the foibles of others—that, realizing that man is his brother’s keeper, seeks to make every act of life a benediction of joy to some voyager of Life’s ocean, which shall undulate the ever widening wavelets of influence upon the shores of eternity.

Meade D. Detweiler.

JUSTICE.

What is justice? To give every man his own.—*Aristotle.*

My secret wishes would my choice decide;
But open justice bends on neither side.

—*Dryden.*

Man is unjust, but God is just; and finally justice triumphs.—*Longfellow.*

Of all the virtues justice is the best,
Valor without it is a common pest;
Pirates and thieves, too oft with courage graced,
Show us how ill the virtue may be placed;
'Tis our complexion makes us chaste or brave:
Justice from reason and from heaven we have;
All other virtues dwell but in the blood,
That's in the soul and gives the name of good.

—*Waller.*

Justice, tho' moving with a tardy pace, has seldom failed of overtaking the wicked in their flight.—*Horace.*

Poise the cause in justice's equal scales,
Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails.

—*Shakespeare.*

Of mortal justice if thou scorn the rod,
Believe and tremble thou art judged of God.

—*Swecatnam.*

Be just and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's and truth's.

—*Shakespeare.*

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,
Till stronger virtue does the weights incline;
If over thee thy glorious foe prevails,
He now defends the cause that once was thine.

—*Pryor.*

“JUSTICE.”—The fundamental principles of security and integrity in society—that, without which all good things in thought or action, all progressive developments, all achievements of art and science, or morality, and *belles lettres*, of statesmanship and social consolidation, would disappear in the wild convulsions of an elemental chaos. Let ours, my brethren, be the justice that can say: “*Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.*” For by justice nations are preserved, and by justice kingdoms or individuals alike eventually fall beneath the iron heel of retribution. Justice never fails.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF THE

“It crushed proud Ammon, when his iron car
 Was yoked in wrath and thundered from afar.
 It slumbered, till the proud, pursuing host
 Of blood-stained Pharaoh left their trembling coast:
 When bade the deep in wild commotion flow
 And heaved an ocean on their march below.”

Longfellow relates in verse, with intense thought, scintillating through choicest gems of poetic fiction, of the tale told by the old notary at the betrothal of Gabriel and Evangeline; how in the center of an ancient city the ponderous statue of blindfolded justice stood until at length there arose a race of kings that scoffed at justice and derided the rights of the lowly. A friendless orphan girl, accused of stealing a string of costly gems from a nobleman's palace, was hurried to a swift and ignominious death at the foot of the hoary statue. As to her Father in Heaven her innocent spirit ascended, there came a scathing tempest veiled in clouds of ebon darkness, and the bolts of avenging thunder smote the statue of bronze and hurled in wrath, from its left hand, down to the pavement below, the clattering scales of the balance; and lo! in the hollow thereof the missing necklace was displayed to public gaze, interwoven with the clay-built walls of the nest of a magpie. Let ours, my brethren, be the justice that, always firm and tempered with mercy, may never need the rending bolts of heaven's justice to clarify the air and avenge the injustice of earth.

Meade D. Detweiler.

BROTHERLY LOVE.

O Brothers! let us leave the shame and sin
 Of taking vainly, in a plaintive mood,
 The holy name of GRIEF!—holy herein,
 That, by the grief of ONE, came all our good.
 —*Mrs. Browning.*

I think, am sure, a brother's love exceeds
 All the world's love in its unworldliness.
 —*Robert Browning.*

Divine is Love and scorneth worldly pelf,
 And can be bought with nothing but with self.
 —*Davison.*

'Tis love that makes one bold and resolute,
 Love that can find a way where path there's none,
 Of all the Gods the most invincible.
 —*Euripedes.*

Nature is fine in love: and where 'tis fine,
 It sends some precious instance of itself
 After the thing it loves. —*Shakespeare.*

Life without love is load: and time stands still:
 What we refuse to him, to death we give;
 And then, then only, when we love, we live.

—*Congreve*.

A brother's speech we need. Speech where an accent's change gives each
 the other's soul.

If there's delight in love, 'tis when I see
 The heart, which others bleed for, bleed for me.

—*Congreve*.

Love is indestructible,
 Its holy flame forever burneth;
 From heaven it came, to heaven returneth.

It soweth here with toil and care,
 But the harvest-time of love is there.

—*Southey*.

Men have died from time to time and worms have eaten them, but not for
 love.—*Shakespeare*.

A monstrous spectacle upon the earth, a being not knowing what Love
 is.—*Browning*.

And Abram said unto Lot, let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me
 and thee, and between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen; for we be brethren.
 —*Gen. xiii, 8*.

“Souls tempered with fire,
 Fervent, heroic, and good,
 Helpers and friends of mankind.”

—*Matthew Arnold*.

Love, tho' an egotist, can deify a vulgar fault, and drape the gross with
 grace.—*Alfred Antoine*.

How can man love but what he yearns to help?—*Robert Browning*.

“BROTHERLY LOVE.”—There is no diviner words of apostle, evan-
 gelist or seer than the simple utterance, “Let brotherly love continue.” And yet,
 simple as it is, sublimity breathes from every word and irradiates each letter. The
 schools of philosophy, from Socrates to Emerson, have never produced a more
 sententious expression to inculcate the great fundamental doctrines underlying the
 laws of life and being. With brotherly love this world would become an Eden,
 and generous garlands of perfumed flowers crown every milestone on the weary
 march of life. Without it, earth becomes a Sahara of woe, marked at every step
 amid the shifting sands with phantom forms and ghastly, grinning skeletons of
 dead hopes and blighted affections.

Meade D. Detweiler.

FIDELITY.

Fidelity's a virtue that ennobles
E'en servitude itself. —*Mason*.

Fidelity is the sister of Justice.—*Horace*.

Nothing is more noble, nothing more venerable, than fidelity. Faithfulness and truth are the most sacred excellences and endowments of the human mind.—*Cicero*.

Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer!
Tho' the herd hath fled from thee, thy home is still here;
Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'er cast,
And the heart and the hand all thine own to the last.
—*Moore*.

Faithful among the faithless.—*Milton*.

Trust reposed in noble natures obliges them the more.—*Dryden*.

Servant of God, well done, well hast thou fought
The better fights, who single hast maintained
Against revolted multitudes the cause of truth,
In word mightier than they are in arms;
And for the testimony of truth hast borne
Universal reproach, far worse to bear
Than violence; for this was all thy care
To stand approved in sight of God, though worlds
Judge the perverse. —*Milton*.

Fidelity, disinterestedness. Excuse so much.—*Browning*.

Truer, nobler, trustier heart,
More loving, or more loyal, never beat within a human breast.
—*Byron*.

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles:
His love sincere, his thoughts immaculate;
His tears pure messengers sent from his heart;
His heart as far from fraud as heaven from earth.
—*Shakespeare*.

No man can mortgage his injustice as a pawn for his fidelity.—*Burke*.

To God, thy country and thy friend be true.—*Vaughan*.

"FIDELITY."—Only he who is faithful to death shall wear the crown. It is not enough, for a time, to exercise a charity boundless as the great ocean. It is not enough, for a time, to hold the scales with a poise to equal that the different sides vary but by a hair's breadth. It is not enough, for a time, to write each foible in the sand in front of the tide rapidly advancing to its obliteration, whilst every virtue has been deeply graven on columns of adamant. It is necessary that charity and justice and brotherly love continue to their full tide of glory—that the devotion to duty end only with life. Alas! the shores of the

fathomless ocean, whose ebb and whose flow overlap time and bear on to eternity, are strewn with wrecks that started with favorable zephyrs. For a time, with compass carefully consulted, their progress was all that could be desired. But there came an hour of change, when watchfulness was replaced by indifference, when fidelity no longer steered the course and the fair vessel was entombed in the quicksands or battered upon the reefs of ragged rock. Let us, my brethren, add to our charity, justice; add to justice, brotherly love, whilst we cement the whole harmonious edifice with fidelity—that virtue effulgent, which is a guard alike to the honor and fame of both prince and peasant.

With principles capable of expansion so glorious, of an application suited to all swiftly changing conditions of life, so buoyant to those beneath the tempest of adversity, so elevating and inspired when basking 'neath the genial rays of prosperity, need we wonder that their attractive influence has been widely felt and cheerfully acknowledged? Need we wonder that already there are enrolled in the membership of Elkdom many of the most illustrious names and most brilliant geniuses of our fair land?

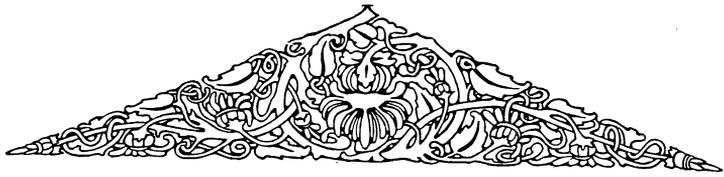
Let it, my brethren, be the aim of all to build up, not to tear down; to add to our rolls, everywhere throughout the jurisdiction, those men, leaders in thought and action, who will be an honor and stay of strength to our grand organization; men who will, in turn, receive as great a benefit as they impart. Let us be content with no position of mediocrity, but let us aspire to and attain the very summit of fame and influence. Success comes not to the laggard, but to those who deserve it, and who win it by energetic, persevering, unselfish exertion.

“God gives no value unto men
Unmatched by mede of labor;
And cost of worth has ever been
The costliest neighbor.”

Meade D. Detweiler

ORIGIN OF “HELLO, BILL!”

WILLIAM GODDARD, of Minneapolis (Minn.) Lodge, No. 44, B. P. O. Elks, is the original “Hello Bill!” of Elkdom, and this cheerful salutation which has found its way around the world, originated in Minneapolis during the Elks’ National Re-Union in that city in 1897. Brother Goddard is the junior partner of the Minneapolis firm of Barnaby & Company. He has been for a great many years the treasurer of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 44, B. P. O. Elks, and was Chairman of the Finance Committee, and a member of a great many other committees that had in charge the arrangements for the Elks’ Re-Union of that year, and he spent a great deal of his time at the Committee headquarters. When visiting Elks came to the headquarters to inquire about matters they wanted to know about, if they happened to meet anybody who was not fully posted, they were usually told to “Go over there and ask Billy Goddard,” and it was a constant strain of “Billy can tell you,” “See Billy, he knows,” etc., etc. This was repeated so incessantly that the stranger Elks when they approached Brother Goddard, greeted him with the expression, “Hello Bill! I was told to see you,” etc., and so the custom started of greeting each other “Hello Bill!” In a day or two the custom spread to the streets, with Elks from all parts of the country, and passing each other they sang out cheerfully, “Hello Bill!” and they carried the greeting back to their home lodges, and so it has spread around the ends of the earth.



THE
OFFICIAL HISTORY
OF
CHICAGO LODGE No. 4
B. P. O. E.

BY
CHARLES EDWARD ELLIS

“ — a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as the day for melting charity.”
—Shak.

CHICAGO:
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1910

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BY

CHARLES EDWARD ELLIS

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PREFACE.

In presenting the following history of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, the members should understand that the general line of work in selecting portraits and biographies in connection with the general historical data of the lodge is based upon two points in the selection. First, members who have served the lodge in the past as an officer in some capacity or administration, either elective or appointive; and second, such members of the lodge as are connected with the theatrical profession—the source of origin of both the lodge and the Order. The writer has made many requests from members for portraits, photographs or biographical data, and has received promises multiplied indefinitely to furnish same, but procrastination on their part has forced the writer to go to press without them. This will explain why some portraits and biographies are missing.

Owing to the loss of the early records and much of the later records of Chicago Lodge, by carelessness, fire and water damage, the editor has had to labor under difficulties in many places to endeavor to complete the chain of record. Any lapses or apparently disconnected parts of the history must be construed with this understanding of the facts.

EDITOR.



CHARLES E. ELLIS.

Editor.

CHAPTER I.

OFFICIAL ELKS' HISTORY OF CHICAGO LODGE No. 4.

THE "JOLLY CORKS" IN CHICAGO.

Early in the year 1872, an Irish song and dance team, John and Maggie Fielding, were working at the old Bohemian Turner Hall on the West Side of Chicago, near the corner of Bunker and Canal streets. This place was used for "variety shows," and Fielding and his wife were engaged there for a number of weeks, "putting on the shows." Fielding organized some of the performers playing at this house together with the musicians in the orchestra there, and formed a lodge of "Jolly Corks," Fielding having been one of the "Corks" in New York and Philadelphia. This lodge had a membership of twenty-two. They paid annual dues of \$4 a year, and at first had no benefits attached to the organization, but after running some little time established a system of paying weekly benefits to their members in sickness or distress. The organization lived for several years, but owing to the migratory nature of the vocation of the members it finally went to pieces. They held weekly meetings in a small lodge room above the hall, in the front part of the building, and used a crude form of initiation in their work. The titles of the officers the present survivors are unable to recall. Three of these old members are still living in Chicago: Prof. Louis Kretlow, has a dancing academy at 401 Webster avenue; John Pfeiffer, a bass viol player, at 184 Fremont street; and Christ. Neurenberger, a musician, at 518 Wells street. They had a printed Constitution and By-Laws and conducted their lodge similar to other organizations of its kind. This old Turner Hall was the only place available on the West Side of the city where a show of any kind could be given in Chicago at that time, as it was about the only place left standing after the great fire of 1871.



JOHN FIELDING.

The first recorded item of any movement towards establishing an Elks' Lodge in Chicago is found in the annual address of the E. G. R., Bro. Henry P. O'Neil, p. 139 of the G. L. Journal of the June session, 1875, of the Grand Body in New York City. It states in substance that during that term a number of letters had passed between the E. G. R. and Brother Joseph Mackin, of Philadelphia Lodge No. 2, "who is now doing a permanent business in Chicago, and possesses there, it is understood, a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who are eager to join a branch lodge of Elks, if at any time instituted there." The matter fell through despite the best efforts of both these brothers, mainly on account of the severe restrictions of the Constitution and Statutes (at that time), and more particularly the clause requiring that seven Devout Elders in good standing should make an application, and perform the necessary duties, in forming and opening a lodge under dispensation.

The Grand Lodge, realizing that their laws were so strict as to preclude any material spread of the Order, at the June session, 1875, these severe laws were materially modified and

changed with a view of encouraging the establishing of new lodges in other cities; the original requirement of seven Devout Elders in good standing in some existing lodge of the Order being the necessary number to make application for a dispensation and perform the necessary duties in forming and establishing a new lodge under dispensation was changed to three Devout Elders. This change of law removed the obstacle in the path of progress, and immediately thereafter, when the session of December, 1875, was concluded and this change was more clearly made known, San Francisco Lodge No. 3 came in, February 22, 1876. This movement caused renewed efforts to be made to start an Elks' lodge in Chicago. Hooley's Minstrels were playing in Chicago in the fall of 1876, and among the members of that organization were a number of Elks of New York Lodge, No. 1. Under the leadership of Cool White, the old minstrel, of No. 1, was made the second start for an Elks' lodge in Chicago, assisted by Joseph C. Mackin, Joseph Lang, Nick Norton, Billy Rice, Charles E. Davies, Hugh W. Eagan, Harry Wood, Add. Weaver, "Little Mac" and Fayette Welch. The first five men to take the paper around to obtain signatures for a charter list were Joseph Mackin, Joseph Lang, Billy Rice, Ed. Lake and Charlie Clayton.

While the signatures to this first list were being obtained, several informal meetings were held discussing the matter in general, and the old Coliseum Theater on Clark street (present site of the Grand Opera House), Mackin's Buffet at 129 Dearborn street, and Hooley's Theater (now the site of the Olympic Theater), at Clark and Randolph streets, were the various places of these meetings in the summer and fall of 1876. They finally succeeded in obtaining the following names to the charter list to institute an Elks' Lodge in Chicago:



JOHN B. JEFFERY APPLYING FOR DISPENSATION TO INSTITUTE NO. 4.

The list was numbered with a view of obtaining about ninety signatures, but the various signers affixed their names haphazard opposite any number and when twenty names were secured application was made by Brother John B. Jeffery to the Grand Lodge for a dispensation to institute the lodge.

HISTORY OF CHICAGO LODGE NO. 4.

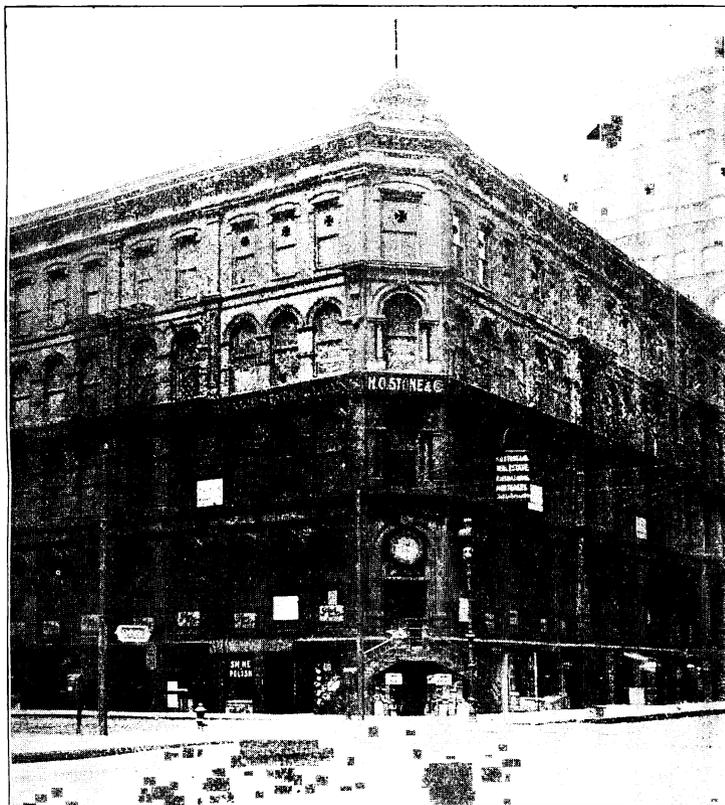
The fee for membership at the time of organization was ten dollars, or five dollars for each degree. The three Devout Elders in good standing in an existing Elks' lodge, as required by the modified laws, were Billy Rice, Joseph C. Mackin and J. C. Campbell, who constituted the quorum for instituting, etc. Upon the arrival of the dispensation, necessary papers and paraphernalia from the Grand Lodge, the time was set and notices sent out and on Sunday evening, October 15, 1876, at 8 p. m., the candidates assembled in Gauntlet Lodge, K. P., Hall,

ORIGINAL CHARTER LIST.

- No. 1, Joseph Mackin.
- No. 3, Martin I. Kaufman.
- No. 4, Richard Dudley.
- No. 20, Harry J. Armstrong.
- No. 22, John J. Sims.
- No. 50, James A. Kinsman.
- No. 52, George Scherer.
- No. 53, Tim. Fitch.
- No. 54, H. M. Markham.
- No. 59, J. G. Neumeister.
- No. 64, Charles S. Abell.
- No. 65, Samuel B. Chase.
- No. 66, Abe. Granick.
- No. 67, W. C. Ten Eyck.
- No. 82, George W. Fish.
- No. 86, Joseph A. Gulick.
- No. 87, Jacob L. Stettauer.
- No. 88, Austin H. Haskins.
- No. 89, Frank W. Irving.
- No. 90, P. J. Greenlee.

Total, twenty names.

on the top floor of the old Schlosser building, at the northwest corner of La Salle and Adams streets, Chicago, and Brother Cool White, acting Deputy E. G. R., then and there instituted Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., with the following Elks filling the chairs as Grand Lodge officers for the purpose of institution:



CRADLE OF NO. 4.

Greek Crosses Indicate Hall.

Joseph C. Mackin, Exalted Ruler and R. H. P., of No. 2.
 William H. Rice, E. Leading Kt. and First Asst. P., of No. 1.
 J. C. Campbell, E. Loyal Kt. and Second Assistant P., of No. 1.
 H. W. Eagan, Grand Lecturer and Third Assistant P., of No. 1.
 John Hart, Tiler, of No. 1.
 Fayette Welch, Inner Guard, of No. 1.
 William H. Smith, Chaplain, of No. 1.

At the election which followed the institution of the lodge on that same evening, the following officers were chosen and installed:

Joseph C. Mackin, Exalted Ruler and R. H. P.
 William H. Rice, E. Leading Kt. and 1st Asst. P.
 Fayette Welch, E. Loyal Kt. and 2d Asst. P.
 Hugh W. Eagan, Grand Lecturer and 3d Asst. P.
 Edward D. Bailey, Secretary.
 John B. Jeffery, Treasurer.
 Charles Studt, Tiler.
 Trustees—Ira Couch, Bliss Whittaker, Frank Clynes.
 Appointed—John J. Sims, Inner Guard; Francis Deakin, Chaplain; Harry Wood, Organist.

When the Lodge was instituted it was designated as No. 4, some time later, it was called "D" (that being the *fourth* letter in the alphabet), No. 4, and continued for a few years to be Chicago Lodge "D," No. 4, until in the year 1878, when the letter was dropped altogether and the number permanently retained.*

In the early days of No. 4, the members were not correctly designated by numbers as they now are. It was several years before this system was properly observed (notwithstanding it was a Grand Lodge requirement enacted in June, 1876), and there being no records of the rotation or sequence of initiations, the numbers were afterwards allotted at random to the old members. Charles Studt, a jolly, good natured German, should properly have been designated as No. 1, as he was the first candidate initiated after institution, being the janitor of the hall where the lodge was born (he was also janitor of the Coliseum theater). Nick Norton was given No. 13, when properly he should have been No. 5 or 6 and so on; so that not until No. 226 was reached on the membership roll was this system of numbering in the order of initiation correctly recorded.

On the night of institution, the business session was followed by the usual "social session" as set down in the Elk work, and on this occasion Billy Rice presided as Chairman, and Bro. Nick Norton was the Director of the entertainment features; "Nick" also acting as the "Policeman" in the enforcement of fines levied. A number of volunteers from the various theaters were present and they had all kinds of "big acts," acrobats, tumblers (ground acts), nigger singers, dancers, etc. These social sessions were held every Sunday night, generally beginning at eleven p. m., but they did not get fairly started until about twelve o'clock, when the theaters were out. Besides the social features and entertainment, refreshments were served consisting of beer, sandwiches and cigars, Ed Lake bossing the job of dispensing the amber fluid. The beer and sandwiches were free, but they sold the cigars. No one ever dreamed in those days that the Lodge or the Order would ever amount to much. Later on Joe Mackin presided as Chairman, and Ed Lake acted as "Policeman" at the "social sessions," and Tommy Turner always used to play the banjo on these occasions. The pioneers of No. 4, and the backbone of the lodge in its infancy were: Nick J. Norton, John B. Jeffery, Joseph C. Mackin and Charles E. Davies. A few weeks after the lodge was organized Mr. J. B. Omohundro, better known as "Texas Jack," presented to No. 4 the first Elk Antlers to come into the possession of the lodge, and the same are at present in use on the altar at every communication of this lodge. See plate photo-reproduction of same. "Texas Jack," "Buffalo Bill," and "Wild Bill," constituted that trio of famous western hunters and scouts, who, in the early '70s were personally presented to the eastern public by Ned Buntline in a dramatic production introducing these three frontiersmen.

The first set of officers served only three weeks, as the law necessitated at that time that the annual elections should occur on the first meeting in November, the second of that month, 1876, at which time the following officers were elected and installed:

FIRST ADMINISTRATION, 1876-1877.

Exalted Ruler and R. H. P., J. C. Mackin.

E. Leading Kt., and 1st Asst. P., Charles E. Davies.

E. Loyal Kt., and 2d Asst. P., Nicholas J. Norton.

Grand Lecturer and 3d Asst. P., Charles B. Clayton.

Secretary, Edward D. Bailey.

Treasurer, John B. Jeffery.

Tiler, Charles Studt.

Trustees—Ira Couch, Bliss Whittaker, Frank Clynes.

Appointed—Inner Guard, Ransom C. Page; Chaplain, Edward Lake; Organist, John Bichl.

The lodge had very little money these early days, but everybody was working hard to get members. Many times applicants would pay for their degrees and never come up to get them; in fact the members were hustling all the time to get candidates. They needed the money to help run the lodge and keep it going. Members in the early days were entitled to a certificate of membership, two kinds of which were furnished by the grand lodge, for sale to members of subordinate lodges; one was designed for framing; and another (same

*See General History of the Order, under subject, New Lodges designated by Letters.



JOSEPH C. MACKIN, EXALTED RULER
1876-1877



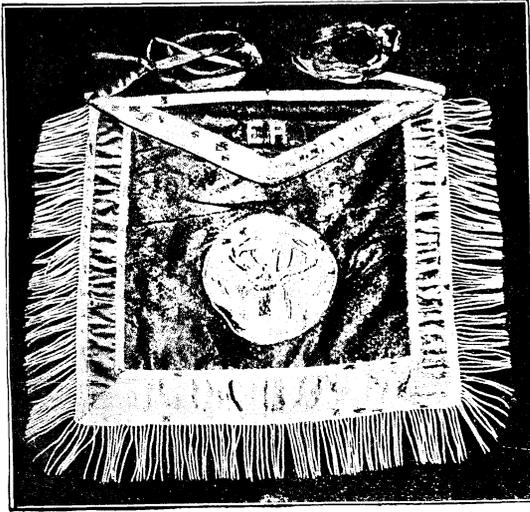
“POCKETBOOK” CERTIFICATE; EARLY FORM (Open).

Key to bottom group of early members: From left to right—1, George W. Thompson; 2, W. L. Bowron; 3, Charles F. Shattuck; 4, Charles T. White; 5, William Sheppard; 6, Gus Williams; 7, Tony Pastor; 8, George J. Green; 9, John J. Tindale; 10, G. W. H. Griffin; 11, Tom G. Riggs.

lithographed design), was folded up so as to fit snugly into a leather covered back, similar to a pocket map, and these were designated as "P. B." certificates; that is "pocket book" certificates, and any member was entitled to one who would pay the fee therefor of one dollar. On account of their size when unfolded and the peculiarity of the design, the members used to facetiously term them "marriage certificates," and frequently one member would ask another if he was an Elk, to which, upon receiving an affirmative reply, the former would demand "let's see your marriage certificate."

These certificates of membership were prototypes of the present day "Elks Card" and further identity of membership was established in those day by a test oath used in connection with a showing of receipt for dues paid.

The early regalia worn in No. 4 by the officers were collars. Later these were changed to metal jewels fastened to the lapel of the coat, each having a special design, such as the crossed pens, book, crossed keys, swords, etc.; and a little later these were supplemented by



EARLY

OFFICER'S

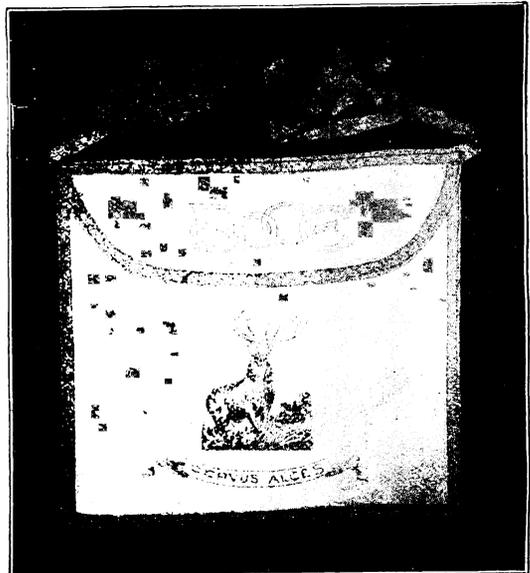
APRON.



EARLY

MEMBER'S

APRON.



the use of aprons with various designs to indicate the respective officers wearing them. The members at first had no distinguishing badge, but they, too, later wore plain aprons.

The station and altar emblems were made of papier-maché, which material was later changed to metal. The early records mention the use of "hymn books." This is an error. What is really meant by this is ode cards. Before the advent of ode cards in the opening and closing ceremonies of the lodge, the members used to sing the odes from written pieces of paper held in the hand. One of these primitive song sheets or early odes as written is shown herewith.

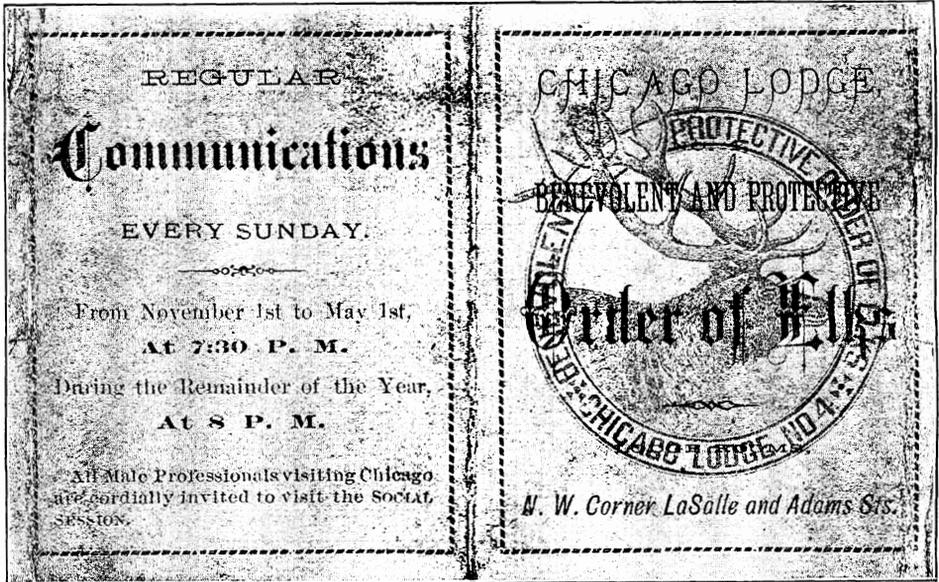
In the early days it was a continuous struggle to keep things moving. A scarcity of money was felt for a long time. The grand lodge had formulated and used, each year, a card giving the names and addresses of the current list of their officers. This example was

1.
 We are finished our Labor
 The Parting has Come
 And each of our Brothers
 Now goes to his home
 And our voices blending
 We now will Depart
 In Perfect Love giving
 Each Note from the Heart

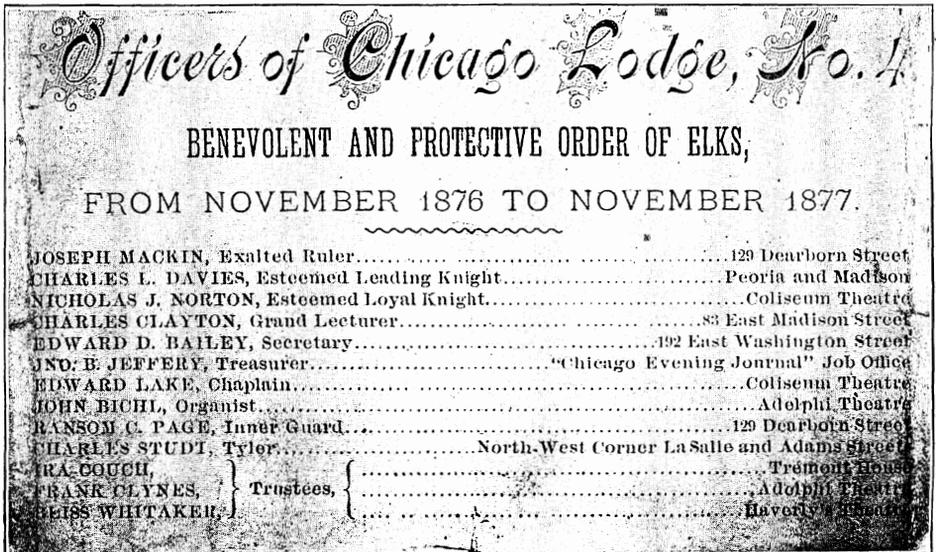
Each duty accomplished
 Each Brother Content
 Oh thus may we Ever
 Our Friendship Cement
 May Charity Justice
 and Brotherly Love
 at last lead us all
 To the grand Lodge above

followed by some of the early lodges, as is shown by the form of these cards bearing the names and addresses of the subordinate lodge officers, used by No. 4, the original being preserved all these years by Brother Nick Norton and loaned the writer for this work.

It will be noted on the obverse side of the little folder, or officer's name and address cards shown, that the regular communications of the lodge at starting were designated as held on Sunday nights, but it was soon apparent that the officers and members were unable to attend these communications until late on Sunday nights (the majority of the then membership being connected with and working in the various theaters). So they changed the business sessions



FIRST OFFICERS' CARDS OF NO. 4.



FIRST OFFICERS' CARDS OF NO. 4.

of the lodge each week to Thursday afternoons at 2 p. m. (no matinees that day), and the social session of such regular communication was held on the Sunday night following, thus complying with the law that all regular communications of the lodge should be divided into two sessions; a business session, followed by a social session, at the same communication. In Article V, Sections 3 and 4, of the By-Laws of Chicago Lodge, No. 4 (which were originally drafted by Quinlin, Hall and Acherer), the time of the regular communications of said lodge was designated to be held every Thursday afternoon at 2 p. m., throughout the year, except when otherwise provided for or permitted under the authority of the grand lodge.

With the adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws and Rules of Order of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, the fee for initiation was fixed at twenty dollars; five dollars of which amount must accompany the application, and fifteen dollars had to be paid when the candidate presented himself to take his first degree, and "when about to be raised to the second degree he must pay previous to his initiation in that degree, his indebtedness to the lodge in full." This latter clause probably referred to the accrued dues in the interval between the two degrees. The regular dues at its beginning were six dollars and fifty cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance. When a brother's indebtedness for dues "and other causes" reached the sum of ten dollars he could be stricken from the rolls. Relief for the necessaries of life only, were restricted to ten dollars per week; but the standing relief committee had discretionary power to act during a recess or between sessions of the lodge. One hundred dollars was the amount designated for defraying funeral expenses of a deceased worthy D. E. brother. First degree members were non-beneficial.

The "Order of Business" in use at that time was, viz:

1. Reading Minutes of Previous Communication.
2. Sickness and Distress. (Always in order.)
3. Balloting for Candidates.
4. Conferring Degrees.
5. Propositions for Membership.
6. Treasurer's Report.
7. Reports of Committees, by Seniority.
8. Reading Communications.
9. Bills against the Lodge.
10. Unfinished Business.
11. New Business.
12. Election of Chairman for Social Session.
13. Reading of the Minutes.

The probationary period (between conferring the first and second degrees) was waived in most cases in the early days of the lodge, or by a dispensation, at an additional cost to the candidate of \$2.50, he could receive both degrees the same evening.

The membership was divided into two classes; first degree members, who were non-beneficial; and second degree members, known as Devout Elders; the latter were briefly referred to many times by the initials D. E., the relation of which is obvious to old members.

In the days of its infancy, there being nearly always a scarcity of money in the treasury, the lodge met any calls for charity or relief, by placing a hat upon the altar and the brothers were asked to chip in whatever they felt disposed to give. John Walpole generally led off with a generous donation, and many is the time he has started donations at the hat on the altar with a \$100 bill to relieve some worthy brother in distress. This was the custom before and after the benefits were instituted.

The occasion of the public calamity of the yellow fever epidemic in the South, and public call for relief did more than anything else to bring about an unanimity of action and spur the members of the young lodge to renewed activity along the lines of making some provisions for a charity fund. This event coupled with the traditional custom of the young organization itself kindled and developed the plans and united the energies of the brothers in getting up their first benefit. A strong active committee was appointed and the work begun in earnest. "Uncle Dick" Hooley generously donated to the boys the use of his beautiful "Parlor Home for Comedy,"—Hooley's Theater, and the combined talent of the various theaters unanimously volunteered their services. Brother Jeffery of "The Journal," gratuitously provided all the

printing. The reception committee comprised Brothers Quinlin, Jeffery, Sharpe, Mackin and Hooley, and the affair was a gratifying success. John Corwin had charge of the refreshments for the actors back of the stage. The performance began sharp at 2 p. m. and lasted until nearly 6. Nicolo Norton was Director of the Amusements. The music was provided by four combined orchestras, led by Henry Doehne, Otto Vogler, John Biehl and W. W. Barber.

The entertainment began with an original poem, written especially for the occasion, and delivered by the author, William Devere; and thereby hangs a tale. Before passing to the rest of the bill, an episode will show a side light on the atmosphere of Elkdom of that period. Devere had been previously asked to write a poem and deliver it on this occasion, as he had quite a reputation as a writer of poetry for the Elks. For three or four days before the date of the benefit, Devere seemed to have dropped completely out of sight, and all search for him or his whereabouts proved fruitless. He had been advertised quite extensively as the opening number on the bill and the committee were somewhat nervous lest he might fail to appear and thereby necessitate an apology at the very outset of their program. On the day of the benefit, Thursday afternoon, October 11, 1877, the audience assembled, the stage was set, and orchestra rung in, and the committee gave up in despair of ever seeing the missing poet, when in walked the long-looked for, long-sought "Bill," faultlessly attired in full dress, with patent leathers and white gloves. He seemed to enjoy the nervousness of the committee, and in his forcible, picturesque language, said: "—, —, —, I fooled you." Nick Norton pulled the "standing line" and the curtain aside and "Bill" stepped out on the apron of the stage before the curtain and recited his afterwards famous poem, "B. P. O. E.," bowed his acknowledgments and retired, giving the M.S. to Nick Norton as he came off of the stage, and in less than an hour was happy as a Lord—on Elk's milk. After this opening number Haverly's Minstrels gave a "first part" concert; Miss Katie (Emmett) Howard sang "Dorkin's Night," the poem being set to music for the first time, and she followed this number with the song called "Good as Gold," written by Charles Vivian; Frank Cushman did his old Southern Darkey; Mr. Joseph H. Wheelock, recited Dicken's "A Child's Dream of a Star;" Welch & Rice were seen in Songs and Dances; George F. Learock recited "Henry of Navarre;" The Carrolls gave "The McFaddens;" Miss Eloise Allen sang operatic selections; a portion of the McVicker's Theater company gave "My Turn Next;" Miss Lillian Dayton in serio-comic songs; Harry and Fannie Wood in their original act, "Taming a Wife;" Keating and Sands in a musical act; Armstrong, Norton and Parker did a sketch; a duet by Miss Belle Howitt and W. H. Fitzgerald; Barry Maxwell as the old nig; and the performance concluded with the brothers singing "Auld Lang Syne." A little over a thousand dollars was realized at this benefit.

The first degree and second degree each had a separate pass word, which never changed; this was after the grand lodge had abolished the use of the "changeable word" in the first degree.

At the close of the calendar year, 1876, the data being missing, there is no way of arriving at what the membership really numbered at that time, so that until the close of the first administration no attempt will be made at summarizing.

The personnel of the young lodge was heterogenous, the theatrical profession predominating; and was made up of managers, agents, treasurers, actors, minstrels, circus people, variety people, musicians, hotel men, printers, literary men, and others. In the early days oftentimes it was hard to get a quorum to do the work, an old member vividly describes some of their trials: a certain journalist used to act as "guide" in initiation, he would conduct the candidate to the outer door, give the raps, then go inside the door and answer his own raps, and repeat this until he had complied with the requirements, and then entering the room would act as guide to the various stations, and oftentimes leaving the candidate he would step up to that station and deliver the charge, then step down and continue to act as guide until another station was reached, where he again left the candidate and ascended that station, gave that charge, and so on, until with the assistance of a few others they got through the work. Such were the discouragements under which the faithful labored to hold the organization together and inject new blood and secure new members sufficient to enable the lodge to be self-sustaining. This state of affairs existed as the baby lodge completed its first year at the first regular communication, November 1, 1877, on which date the annual election was held and the following officers were chosen and installed:

John A. Corwin, Grand Lecturer, and 3d Asst. P.

William E. Allen, Secretary.

John B. Jeffery, Treasurer.

Charles Studt, Tiler.

Trustees—Ira Couch, Bliss Whittaker, Frank Clynes.

Appointed—John J. Simms, Inner Guard; Francis Deakin, Chaplain; Harry Wood, Organist.

As a result of constant effort on the part of the early workers to get in candidates, some strong men were brought in and with this administration the influence of this new element began to manifest itself in the activities displayed by the young members of the lodge. Mackin brought in John A. Corwin, and Corwin, in turn, brought in Simon Quinlin, and later Nat C. Goodwin. Both these men, Corwin and Quinlin, proved to be towers of strength to the struggling lodge. They added their energies to that of the old workers Norton, Davies, Jeffery and Mackin, with later additions, whose united efforts helped the now reviving lodge. Unfortunately, about this time there began to creep out little jealousies and friction between certain elements. In one sense of the word, these tendencies to form into factions were of slight benefit as they stimulated each particular group to active work to increase their strength in numbers, and this called for renewed efforts to obtain new members. The initiation fee was increased this year to twenty-five dollars—fifteen dollars for the first degree, and ten dollars for the second degree. During the previous administration a committee had been appointed by the Exalted Ruler to devise ways and means to get an "Elk's Rest" for No. 4. This committee, however, lay dormant for some time, and it was after Brother Simon Quinlin was elected to the Chair that he appointed a new committee on this same work, consisting of Brothers George Scherer, Charles Stiles, George A. Treyser, Bliss Whittaker, Benjamin R. Hall, Simon Quinlin, Lee H. Wilson, Lewis L. Sharpe, Clark B. Hamlin and Dexter B. Hodges, who selected the Lot in Mt. Greenwood cemetery. After this, the matter hung fire for several years, owing to a lack of funds.

About this time Exalted Ruler, Quinlin, appointed a committee or delegation consisting of Brothers George A. Treyser, D. B. Hodges, Simon Quinlin and F. W. Irving, to go to Philadelphia when No. 2 dedicated their burial lot at Mt. Moriah cemetery in that city on Sunday, June 8, 1878. This delegation paid their own expenses on this trip. While there Dr. Quinlin saw the beautiful bronze Elk used for the monument of their burial lot, and learning there was a companion bronze Elk statue of the same pattern, two that had been made in and brought over from Belgium to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, that was for sale, Dr. Quinlin then and there bought the second bronze Elk statue, paying for it with his personal check. A Brother Brady of No. 5, then agent for the P. Ft. W. & C. R.R., shipped the Elk statue from Philadelphia to Chicago "dead-head," and on its arrival in Chicago the statue was placed in the lodge rooms where it remained for several years or until the Elk's Rest at Mt. Greenwood was an assured fact, when the statue was then placed on the top of the monument where it stands to the present day.

There was no benefit given this year (1878). At the December, 1877, session of the Grand Lodge our Brother, Charles E. Davies was elected Est. Loyal Grand Knight. There is no record of who was the grand lodge representative from No. 4 this year. On March 10, 1877, No. 4 bought her jewels from the Grand Lodge, paying eighty-two dollars therefor. Brother Joseph C. Mackin, of No. 4, was the D. D. E. G. R. for the state of Illinois this year (1878), and on May 28, 1878, Brother Mackin assisted by Brother John A. Corwin (who went several days in advance to make preliminary arrangements therefor), Simon Quinlin, C. E. Davies, John B. Jeffery, Bliss Whittaker, William E. Allen, William H. Leonard and John R. Allen, all of No. 4, went to St. Louis, and on that date instituted St. Louis Lodge, No. 9, B. P. O. E. When Brother Corwin got to St. Louis he met "Little Mac.," who also assisted at the institution of No. 9. They initiated Brothers Parle, John W. Norton, and Pat Short and others. They had no "classes" in those days, each one was put through separately. Corwin acted as both Tiler and Inner Guard, as well as "Guide" all through the initiations. When they got the candidates all initiated at this time, Mackin and Corwin "broke in" the Lodge. On March 16, 1878, occurred the first death in No. 4, it was Brother John M. Paynter, an advertising agent, and his remains were taken by Brother John A. Corwin to Philadelphia for burial. The second death in No. 4 occurred this same year, when we lost Brother John J. Biehl, who had



DR. SIMON QUINLIN, EXALTED RULER
1877-1881

been the leader of the orchestra at the old Adelphi Theater, and also leader of the "Gem City Band," at Quiney, Ill. He died of sunstroke in the latter city on July 16, 1878, and was buried in St. Boniface's Cemetery, Chicago, in the Diversey lot, his wife being a daughter of Mr. Michael Diversey, after whom was named Diversey boulevard. On June 20, 1878, we were honored with a visit from E. G. R., Brother Frank Girard. This year (1878) Brother Joseph C. Mackin attended the Grand Lodge as the duly authorized representative of St. Louis Lodge, No. 9. Our lodge this year bought fifty Aprons from the Grand Lodge at a cost of \$20. At the December, 1878, session of the Grand Lodge, our Brother Charles E. Davies, was elected Est. Leading Grand Knight. We now come to the first figures in existence pertaining to No. 4, that give us any idea of how the lodge stood in regard to membership, finances, etc. The Grand Lodge report for No. 4, for the term ending November 3, 1878, shows the following: Devout Elders, 70; First Degree members, 12; total membership of No. 4, for fiscal year ending 1878-82. Amount of relief given, \$75; value of lodge property, \$337.07. At the December session, 1878, of the Grand Lodge, No. 4 was reorganized by two appointments: Brother Joseph C. Mackin, D. D. E. G. R., for the State of Illinois; and Brother John B. Jeffery, as a member of the standing committee on printing and supplies for the Grand Lodge. A change was made this year in the name of the fourth officer in subordinate lodges, being changed from Grand Lecturer to Esteemed Lecturing Knight. The same change was also made in the corresponding chair and officer's title in the Grand Lodge at this time to Esteemed Lecturing Grand Knight. The second year of No. 4, closed on November 7, 1878, at which time the annual election was held and the following officers were elected and installed:

THIRD ADMINISTRATION, 1878-1879.

Simon Quinlin, Exalted Ruler and R. H. P. (re-elected).

William D. Eaton, E. Leading Kt. and 1st Asst. P.

Charles S. Abell, E. Loyal Knight and 2d Asst. P.

J. A. Kinsman, Grand Lecturer* and 3d Asst. P.

William E. Allen, Secretary.

John B. Jeffery, Treasurer.

Charles Studt, Tiler.

Trustees—Clark B. Hamlin, Edward Lake, George Scherer.

Appointed—Henry Doehne, Inner Guard; T. L. Fitch, Chaplain.

This proved quite an eventful year in No. 4, as there transpired several matters connected with the lodge and its history, some pleasant and some unpleasant to narrate. Among the first happenings came an unpleasant discovery of a shortage of lodge funds by one of the officers, and opinions seemed to differ as to merits of the case and gravity of the offense. Brother William E. Allen, who was initiated into the lodge October 4, 1877, was a high class Englishman, of excellent family and a man of striking ability, and always presented such a well-groomed appearance and gentlemanly bearing, that he was nick-named by the members "Sir Hugh." He proved such an enthusiastic member that shortly after he was initiated at the regular annual election which followed only a few weeks later, he was elected Secretary of the Lodge, succeeding Brother Edward D. Bailey in that office. The Secretary was not burdened with many books or papers in those days, and whatever were used Allen carried back and forth under his arm to and from each meeting, there being no safe or place provided for the keeping of such records. The early records of No. 4, as kept by William E. Allen, and such as he received from his predecessor in office, contained various entries of money paid to the Secretary by the members for dues, etc. It appears from what can be gleaned from the recollections of the oldest living members (all documentary evidence long since destroyed), that Allen got the funds of the lodge mixed up with his own money, and he spent it without keeping any record for what it was disbursed, other than personal use; and while the By-Laws provided for a bond to be furnished by the Secretary in the sum of five hundred dollars before assuming the duties of that office, it has never been explained why this surety, if it existed, was not called upon to make good the shortage and loss. By this source the lodge was the loser to the extent of several hundreds of dollars, as well as the loss of all the lodge books and papers of

*This title changed, December 8, 1878, to Est. Lecturing Knight.

the lodge records dating back to the time of its institution. The Secretary received no pay for his services, and technically and legally this may have been the loop hole whereby the lodge was unable, if so inclined, to recover. For this reason, no compensation, some members while not altogether approving the method, seemed to think the action in a measure justifiable and were disposed to be somewhat charitable in their opinions. Charges were preferred against William E. Allen, and he was suspended for a period of one year on February 13, 1879, for misuse of lodge funds. He never came back after the expiration of the year. Frank E. Kilbourne was elected Secretary to fill the unexpired term.

The next event in this year was the Second Annual Benefit of No. 4, held at McVicker's Theater, on Thursday afternoon March 13, 1879, at 2 p. m. There was a fine attendance and an excellent bill was presented. Owing to the illness of Miss Alice Proctor, the first piece announced on the program by the Lotta company could not be given. Instead, the first act of "Horrors," by the Rice Surprise Party was presented, followed by Alfred Liston, the Iferd Sisters, J. J. Sullivan (of the Lotta company), "Little Mac," The St. Felix Sisters, Mr. Fred Dickinson, the Peasleys, Miss Erba Robeson, Bryant and Hoey and Miss Ella Mayo, by kind permission of their various managers, in their varied specialties; concluding with Balabrega, the Swedish Illusionist, and Miss May Leyton in a mind-reading act. A handsome sum was probably realized from this benefit, but no records exist to show just what it was. On May 31, 1879, we sustained another loss in the death of Brother Anthony Trainer ("Tommy Turner"), who died in Leadville, Colo., and by No. 4 his remains were brought to Chicago and interred in Elk's Rest, Mt. Greenwood. Just about this time Brother Nick Norton was about to have his personal Benefit at the Academy of Music, and as the Turner family were left without funds, Brother Norton changed the printing to read "Benefit for the family of Tommy Turner," and he gave them the entire proceeds. The Chicago Daily News under date of June 28, 1879, page two, says: "The noble generosity of Nick Norton, stage manager of the Academy, who, as an Elk, handed over his benefit in toto, amounting to over \$800 to the family of poor Tommy Turner, deserves special mention. It was one of those deeds of charity which makes us proud of belonging to the human family. May Nick never miss it, will be the hearty wish of every one who knows him."

On June 8, 1879, Exalted Grand Ruler, Brother George R. Maguire died and Brother Charles E. Davies, as the Esteemed Leading Grand Knight of the Grand Lodge became the Exalted Grand Ruler for the unexpired term of Brother Maguire.

Shortly after assuming that office, Brother E. G. R., Davies, appointed Brother Nick Norton, District Deputy E. G. R., for the State of Illinois, under date of appointment dated June 19, 1879. It is assumed from a lack of records, that Brother Norton resigned, owing to the demands of his business (theatrical), before his term expired, as in the Grand Lodge reports, Brother J. B. Jeffery makes his report as the D. D. E. G. R., for Illinois at the close of that year.

At the close of this fiscal year, No. 4 had a total membership of 88, an increase of six members over the previous year; such increase being confined, however, to First Degree members; the number of D. E.'s remained stationary, no records given to show amount of relief expended. Value of lodge property this year was \$1,614.23.

The last meeting in Gauntlet K. P. Lodge Hall, La Salle and Adams streets, where No. 4 was born, was held on October 9, 1879, at which time a lease was ordered signed by the lodge through the Trustees, with Quinlin and Hooley for lodge rooms over Hooley's theater, beginning Thursday, October 16, 1879, until the end of that calendar year at a rental of \$25 per month, and a two-year lease to run from January 1, 1880 to January 1, 1882, at an annual rental the first year of 1880 of \$240; the second year, 1881, of \$300.

This closed the third year of the lodge, and at the regular annual election held, Thursday, November 6, 1879, the following officers were elected and installed:

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION, 1879-1880.

Simon Quinlin, Exalted Ruler and R. H. P. (re-elected).
 Clark B. Hamlin, E. Leading Kt. and 1st Asst. P.
 George Scherer, E. Loyal Kt. and 2d Asst. P.
 John Hooley, Jr., E. Lecturing Kt. and 3d Asst. P.
 Edwin D. White, Secretary.

George A. Treyser, Treasurer.

Charles Studt, Tiler.

Trustees—John B. Jeffery, Nick Norton, J. A. Kinsman.

Appointed—Henry Doehne, Inner Guard; Francis Deakin, Chaplain; Lewis L. Sharpe, Organist.

This year we made a decided step forward in point of gain in members and in now getting for the first time quarters of our own, as on May 1, 1880, we moved from Gauntlet Hall at La Salle and Adams streets, to a new quarters on the second floor over Hooley's Theater, on Randolph near La Salle street, which were fitted up nicely at an expense of \$1,614.23. This improvement and material gain was due largely to the indefatigable efforts of the workers of No. 4 under the leadership of Dr. Simon Quinlin.

No. 4 this year presented to the Grand Lodge a petition to have the Act of incorporation of the Grand Lodge so changed as to permit the Grand Lodge to hold its sessions at places other than New York City (migratory), was denied. A slight change was made in the Ritual, and a new title was added to the list of subordinate lodge officers, by dividing the title of the fourth officer of the lodge, Est. Lecturing Kt. and 3d Asst. Primo., the latter half of such title being dropped and there was substituted in lieu thereof, the word Esquire, this was done December 12, 1880. The law was also changed so that the reference to an application for membership in a subordinate lodge need not of necessity be members of the Order. Among the Grand Lodge officers elected this year was Dr. Simon Quinlin, of No. 4, as Est. Leading Grand Knight. Brother William D. Eaton was appointed D. D. E. G. R., for Illinois, and on the standing committees of the grand body, No. 4 was recognized by the appointment on Committee on Printing and Supplies of our Brother George A. Treyser.

Early in this year, 1880, at Hooley's Theater, on Sunday evening, January 11, 1880, was held the First Public Social Session of No. 4, with Brother Simon Quinlin, Exalted Ruler, as Chairman; Brother Henry Doehne, Musical Director. With Brother Quinlin, were Brothers John Hooley, Jr., George Scherer and George A. Treyser, as Committee on Arrangements. The Reception Committee consisted of Brothers Henry Doehne, Col. H. W. Farrar, Luther Laflin Mills, C. B. Hamlin, T. L. Fitch, Lewis A. Sharpe, John B. Jeffery, Bliss Whitaker, W. C. Mitchell, George W. Fish, H. A. Fistler, J. K. Fisher, Simon Quinlin, Joseph Walker Nick Norton and John Walpole.

This affair was a creditable success and added much to the popularity of No. 4, by the attendance and general excellence of the program.

On Thursday afternoon, April 1, 1880, at Haverly's Theater, was held the Third Annual Benefit of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, in charge of a Committee on Arrangements consisting of Dr. Simon Quinlin, Chairman, and Brothers George A. Treyser, George Scherer, Harry J. Armstrong and John Walpole. An excellent bill was presented as is shown by the accompanying plate photo-reproduction.

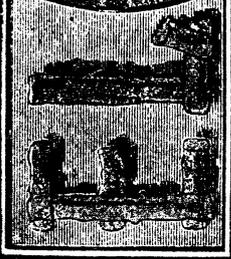
As there are no records in existence as to what the receipts were from this benefit the amount can only be conjectured. An item in the report of the District Deputy, Brother John B. Jeffery, for this year on No. 4, shows Gustav Frohman received a dispensation to elect and confer both degrees at communication of D. E. by an additional payment of five dollars therefor. Also shows that Rudolph Wilhelm paid two and one-half dollars for a Third Class dispensation to have him elected to, and the degree conferred upon him of D. E., before the expiration of the probationary period. The increase in membership in No. 4 this year was twenty-one; divided into ninety-four D. E.'s, and fifteen First Degree members, a total membership of No. 4, for the close of the fiscal year of 1880, of 109 members or a gain of twenty-one over the previous year. At the preceding annual report, No. 4 had on hand \$208.55; amount of receipts during this year, since last report, \$1,556.63; less expenditures since last report left a cash balance this year of \$245.21; or a total of cash on hand and property assets for this year of \$1,859.44. No. 4 had a set of officers this year who held the record of having memorized the entire Ritualistic work. With this creditable showing for the lodge affairs, we closed the fiscal year and held the annual election of officers on Thursday, November 3, 1880. The following were elected and installed:



THIRD ANNUAL BENEFIT

CHICAGO LODGE, No. 4,

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER



TO BE HELD AT

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

(By kind permission of J. H. HAVERLY, Esq.,)

Thursday Afternoon, April 1st,

1880



TRUSTEES

THE TRUSTEES

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEYS
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

GRAND DEBTOR - HENRY DOEHME AND ORPHANS

Henry Doehme

Henry Doehme

Henry Doehme

Henry Doehme

THIRD AGE OF FOUR SCHEMES

FRAGILEMANS OF KALAMAZOO

THE TWO ORPHANS

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION, 1880-1881.

Simon Quinlin, Exalted Ruler and R. H. P. (re-elected).

George Scherer, E. Leading Kt. and 1st Asst. P.

George I. Yeager, E. Loyal Kt. and 2d Asst. P.

John G. Neumeister, E. Lecturing Knight.

Lee H. Wilson, Secretary.

George A. Treyser, Treasurer.

Charles Studt, Tiler.

Trustees—Joseph H. Suits, John Walpole, John B. Jeffery.

Appointed—H. A. Fistler, Inner Guard; T. L. Fitch, Chaplain; Rudolph Wilhelm, Organist.

The first important event this year in the history of No. 4, was the institution by our Lodge of Indianapolis Lodge, No. 13, which lodge was organized and instituted with eighty members under the supervision of our Brother, Lee H. Wilson, then Secretary of No. 4, on March 20, 1881; Brother George A. Treyser acting as District Deputy at such institution. This was the first pilgrimage of the group of members of No. 4, which began instituting lodges in the Middle West, and they were designated as the "Traveling Herd" of Elks. Their work and labors in instituting other lodges will be chronicled in the course of the history. On February 26, 1881, Brother George I. Yeager, Esteemed Loyal Knight of No. 4, passed away and was buried in the Elk's Rest at Mt. Greenwood. Again having no records to draw from his successor who filled his unexpired term cannot be stated. The Fourth Annual Charity Benefit of No. 4 was held this year simultaneously at two theaters, The Grand Opera House, and Hooley's Theater, on the same date, Thursday Afternoon, March 31, 1881. A special bill being provided at each theater as shown in detail on the accompanying plate of photoreproduction of programmes.

Brothers Dalziell, Clark B. Hamlin and James Barnes having charge of the bill at the Grand Opera House; and Brothers George A. Treyser, J. H. Suits, Nick Norton, J. H. Brown and Otto Vogler having charge of the benefit at Hooley's Theater. The amount realized from these two benefits is unknown (no records). In the Grand Lodge Officers for this year, near the close of the year, in the interval between the regular annual election of No. 4, in 1881, Brother Simon Quinlin was appointed D. D. E. G. R. for Illinois, vice, William D. Eaton, resigned on account of having been elected E. R. of No. 4 in that year. Our Brother Joseph C. Mackin was appointed on Committee on Charters in G. L. this year (for 1881-2), and Brother Simon Quinlin was again appointed at the December, 1881, session of the grand body as D. D. E. G. R. for Illinois, as well as on the Board of Grand Trustees. The Representatives to the G. L. this year from No. 4 were Brothers Mortimer McRoberts and J. C. Mackin. It was at this same session of the grand body that the first six officers in each subordinate lodge, viz: E. R., E. Leading Kt., E. Loyal Kt., E. Lect'g Kt., Secretary and Treasurer were declared permanent members of the Grand Lodge.

Just after the close of this Lodge year, we lost another old charter list member, Brother John J. Sims, who died in San Antonio, Texas, on November 27, 1881, and was buried in that city.

At the close of this year No. 4 had eleven First Degree members, 107 D. E.'s, a total membership of 118. Cash on hand close of year, \$320.45; value of lodge property, \$1,194.55; amount expended for charity, \$75.

For biography of Simon Quinlin see General History of the Order, ante, close of 1891.

At the close of this fiscal year, on Thursday, November 3, 1881, the regular annual election was held and the following officers were duly elected and installed:

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION, 1881-1882.

William D. Eaton, Exalted Ruler and R. H. P.

John Walpole, E. Leading Kt. and 1st Asst. P.

Benjamin R. Hall, E. Loyal Kt. and 2d Asst. P.

Edwin D. White, E. Lecturing Kt.

Lee H. Wilson, Secretary.

Mortimer McRoberts, Treasurer.

H. A. Fistler, Tiler.



WILLIAM D. EATON, EXALTED RULER
1881-1882.

Trustees—Simon Quinlin, Joseph H. Suits, Charles B. Clayton.

Appointed—John D. Gavin, Inner Guard; John B. Jeffery, Chaplain.

On January 9, 1882, a Brother, Samuel T. W. Piercy, actor, formerly a member of No. 4, but stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues, died of small-pox in the pest house,

The Elk's Benefit Programme

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday Afternoon, March 31st

FOURTH ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE

B. P. O. ELKS

The performance will commence with the eminent comedian,

JOHN DILLON,

In the sentimental farce,

TO OBLIGE BENSON.

SOUTHDOWN JOHN DILLON
MELROSE J. A. DEVELIN
BROWN J. B. AGYER
MRS. BENSON FAANY BILLYE
MRS. SOUTHDOWN MINNIE KIRKINGTON

To be followed by

MRS. FRANK TANNEHILL,

In her superb recitation,

MAUD MULLER.

To be followed by the eminent tragedian,

FREDERICK PAULDING.

In the Closest Scene from Hamlet.

HAMLET Mr. FREDERICK PAULDING
QUEEN Mrs. J. J. PHIBBS
POLONIUS MRS. FOS BAINFORD

Stage Manager for Mr. Paulding, Mr. Raymond Haines.

To be followed by the

HYDE & BEHMAN COMEDY CO.

The kind permission of Messrs. Hyde and Behman in the support in the screaming comedy,

MULDOON'S PIONIC.

MRS. MULDOON HUGH LAY
DENNIS MULDOON BILLY BATES
MRS. MULDOON JESSIE SWEETEN
GODFREY BEECHER MAJIE WATSON
ECCO BROWN JAMES BROWN
CHAS. LOVELACE OTO MURPHY
TIP O'BRIEN LEO BRASLEE
EULA MITCHELL LITTLE BROS. BUD
JESSIE MELROSE AMICE BUTCHING
BATHY O'BRIEN FRED BRYANT
CHARLES HEYER M. HOEY
TODD VANCE JOHN PEASLEY
JOHN SHELLY L. C. LINNARD
POLLOMBAN A. JOHNSON
JERRY

MAURICE AND GREEN

The Kevians from Clare, in Irish character changes.

FRANK B. CARR and the LOVE SISTERS,

ETC. and ELITE, in their specialties.

To conclude with Post. V. Ferguson, in his infatigable sketch,

THE MAD BUTCHER.

The School Orchestra, under the leadership of PROF. NICHOLSKY, will introduce the following selections during the entertainment:

- 1. THE GREAT OVERBURY
- 2. IN EXAMINE HIS SUFFERING
- 3. WALTZ ON THE BEAUTIFUL LEONE
- 4. WALTZ FOR THE OLD HERRMAN
- 5. POLKA FOR THE KING OF THE HILL
- 6. THE GREAT OVERBURY
- 7. THE GREAT OVERBURY
- 8. THE GREAT OVERBURY
- 9. THE GREAT OVERBURY
- 10. THE GREAT OVERBURY

Special Manager of Entertainment, Mrs. B. J. Haines
Special Manager for the Grand Opera House, Mrs. C. Carr, & Family
Stage Manager, M. J. Haines

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Thursday Afternoon, March 31st

FOURTH ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE

B. P. O. ELKS

OVERBURY

MR. W. R. BANNER,

Mrs. B. B. BANNER

MRS. FLORENCE WELLS

In the sentimental farce, entitled "TO OBLIGE BENSON"

WALTER PHENIX,

In his original sketch, entitled "THE LITTLE SERVANT"

ANDY AND ANNETTE HUGHES

In their original sketch, entitled "THE LITTLE SERVANT"

THE MARVELS OF PERU

In their original sketch, entitled "THE LITTLE SERVANT"

RICHARDSON & YOUNG,

In their original sketch, entitled "THE LITTLE SERVANT"

THE FOUR ECENTRICS,

In their original sketch, entitled "THE LITTLE SERVANT"

THE GREAT CLIPPER QUARTETT

In their original sketch, entitled "THE LITTLE SERVANT"

THE ORIGINAL SHAMROCK FOUR,

In their original sketch, entitled "THE LITTLE SERVANT"

LOST IN LONDON.

In their original sketch, entitled "THE LITTLE SERVANT"

JOE ARMOYD, his Great Impersonation

JOHN DILLON

BENJAMIN BEINER

WALTER PHENIX

ANDY AND ANNETTE HUGHES

MRS. FLORENCE WELLS

WALTER PHENIX

ANDY AND ANNETTE HUGHES

MRS. FLORENCE WELLS

WALTER PHENIX

ANDY AND ANNETTE HUGHES

MRS. FLORENCE WELLS

WALTER PHENIX

ANDY AND ANNETTE HUGHES

FOURTH ANNUAL CHARITY BENEFIT OF NO. 4, MARCH 31, 1881.

Boston, Mass., and was interred, temporarily in that city, but later was taken to San Francisco.

A serious matter of importance transpired in the lodge this year in March, when an unpleasant episode arose, the culmination of the friction and fractional differences that had

turing Knight. The unveiling of the monument was by D. D. E. G. R., Brother Simon Quinlan.

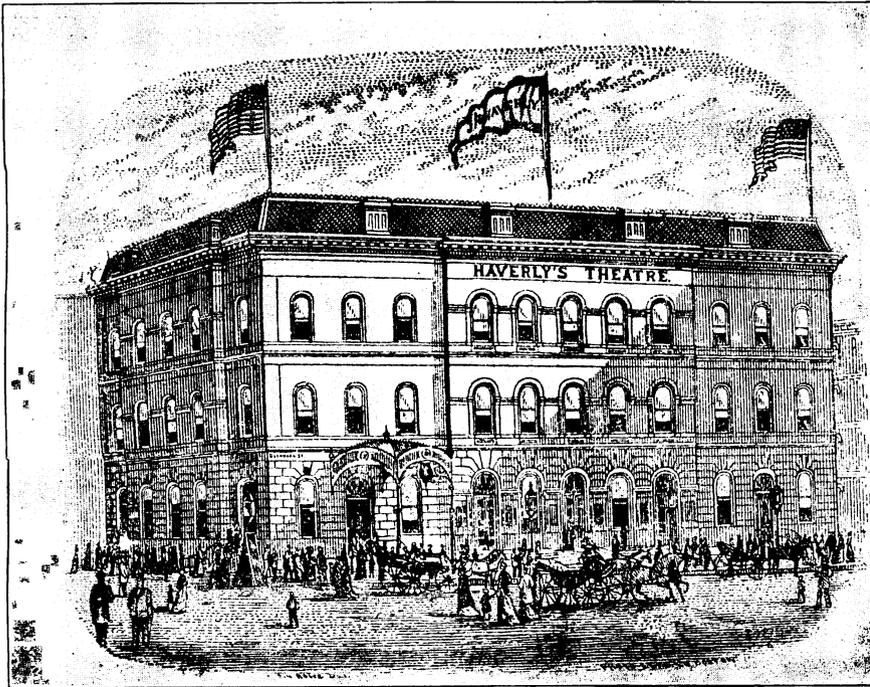
Detailed description of the ceremonies is shown on plate photo-reproduction of program.

This occasion was largely attended, and the crowds were handled by special trains, the large numbers yielding considerable revenue to the lodge by the sale of tickets to the public.

On the evening of Sunday, August 13, 1882, was held the First Annual Banquet of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, at the Palmer House. Arrangement Committee: Will D. Eaton, John Walpole, B. R. Hall, E. D. White, Lee H. Wilson, Mortimer McRoberts, Simon Quinlan, H. E. Laing, C. W. Adams, George Neumister, E. B. Kellogg, D. B. Hodges, Henry Doehne. Banquet Committee: Joseph Mackin, C. B. Clayton and Frank W. Wentworth.

At the close of this year, No. 4 had eleven First Degree members, and 114 Devout Elders, a total membership of 125. Cash on hand at close of year, \$500; value of lodge property, \$3,000; amount expended for charity, \$41.75.

No. 4 was represented in the Grand Lodge appointments this year by Brother Mortimer McRoberts as Grand Chaplain, and Brother B. R. Hall as D. D. E. G. R. for Illinois.



HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Chicago.

WILLIAM DUNSEITH EATON was born in Rochester, N. Y., October 23, 1852, and learned the printing trade there. Was editor of the "Des Moines Statesman" in 1870. In 1871 the city editor of the "Council Bluffs Nonpareil." In 1872-3, manager of the "Omaha Herald." In 1874 was managing editor of the "Chicago Inter Ocean." In 1875 to 1881 the Sunday editor and dramatic critic on the "Chicago Times." In 1876 with J. H. McVicker and William E. Chapman founded the Owl Club of Chicago. In 1877, he wrote "All the Rage," a play which was originally produced at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, and was played thereafter on the road until 1883. In 1879, with seven other kindred spirits he organized the present Press Club of Chicago. In 1881, he founded and edited "The Chicago Herald." In 1882 he lost the "Herald," and went to Washington, D. C., where he was the active editor of the "Washington Republican" (now known as the "Washington Post"), until 1882-3. In 1884 he founded the town of Dunseith, N. Dakota. In 1885 he founded and

floated in New York and introduced the now famous Mergenthaler linotype machine, coining the word "linotype" to designate this machine. In 1886, in New York, he took up and financed Nicola Tesla, an electrician, and through Tesla's discovery and development completed the "alternating current" of electricity. In 1887 he formed the Fahnjelm Gaslight Company and took out the charter for the Mutual Gas Company, Hyde Park, Chicago. From 1888 to 1892 he lived in London, England, became a director in the American Trust and Agency Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the London Traders' Trust. In 1892 he founded the American Zinc Company and went "broke" over it in the panic of 1893. In 1897 he exploited the Grand Canyon country and railroad. In 1896 he wrote the drama of "Iskander," produced by Frederick Warde during the season of 1897-8. From 1899 to 1903 he was in the mining business in Arizona. In 1904 he wrote the drama of "A Soldier

→ORDER OF EXERCISES.←

MARCH—Funebre, *Chopin.*

NEVIN'S ORCHESTRA.
DEDICATORY CEREMONIES.

—BY—

Bro. SIMON QUINLIN, D. D. E. G. R.
Bro. B. R. HALL, Acting E. R.
Bro. J. WALPOLE, E. L. K.
Bro. E. D. WHITE, E. L. K.
Bro. CLARK B. HAMLIN, Acting E. L. K.

DURING WHICH

PRAYER by the Rev. HENRY G. PERRY, M. A.

DUET—"When thro' Life's Wilderness," *Sacred.*

Miss JENNIE E. PIERCE. Miss BERTIE BUTLER.

Accompanied by NEVIN'S ORCHESTRA.

CONCLUSION OF DEDICATORY CEREMONIES WITH

INVOCATION— Rev. HENRY G. PERRY, M. A.

→CLOSING ODE.←

Great Ruler of the Universe,
All-seeing and benign,
Look down upon and bless our work,
And be all glory Thine.

O! bless this spot of hallowed earth,
Preserve it as Thy shrine,
Our tribute to departed worth,
For "Auld Lang Syne."

→UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT.←

By D. D. E. G. R. Bro. SIMON QUINLIN.

"Why do I Weep for Thee?" *Sacred.*

NEVIN'S ORCHESTRA.

QUARTETTE—"Blest are the Departed," *Sacred.*

Miss ST. QUENTIN. Miss LEIGHTON.
Mr. ALFRED WILKIE. Mr. HENRY G. PEARES.
And Chorus from HESS OPERA COMPANY.

ADDRESS— D. D. E. G. R. Bro. SIMON QUINLIN.

TENOR SOLO—"Lord your safely Loving Kindness," *Rossini.*

Mr. ALFRED WILKIE, of HESS OPERA COMPANY.
Accompanied by NEVIN'S ORCHESTRA.

SELECTION—From I Puritani, *Belini.*

NEVIN'S ORCHESTRA.

ORATION— Hon. LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS.

ANGELUS CHORUS—From Mantana, *Wallace.*

"Angels that Around us hover."
HESS OPERA COMPANY, accompanied by NEVIN'S ORCHESTRA.

REMARKS— Rev. Henry G. Perry, M. A.

SOLO—"Now the day of Rest declineth," *Sacred.*

Mr. ALFRED WILKIE, and Chorus of HESS OPERA COMPANY.
Accompanied by Nevin's Orchestra.

BENEDICTION— Rev. Henry G. Perry, M. A.

The Members of the HESS OPERA COMPANY participate by
kind permission of Mr. HESS.

DEDICATION ELKS' REST, MT. GREENWOOD, OF NO. 4.

of Navarre." In this same year, 1904, he became secretary and director of the Fowler Type Machine Company, Chicago, and is still in that position.

Brother Eaton was initiated in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and advanced on October 17, 1878, and was elected Exalted Ruler in 1881.

At the close of the lodge year, on November 2d, 1882, the following officers were elected and installed:

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION, 1882-1883.

Mortimer McRoberts, Exalted Ruler and R. H. P.
Lee H. Wilson, E. Leading Kt. and First Asst. P.
Donaldson Dalziell, E. Loyal Kt. and Second Asst. P.
Edgar B. Kellogg, E. Lecturing Kt.



MORTIMER McROBERTS, EXALTED RULER
1882-1883

Benjamin R. Hall, Secretary.

George A. Treyser, Treasurer.

Charles Studt, Tiler.

Howard E. Laing and Charles J. Stromberg, Trustees.

Appointed: R. W. Smith, Esquire;* Herman Meyer, Inner Guard; John W. White, Chaplain.

*The office of "Esquire" was created this year.

For a portion of this year, one single record book being still in existence, a more connected history of the lodge for such period as records exist can be given. On March 1, 1883, Brother Joseph C. Maekin was stricken from the rolls on account of owing an unpaid claim to the lodge of \$167 for benefit tickets.

On February 20, 1883, Brother B. R. Hall, D. D. E. G. R., accompanied by his staff from members of No. 4, went to Peoria, Ill., and instituted Lodge No. 20, B. P. O. Elks, in that city on this date. No. 4 was honored in the Grand Lodge this year by the appointment of Mortimer McRoberts as Grand Chaplain, and B. R. Hall as D. D. for Illinois. On March 11, 1883, Brother Charles P. Stillman, of this lodge, passed away at the age of thirty-one years. His remains were buried in the family plot, Greenwood Cemetery, Galena, Ill.

The first item of interest this year was the Sixth Annual Benefit of No. 4, at the Grand Opera House, Sunday evening, February 11, 1883, when an unusually strong bill was presented, as shown by the plate photo-reproduction of program.

The sum of \$1,303.25 was realized from this benefit, less expenditures incidental thereto, leaving a net balance for the Charity Fund of \$898.04.

On May 1, 1883, a new lease was signed for the lodge rooms over Hooley's Theatre, at an annual rental of \$500 per year, for a term of seven years; an allowance of \$100 having been paid to the Lodge by the agent of the building for damage done to Lodge furniture the previous year during the alterations of said building.

At the session of April 19, 1883, the new metal altar emblems provided by the Grand Lodge were received, and the old papier mache emblems were discarded and ordered destroyed.

At the same session a testimonial emblem of the Order was presented to Brother Ed Lake for faithful services to the lodge. Bill therefor of \$21 was paid.

On May 10 H. Cal. Wagner was initiated and advanced to the degree of D. E. by dispensation the same evening.

Brother Clark B. Hamlin passed away September 2, 1883, of consumption, and a special session of the lodge was convened September 3 to action relative to funeral, which was conducted the following day from the home of the deceased. Interment at Rose Hill Cemetery, with Elk services at the grave.

On July 28, 1883, Brother Henry F. Crane passed away, a suicide, at Quincy, Mass., and he was buried in that city. Details of his death, which occurred outside of Chicago, ordered investigated at the session of August 2, 1883.

Brother Sid. C. France was granted a dimit to New York Lodge No. 1 on September 20, 1883. On the same date the removal of the remains of Brother George I. Yeager from another part of Mt. Greenwood Cemetery to the Elks' Rest was reported as having been done in compliance with previous instructions.

On October 4, 1883, a notice was received by No. 4 that "The Elk," a paper published in the interests of the order at Hartford, Conn., had suspended publication in Hartford, Conn. At this same session the new Ritual was read and unanimously rejected.

MORTIMER McROBERTS was born in New York City June 23, 1847. He received his education in the Henry Street School, and the Free Academy, in New York City. His first employment was with Tuttle & Bailey, in Chambers street; then with Holmes, Booth & Hayden, and then with Holmes, Booth & Atwood, now known as the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company, these being the only positions he ever held. He was engaged for a number of years as manufacturers' agent, handling brass goods, with offices on Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn, Chicago. Mr. McRoberts was twice married. His first wife was Miss Julia L. Treadwell, the daughter of John P. Treadwell, banker, of New Milford, Conn., and three years after she died, no issue. He then married the second time and had one child, a son, who died in infancy. Mr. McRoberts went to California about six years ago and died suddenly in San Francisco, on October 10, 1904, aged fifty-seven years, his wife bringing his remains to Chicago, where they were buried in lot 81, Graeeland Cemetery. Quite a large

number of members of Chicago Lodge No. 4 attended the funeral. Within the last year the second wife died, and is buried in the family lot in Graceland Cemetery. An aged mother living with an only sister, Mrs. Erminee McRoberts Preston, are now living at Amityville, Long Island. Brother McRoberts was quite an active Elk and was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on June 12; advanced, September 11, 1881, and is No. 37 on the membership roll. He was elected Exalted Ruler on November 2, 1882, and conducted the seventh administration of No. 4. He was a representative of the Grand Lodge the following year and also served as D. D. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and also of the Mont Joie Commandery, K. T., Chicago.

ANNUAL BENEFIT CHICAGO LODGE
B. P. O. ELKS,
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1883.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

D. DALZIEL	MANAGER	
N. HORTON	STAGE MANAGER	
GEORGE TREYSEB	HOWARD E. LAING	
B. H. HALL	E. KELLOGG	

PROGRAMME

The performance will commence with the Excellent Young Tragedian,
WILLIAM STAFFORD,
supported by
Miss ROSA RAND,
And the full company, in the Fourth Act of the
Merchant of Venice.

<p>SHYLOOK DUKE OF VENICE ANTONIO BASSANIO GRATIANO SALANEO DELAUNO PORTIA NERISSA</p>	<p>Mr. Wm. STAFFORD Mr. W. H. BORKE Mr. CHAS. H. HANFORD Mr. CHAS. SINGAY Mr. CHAS. STRAUMAN Mr. W. H. THIDEN Mr. ALO. T. MCKENRY Miss ROSA RAND Miss FAIR WILKINS</p>
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To be followed by the Excellent Artiste, **MADAME HELENA**
MODJESKA,
supported by her company, in the Third Act of
MARIE STUART.
Mme. CLOTILDE STEPHANY,
In Special Support as Queen Elizabeth,
Mr. NAT. D. JONES Stage Manager for Modjeska.

<p>MARIE STUART QUEEN ELIZABETH KENNEDY LEICESTER PAULET MONTREURY</p>	<p>MODJESKA CLOTILDE STEPHANY Mrs. CLARA MANDER Mr. MASON MITCHELL Mr. GEO. H. GRIFFITH Mr. Wm. F. OWEN</p>
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To be followed by the Great Tragedienne Madam
JANAUSCHEK,
in the Third Act of her New and Successful Play,
ZILLAH.

<p>RUDIA DIXON FEARMONTE SHAVADRA SPADA COUNTESS DONETTI (By kind courtesy of Mr. NAVY, CUNEO.)</p>	<p>JANAUSCHEK Mr. G. H. CHASTIN Mr. OGDEN STEVENS Mr. GILES SHISE Miss EMMIE WILMOT</p>
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To be followed by the Distinguished English Monologue and Character Minstrel,
MR. WALTER PELHAM,
IN HIS REMARKABLE
Racy Reminiscences of Rare Readers,
A most laudable Mimetic Sketch, in which the peculiarities of English readers are most amusingly illustrated, after which selections from his successful sketch,
The Humors of Street Itinerants,

To be followed by America's own original and originators of legitimate Comedy Musical Sketches,
THE FIELDINGS,
in their latest original and most novel of all sketches, entitled
JOSH Z. BECK.

By JOHN FIELDING, author of The Garden Wall, Polly and Poney, H. H. Irish Soldier Marryer, Theraplas, Domestic, Tipperary Couple, Love and Ministry, Ruined Inn, etc.
CUNEO, JOSH Z. BECK Mr. JOHN FIELDING
Miss MARIE BORN Miss MARGIE FIELDING

During the sketch will be introduced the Bell Telephone.

The evening's programme will conclude with
MR. HARRY WEBBER,
in the First Act of the Anglo-American sketch,
FLINT & STEEL
(MATRIMONIAL AGENTS).

<p>PHINEAS FLINT (Senior Partner) SEANACHUIVIL STEEL (Junior Partner) NIBBS (Chief Office Boy) The Hon. BARTIE BRIDGES GENERAL ARCHBOMBIE CAPTAIN LAMBIE JUNT POWERAN EVA ABERGROMIDE NEED AMRLIA</p>	<p>HARRY WEBBER D. H. FITZPATRICK Mrs. AGNES ARDEN Mr. J. H. FERRIS Mr. G. H. LEMMING Mr. HOWARD POLAND Miss BLANCHE BLUNKETT Miss BERTIE WILLIS</p>
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The Music under the Direction of Mr. **HENRY J. WIDMER.**

SIXTH CHARITY BENEFIT OF NO. 4.

On October 18, 1883, the remains of Brother Tommy Turner were disinterred from Rose Hill Cemetery and placed in the Elks' Rest at Mt. Greenwood.

The close of the fiscal year, Thursday, November 1, 1883, showed the following recapitulation by the Secretary's report: Members of first degree advanced to D. E. during this year, 7; reinstated, 3; dimitted, 1; deceased, 3; number of D. E.'s in good standing, 120; first degree members, 12; total membership, 132. The deceased brothers during this year were: Clark B. Hamlin, Henry F. Crane and Charles P. Stillman. Amount expended account of deaths, \$90.85; total expended for relief during this year, \$80.90; estimated value of lodge property, \$5,000; cash balance on hand, \$146.07. At this session the regular annual election was held and the following officers were elected and installed, one week later:

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION.

1883-1884.

W. F. Wentworth, Exalted Ruler and R. H. P.
 John W. White, E. Leading Kt. and First Asst. P.
 Ernest Vliet, E. Loyal Kt. and Second Asst. P.
 Edwin S. Douglass, E. Lecturing Kt.
 Edgar B. Kellogg, Secretary.
 Herman Meyer, Treasurer.
 R. W. Smith, Jr., Tiler.

Trustees—John W. Crawford, John G. Neumeister, Walter Williams.

Appointed—H. S. Barnett, Esquire: Louis M. Barnett, Inner Guard; F. C. Bonyng, Chaplain; Rudolph Wilhelm, Organist.

At the session of November 15, 1883, the committee in charge of subletting lodge rooms reported tenants secured for five nights a week, yielding revenue of \$98 a month, or a net revenue per month of \$30 in excess of gas and cleaning, and lodge rent free.

Brother Z. W. Sprague, actor, first degree member only, died at Hampton, Iowa, on Sunday evening, November 11, 1883. Interment that city.

A floral tribute amounting to \$21 was presented by the lodge to Mme. Januschek for her services at the late benefit of No. 4.

Brother Mortimer McRoberts was chosen to represent No. 4 at the next coming session of the Grand Lodge.

A special committee of three met the remains of our late Brother Sam. T. W. Piercy at the depot, passing through Chicago from Boston to San Francisco, December 7, 1883, for interment in the latter city. Mr. James W. Scott was initiated, and by special dispensation advanced to D. E. same session, on December 6, 1883.

On December 1, 1883, Brother John B. Jeffery suffered a heavy loss in the destruction of his printing plant by fire, and Chicago Lodge No. 4 sent Brother Jeffery resolutions of sympathy and regret to that brother, by action of the lodge at their session of December 13 of that year. A vote of congratulations was extended by the lodge to Brother B. R. Hall on his re-appointment as D. D. E. G. R. for Illinois by the recent session of the Grand Lodge. E. Loyal Knight Ernest Vliet, under instructions at this same session, preferred charges against Brothers Kennedy and Potts for indebtedness to the lodge for unpaid benefit tickets.

On January 8, 1884, a special meeting of No. 4 was called for the purpose of attending the funeral of our Brother Fred E. Davis, who passed away at a hospital in this city of typhoid-pneumonia, on January 6, 1884. Arrangements were made for the temporary deposit of the remains in the vault at Mt. Greenwood; services held at the home of the deceased, 2250 Wabash avenue, Rev. Henry G. Perry officiating. On January 10, 1884, a special committee was appointed consisting of Brothers McRoberts, Williams and Hall to ascertain the intentions of the Secretary, he having been derelict in the discharge of the duties of that office. The Secretary afterwards promised to make amends and the lodge accepted it. A special meeting of No. 4 was called for Friday afternoon at 2 p. m. on January 11, 1884, for the purpose of conferring the degrees, by dispensation, on Samuel Bolter, and the First Degree and Degree of D. E. were at that time so conferred upon him.

On Sunday evening, January 13, 1884, the Seventh Annual Benefit was held at Haverly's Theatre, with the usual excellent bill for that occasion. Brother B. R. Hall, D. D. E. G. R., was chairman, assisted by Brothers J. W. White, M. McRoberts, P. E. R., D. B. Hodges and E. B. Kellogg, as the Committee on Arrangements. Nick Norton was director of amusements. Details of benefit shown on plate photo-reproduction of program.

The gross receipts from the benefit were \$1,347, less expenses, left a net balance of \$899.47.

On January 17, 1884, the lodge at the request of the widow of Brother George I. Yeager gave her the custody of the brother's remains, she to remove them without any cost to the lodge. The lodge ordered a testimonial donation to the extent of \$25 given the Rev. Henry G. Perry for past favors and courtesies shown to No. 4.

By a motion by Brother B. R. Hall, made at the regular session of the lodge on January 17, 1884, the net proceeds of the benefit were ordered to be set aside as a special "Charity



W. F. WENTWORTH, EXALTED RULER
1883-1884

3. Reports of Committees on Applications for Membership.
4. Balloting for Candidates.
5. Conferring Degrees.
6. Reports of Committees by Seniority.
7. Miscellaneous Business.
8. Treasurer's Report.
9. Sickness and Distress (always in order).
10. Election of Chairman for Social Session.
11. Good of the Order.
12. Reading Receipts and Disbursements of the Communication.

The office of Organist was declared vacant at this same session—February 14—and Brother N. W. Jacobs appointed to that office for remainder of term. Session of February 21—R. J. McGowan initiated and raised to D. E. On February 28 the Trustees reported an inventory of lodge property, viz.: Property in lodge rooms, \$2,197; burial lot (present valuation), \$1,200; monument on same (pedestal, \$1,500; Elk statue, \$350), \$1,850. Insurance on property in lodge rooms was increased to \$2,000.

Pittsburg Lodge, No. 11, asked No. 4 by letter for loan of our banner, to be used at their annual benefit, April 3, 1884; by a vote such request was granted and our banner boxed and shipped them.

George W. Whitefield and W. H. Thorn were given the First Degree on March 6, 1884. On March 27 George O. Morris received both degrees (dispensation) same evening. The chair of E. Loyal Knight was declared vacant at this session, on account of two months' non-attendance to duties thereof, and special election called for following session. April 3—Brother N. W. Jacobs was elected and installed to fill unexpired term of E. Loyal Knight. Office of J. G. Neumeister, Trustee, declared vacant account of two months' absence from lodge attendance; also the continued absence of Brothers H. S. and L. M. Barnett, and F. G. Bonyng, their offices of Esquire, Inner Guard and Chaplain were declared vacant. Brother M. McRoberts was elected Trustee to fill unexpired term of Brother Neumeister on April 10; at the same time the E. R. appointed William E. Horton, Chaplain; John Walpole, Esquire, and Fred Buck, Inner Guard, to fill out unexpired terms in those offices. April 17—Brother Kellogg tendered his resignation as Secretary, which the lodge by a vote refused to accept, but reconsidered and accepted same on May 1. April 24—The lodge accepted and adopted the report of a trial commission previously appointed to hear charges preferred by Brother McRoberts (through the E. Loyal Knight) against Brother P. Curran, for passing a bogus draft on the complaining brother. Curran was expelled. May 1—The lodge presented a handsome floral emblem to Mme. Modjeska for past courtesies shown the lodge at previous benefit. The Trustee and three newly appointive officers were installed at this session. The remains of Harry Pearson, actor, in indigent circumstances, authorized to be buried in that portion of Elks' Rest set apart for that division of burials; the deceased being neither a member of No. 4 nor the order. B. R. Hall was elected Secretary to fill unexpired term of Brother Kellogg. The average attendance to weekly meetings this year was about twelve to fifteen; several meetings were omitted, account of no quorum. Exalted Grand Ruler Edwin A. Perry paid a visit to No. 4 on the evening of May 22, 1884. One hundred dollars per annum was the salary paid the Secretary at this time; and a warrant was drawn to pay Brother Kellogg for six months' salary, amended to three and one-half months' actual time served, at annual rate, and it was carried. The office of Tiler was declared vacant, session of May 29, and the next session, June 5, Brother Hugh R. Bean was elected to that office and installed. The usual summer season at hand and lodge "called off."

HISTORY OF. NO. 4.

No session in month of July, 1884; no quorum. August 7—At this session headstones were ordered for graves in the Elks' Rest. E. F. Williams, George W. Whitefield and George H. Robinson initiated and advanced to degree of D. E. Nothing on interest transpired until the session of September 25, when the lodge sent resolutions of sympathy and condolence to Brother William E. Horton on the loss of his baby boy. October 2—

The sum of \$1,500 was ordered by the lodge drawn from the treasury and placed in the hands of the Trustees for safe investment. The Trustees deposited it at interest in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. October 9—W. H. Thorn advanced to degree of D. E. October 16—J. Rosenthal and John A. Hamlin both advanced to degree of D. E. Brother B. Stern granted a dimit, place not designated. November 6—The close of the lodge year. The Secretary made a report, viz.: Reinstatements, 3; advanced to D. E. since last report, 23; admitted by affiliation, 2; suspended, 1; expelled, 2; stricken from the roll, 8; dimitted, 3; deceased, 2; total D. E.'s in good standing, 132; First Degree members, 10; total membership, 142. Names of deceased brothers, Fred E. Davis and J. Foley, and Z. W. Sprague (First Degree member). Relief expended during year (to Brother Studt), \$20. Cash on hand at last report, \$146.07; receipts during the year, \$3,961.93; total receipts, \$4,108; less disbursements, \$3.625, leaving cash balance on hand, \$482.90, with \$1,500 deposited in bank; total cash assets of lodge, \$1,982.90; divided into general fund, \$1,024.87, and charity fund, \$958.03. Salary of Secretary was at this session increased to \$200 per annum. The Trustees made a long itemized report and inventory, showing real and personal property of the lodge with values attached—showed for the first time under this year's administration and work that the Trustees had secured and placed in safekeeping lease of hall, deed to Elks' Rest, bank book, insurance policies, etc. The value placed on first banner, ornamental silk, of No. 4, placed at \$165. The regular election was held at this session and the following officers chosen and installed:

WILLARD FRANK WENTWORTH, the fifth Exalted Ruler of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, was born in Alstead, N. H., on January 31, 1838. He left home at the age of 10 and went to work in a country store at Windsor, Vt., where he remained until he was 16 years old, when he came west and located in the city of Chicago, arriving there February 17, 1855. He was employed from 1855 to 1857 as clerk in the old City Hotel, at the corner of State and Lake streets, Chicago, and in 1858 went to the Briggs House as bookkeeper and remained there until 1861, when he assumed the management of that hotel and remained there in that capacity until a few months prior to the great fire of 1871, when he became proprietor of the house. The great fire of 1871 swept the hotel out of existence, and while the building and contents were insured for \$125,000, Mr. Wentworth only received \$16,000 of that amount; and while the Briggs House burned on Monday night about midnight, Mr. Wentworth, nothing daunted, quickly bought the old Laclede Hotel, a house of some forty-two rooms, opposite the old Union Depot, for \$16,000 and took possession the next day, Tuesday, at 11 a. m., and rechristened it the "West Side Briggs House." Prior to the fire period, Mr. Wentworth was elected city treasurer of the city of Chicago in 1867 and served in that office until 1869, while he still was interested in the hotel business. In 1882 he purchased the Brevoort House, Chicago, and successfully operated that hostelry until 1887, when he retired from active business. He was married on March 6, 1866, to Miss Mary A. Warren, of Chicago, and has two children, a son, Mr. Frank W. Wentworth, now the Chicago manager of the Milwaukee Lithographing Company, with offices in the Marquette Building, Chicago, and one daughter, Hester Wentworth, now married, all living in Chicago. Brother Wentworth now resides at No. 2745 Pine Grove avenue, Chicago. Brother Wentworth was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on June 18, 1882, and took an active interest in the order from the start. He was elected as Exalted Ruler of No. 4 in March, 1883, and served his full term therein until March, 1884.

NINTH ADMINISTRATION,

1884-1885.

John W. White, Exalted Ruler.

Lee H. Wilson, Est. Leading Knight.

N. W. Jacobs, Est. Loyal Knight.

George W. Whitefield, Est. Lecturing Knight.

Benjamin R. Hall, Secretary.

Simon Quinlin, Treasurer.

Abraham Granick, Tiler.

W. F. Wentworth, William E. Horton and E. S. Douglass, Trustees.



JOHN W. WHITE, EXALTED RULER
1884-1885

Appointed:

E. F. Williams, Inner Guard
 Stephen G. Pitkin, Esquire.
 Herman Meyer, Chaplain.
 William H. Thorn, Organist.

On Sunday, November 9, 1884, a ladies' social session was held by No. 4 in the Hershey Music Hall, which was a popular success. Frank Lum, actor, of No. 1, died at Mt. Clemens, Mich.; remains shipped to Chicago; family destitute. Secretary notified No. 1; they refused burial expense; then Secretary of No. 4 ordered remains interred in Elks' Rest of No. 4. Secretary's action approved by No. 4 and bill for funeral ordered paid at session of November 20, 1884. Names of thirty-nine members stricken from the rolls at same session for non-payment of dues. Reported to lodge at this session the death of the wife of Brother Mortimer McRoberts, and committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions of condolence, etc.

November 27—Brothers Bartley Campbell, George W. Adams and Joseph Walker paid their indebtedness to the lodge and were restored to membership.

December 4—Letter and draft for funeral expenses of Frank Lum received from New York Lodge, No. 1. Samuel B. Chase, Charles D. Relyea and Robert McAdams, paying their indebtedness to lodge, were restored to membership. Brother Jacobs, Loyal Knight, granted leave of absence for three months account of making a trip to Europe. December 11—Brothers Mackin, W. B. Clapp and J. R. Richards paid their indebtedness to lodge and restored to membership. The benefit committee this year had one thousand extra programs printed and one placed in the key box of every guest in every hotel in Chicago as additional benefit advertising. John W. White was designated to represent No. 4 at the Grand Lodge this year.

George Bowron, of New York Lodge, was advanced to the degree of D. E. for account of Lodge No. 1 on this date.

On Sunday evening, December 14, 1884, at the Grand Opera House, was given the eighth annual benefit of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, in charge of Simon Quinlin, chairman, and Brothers B. R. Hall, M. McRoberts, J. W. White, Walter Williams, E. S. Douglas and Charles B. Clayton, as the Committee of Arrangements.

The gross receipts from this benefit were \$1,047.50; less expenses, left a net balance of \$524.21.

Brother Timothy L. Fitch passed away December 22, 1884, aged 50 years, 5 months and 25 days, he having been born June 27, 1834. A special meeting of No. 4 was called at 2 p. m., Tuesday, December 23, to arrange for funeral, etc. Interment in Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

January 8, 1885—Brothers Scott Marble and Harry Amlar, paying their indebtedness to the lodge, were restored to membership at this session.

Victor Lassagne and Robert G. Watt initiated into the First Degree at this session. The commission of B. R. Hall as D. D. E. G. D. for Illinois was read at this session (for 1884-5). Notice was received from the Grand Lodge through the Grand Secretary to the effect that written rituals had been abolished and printed new rituals would be furnished in lieu thereof in exchange for old ones. Resolutions of respect, sympathy and condolence were drafted and read at this session and a copy thereof ordered sent to the widow of Brother Timothy L. Fitch, and a similar copy spread upon the minutes. The resignation, December 18, 1884, of Brother A. Granick Tiler, was accepted at this session, January 8, 1885. W. F. Wentworth resigned from chairmanship of the Trustees at this same session, but it was not accepted by the lodge until the following session (January 15).

January 15—Brother E. F. Williams, our Inner Guard, was elected Tiler, and immediately installed therein; William E. Horton was appointed Inner Guard in his vacated office. The office of Esquire was declared vacant at this session, as Brother Pitkin had not been to the lodge since he was installed two months before. Cal. Wagner paid up his indebtedness to the lodge and was restored to membership. January 22—Brother William E. Horton was made chairman of the Trustees, and Brother Fred L. Buck was elected and

installed as Trustee in place of Brother Wentworth, resigned. January 29—Brother Charles Studt restored to membership. February 5—The lodge ordered \$490 drawn from treasury and turned over to Trustees to deposit in bank with other funds, making a total in bank of \$2,000. Adopted. The insurance on property in lodge room increased \$500 additional, and so ordered by the lodge at this same session. February 19—Brother W. C. Coup paid his indebtedness to lodge and was restored to membership. Brother Robert G. Watt was advanced to the degree of D. E. at this session.

With every indication of harmony and prosperity, the lodge moved along smoothly the remainder of this year, and we were again honored with a visit from the E. G. R., Brother Henry S. Sanderson. On Thursday, November 5, 1885, we closed the fiscal lodge year with the following showing: First Degree members, 15; D. E.'s in good standing, 119; total membership, 134; a falling off of 8 from last year's record. Cash on hand, \$1,677; estimated value of real and personal property, \$6,620.20; amount expended during the year for charity, \$446.25. On this date the regular election was held and the following officers chosen and installed:

JOHN WYKOFF WHITE was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, June 4, 1846. His father was a prominent lawyer of Old Dominion and intended John to follow the same profession, but at the age of 10 years John ran away from home with a minstrel show and remained in that profession until the spring of 1861, when he closed his season in the city of Washington and went south from there to Richmond, Va., where on May 18, 1861, he entered the service of the Confederate army as a private in Company H of the Seventh Georgia Volunteers, C. S. A., being scarcely 16 years old. He was captured in July, 1864, by the Federal forces within a few miles of Washington, being at the time of capture chief of General Earley's scouts in the Confederate invasion of Maryland. Some time later he was exchanged and continued to serve until discharged, April 11, 1865, by the disbanding of the command, Mosby's battalion, with the rank of first lieutenant. He was never paroled. After the war he returned to the amusement profession for about a year, then west west, settling in Chicago, where he became connected with a transportation company, with which he remained until 1875, in which year he entered the grocery business with C. H. Slaek, and was with that concern for a number of years, when he later went with C. Jevne & Co., in the same line of business, and he was still engaged in that business at the time of his death, which occurred May 29, 1905, aged 56 years. He left a widow; no children. Buried in the Elks' Rest at Mt. Greenwood.

Brother White had been an extensive traveler, visiting Europe several times, and in 1859 and 1860 visited the West Indies, South America and Australia.

Brother White was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and advanced on August 6, 1877, being No. 116 on the membership roll, and became a life member on March 19, 1900.

He served for many years almost continuously as an officer in Chicago Lodge, being Chaplain in 1883-84; Leading Knight, 1883-1884; Exalted Ruler, 1884-85; as Trustee, 1885-86; he was first elected Secretary in 1886, at the same time also elected as Trustee, and he held these two joint offices until the close of the fiscal lodge year of 1892, at which time he no longer served as a Trustee, but was re-elected as Secretary in that year and held that position until the time of his death in 1905, at which time he was serving his nineteenth year as Secretary of No. 4. Brother White was instrumental in creating and making some of the important laws of the order and was a zealous advocate for making the Grand Lodge migratory. He was acting Grand Secretary during the administration of Exalted Grand Ruler Simon Quinlin; a Grand Lodge member for twenty-one years; Grand Est. Loyal Knight, and a member of the Committee on Charters and one of the pioneers of Elkdom; a familiar influential figure in the councils of the order, one who helped to make the history of this great organization for humanity and the common brotherhood of man. In the death of Brother White the Order of Elks lost an esteemed member, but Chicago Lodge, No. 4, suffered a greater loss by his death, as he was an ardent worker for his lodge. He was loved for his companionable nature, his genial disposition and charitable impulses. A man possessing a broad, active mind, and of fine mentality, a splendid Elk and brother, whose influence was always for the advancement and betterment of his lodge and for the best interests of the order.

with D. Dalziell and Simon Quinlin as directors of entertainment; the Committee of Arrangements were D. Dalziell, chairman, and Simon Quinlin, W. F. Wentworth, M. McRoberts, Lee H. Wilson, Herman Meyer and E. S. Douglass. Brothers George A. Fair and Nick Norton were stage managers.

The receipts from this benefit were \$655.27.

We again had the honor of a visit from the E. G. R., Brother Daniel A. Kelly, this year in No. 4.



“THE TRAVELING HERD” OF ELKS

No. 4.

On February 7, 1886, the “Traveling Herd,” with Dr. Simon Quinlin as D. D. E. G. R., instituted Omaha Lodge, No. 39, assisted by the following members of Chicago Lodge, as shown on the above photo-reproduction of a picture taken in Omaha at the time of the institution of that lodge, the “key” to which is as follows: Reading from left to right (standing, Brothers Mat Steiger, John Graham, George A. Treyser, Simon Quinlin, Herman Meyer, William H. Cass, Fred Buck; from left to right (seated), Charles E. Lambert, Robert G. Watt, John W. White, Ernest Vliet and Edward Lake.

Omaha Lodge, No. 39, was instituted on February 7, 1886, by an enthusiastic delegation from Chicago Lodge, headed by that grand old man, Dr. Simon Quinlin, Past Grand Exalted Ruler, acting on this occasion as District Deputy. The Omaha charter list consisted of twenty names of men who at that time were prominent in professional, business and railroad circles. Of the original twenty, only six remain today in active membership. During the nearly twenty-five years of its existence the lodge has had varying fortunes. Its growth, however, has never been so large as during the past two years. During the past year (1909) a business block in the center of the city was purchased, a building company having been organized within the lodge for that purpose. The lodge took \$15,000 of the common stock and the members of the lodge subscribed for \$95,000 of the preferred stock. The remodeling of the building cost \$55,000. The furnishings cost \$15,000. Although the new home has been occupied since January 1, 1910, the accommodations have been found



GEORGE A. TREYSER, EXALTED RULER
1885-1886

inadequate, owing to the unexpected rapid growth of the membership, and additions to the building are contemplated, with an almost reasonable certainty that they will be completed during the current year.

The membership of the lodge at this date is 1,246, with over fifty applications now pending. It is expected that the membership by October 1 will be 1,500. Recognizing Chicago Lodge as the mother lodge, Omaha feels proud to be among those who owe their existence to No. 4's maternal care, and the members feel that in their present period of prosperity they are reflecting a credit upon their mother lodge.

The charter list of members initiated into Omaha Lodge, No. 39, at institution are shown in the following plate photo-reproduction:



CHARTER LIST OF OMAHA LODGE, NO. 39, INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 7, 1886.

On April 25 of this year, the "Traveling Herd," under its same leadership, Brother Quinlin, instituted Minneapolis Lodge, No. 44.

On May 4, of this year, the "Traveling Herd" again instituted a new lodge, Milwaukee, No. 46, with seventy-four charter members.

On May 27, 1886, the lodge ordered that all portraits of past Exalted Rulers should be painted in oil at a cost not to exceed \$40 each and framed in a suitable uniform gold frame, to cost \$24 each.

On Friday afternoon, June 4, 1886, was held the tenth annual benefit of No. 4 at the Academy of Music, under the direction of Henry Lee, chairman of committee in charge, assisted by Albert M. Fox, George O. Morris, Geo. W. Andrews and George A. Fair. A strong bill was presented: Miss Louise Litta and E. C. Dobson in banjo duets; George Holmes and Georgia Lingard in a sketch; Helene Hastreiter, of the American Opera Company;

Master Walker Whiteside; William Hamilton in a bass solo; Leon Whetton's act, "P. T. 4-Paw's Baby Elephant;" Katherine Van Arnheim, vocalist; P. C. Shortis, harpist; Brother Ralph Delmore, recitation; scene from "Evangeline," courtesy Brother W. W. Tillotson; Brother John F. Byrne, sketch artist; Hines & Remington in a sketch; Ezra Kendall in monologue; concluding with the second act of "The Sea of Ice."

GEORGE AMORE TREYSER was born in the city of Detroit, Mich., on December 2, 1835. At the age of six months his parents moved to the then far West, viz., to an Indian trading-post, then called the Black Earth Reservation, on the shores of Lake Michigan, and which was later named Milwaukee, Wis. There he grew up to manhood. At the age of ten years he began working at the printing business, entering the employ of a German newspaper in his home city, called the "Banner und Volksfreund," published by Moriz Schaeffler, now dead. After one year with that concern he entered the employ of "The Milwaukee Sentinel," then published by General Rufus King and John Fillmore, and soon became a full-fledged printer. He remained with that concern for nearly thirty years, the last ten years of such period as superintendent. While thus engaged he developed the business of bill posting in the city of Milwaukee, the business of bill posting being then in its infancy in this country. Subsequently, in 1870, he sold out that business and removed to Chicago, where he built up a bill posting plant that became one of the largest in the United States, employing a large number of men, and which was very successful. In this enterprise he was joined by Mr. Morris D. Broadway, an old Chicagoan, and the firm name was Broadway & Treyser and continued prosperously for many years.

After the death of Mr. Broadway his interest in the business was acquired by purchase by Brother Treyser, and he then organized the George A. Treyser Bill Posting Company, which continued a number of years thereafter until it was finally sold to the American Bill Posting Service, who are now conducting and operating the same plant. Brother Treyser was the founder of the International Bill Posters' Association of North America, he calling the first meeting of prominent bill posters of the United States and Canada, to meet at St. Louis, Mo., some thirty years ago. From this beginning one of the strongest trade organizations of the country was built up, whose membership extends to nearly every city in the United States and Canada. He was its president for several years, prepared all its laws, and personally organized many state organizations.

At a very early period after the organization of Chicago Lodge of Elks, on November 14, 1878, Brother Treyser became a member of this lodge and was one of the most enthusiastic workers then in the lodge. He was elected Treasurer of the lodge in November, 1879, and held that office until November, 1881; then, after a period of one year, Brother Treyser was again elected Treasurer and served from November, 1882, to November, 1883. During the early existence of the lodge, while its membership was small, it had quite a struggle for existence, and money was scarce, during which time Brother Treyser never allowed the lodge to be in debt nor any of its obligations to go to protest, often using his own means in considerable sums to liquidate lodge indebtedness. Brother George A. Treyser was the Seventh Exalted Ruler of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, being elected to the highest office in the gift of the lodge in the month of November, 1885, and his administration was a successful one, materially adding to its membership, refitting lodge rooms, etc. He was sent a number of times to the Grand Lodge as the representative of Chicago Lodge No. 4, and was on the working staff of Grand Lodge officers that instituted a number of Elk lodges in nearby cities and towns. Brother Treyser has had quite an extensive experience in "show business," and first became interested in the profession in 1895. His first experience was as treasurer of Richards & Pringle's Georgia Minstrels, in 1895, then owned and managed by Rusco & Holland. After this he took the management of Rusco & Holland's No. 2 Show, handling it for two years and carrying it through Canada and the Northwest Territory. Following this he managed "Maloney's Wedding Day" for E. H. McCoy and J. D. Barton. Then "A Wise Woman" Company, with Myra Jefferson as the star. Then the Great Billy Kersands, with his own company of minstrels, for three years, with great success.

On November 4, 1886, the regular election of officers was held, and the following were chosen and installed:

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.

1886-1887.

Ernest Vliet, Exalted Ruler.
 George A. Fair, E. Leading Knight.
 George W. Andrews, E. Loyal Knight.
 C. L. Van Dyke, E. Lecturing Knight.
 William H. Cass, Tiler.
 John W. White, Secretary.
 Simon Quinlin, Treasurer.

Trustees—John W. White, Lee H. Wilson, George A. Treyser.

Appointed—D. M. McLean, Inner Guard; Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chaplain; A. M. Fox, Esquire.

On November 26, 1886, D. D. E. G. R. Simon Quinlin and staff, composed of members of Chicago Lodge No. 4, instituted Fond du Lac, Wis., Lodge No. 57, initiating forty-seven charter members of that lodge during the afternoon and evening of that day.

Near the close of this year, on December 5, 1886, the "Traveling Herd," with Simon Quinlin, D. D. E. G. R., and staff from members of Chicago Lodge instituted St. Paul Lodge, No. 59, with twenty-four members.

At the close of the fiscal lodge year of 1886 the condition of No. 4 is shown as follows: First degree members, 16; D. E.'s in good standing, 141; total membership, 157; cash on hand, \$1,171.18; value of lodge property, real and personal, with money in bank, \$7,312.75; total worth, \$8,483.93; amount expended for charity during this year, \$67.50.

Simon Quinlin was again appointed D. D. E. G. R. for the ensuing year of 1886-7. He was also appointed on Committee of Grand Lodge on Change of Time of Grand Lodge Meeting, and Brother Ernest Vliet was appointed one of the Committee on Elks' Mutual Benefit Association.

No deaths occurred in No. 4 during this year of 1887. On March 11 of this year a Social Session was held at Kinsley's, on Adams street, opposite the Federal building, with Ernest Vliet, chairman, and W. F. Wentworth, J. W. White and Simon Quinlin, committee. This affair took on something of formal function. A banquet was served and the speakers on various assigned toasts were: "Our Absent Brothers," by Ernest Vliet; "The Elks," by Simon Quinlin; "Our Guests," by Brother C. D. Hess; "The Press," by the Hon. W. K. Sullivan; "The Ladies" (Elks by brevet), by Brother John B. Jeffery; "Our Baby, Omaha Lodge, No. 39, U. D.," by Brother George A. Treyser, and concluding with "Auld Lang Syne." Ensemble.

On Sunday evening, May 15, of this year was held the Eleventh Annual Benefit of No. 4, at McVicker's Theatre, which yielded \$695.60 for the Charity Fund.

No. 4 still kept up the good work of instituting new lodges in adjacent territory, and on May 25, 1887, Dr. Simon Quinlin, D. D. E. G. R., with the assistance of his "herd," instituted Rockford, Ill., Lodge No. 64.

Within less than a month thereafter Brother Quinlin and his staff invaded the Hoosier state and instituted Logansport, Ind., Lodge No. 66, on June 19, 1887.

On November 3, 1887, the close of the fiscal lodge year, the regular election of officers in No. 4 resulted in the following selection to fill the chairs, and they were duly installed:

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION,

1887-1888.

Ernest Vliet, Exalted Ruler (re-elected).
 George W. Andrews, E. Leading Knight.
 David M. McLean, E. Loyal Knight.
 Dr. L. H. Montgomery, E. Lecturing Knight.
 John W. White, Secretary.
 Simon Quinlin, Treasurer.
 William H. Cass, Tiler.
 Trustees—John W. White, George A. Treyser, Lee H. Wilson.

Appointed—Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chaplain; Frank H. Bierbach, Esquire; C. W. Watrous, Inner Guard; J. J. Rexroth, Organist.

At the Grand Lodge session this year, December, 1887, Dr. Simon Quinlin, of No. 4, having resigned from the Board of Grand Trustees, was appointed D. E. G. R. at Large; John W. White, D. D. E. G. R. for Illinois.

The Grand Lodge at this session adopted the following amendments to its Constitution and they became law, viz.: The annual election in the year 1889 was ordered held in all lodges on the date of the last regular communication in the month of May. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed to serve until November, 1888, was extended to the time of the installation of their successors, to be chosen in May, 1889. The time hitherto set for the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in New York City, being the second Sunday in December of each year, was at this session changed to meet annually in the same city during the second week in July, and its sessions were to be held for as many days in said week, excepting Sunday, as the Grand Lodge at its preceding communication may have, by a majority vote, determined. The term of office of the Grand Officers was fixed at one year, or until their successors shall have been installed; but the term of officers of the Grand Officers elected under that section at the December, 1887, communication was extended to the date of the installation of their successors elected at the annual communication to be held in July, 1889. The term of the E. G. R. and all committees appointed by him were made subject to this same extension, and dispensations for lodges were confined to this same limitation. It was also made to estop any retroactive features pertaining to officers. Per capita tax was held at the same rate, but 10 per cent of such fund was allotted for the entertainment of the Grand Lodge during its communications; provision was also made at this time for lodges under dispensation to hold their annual elections in May, 1889, instead of May, 1888, so as to correspond with the Chartered Lodges.

The close of the fiscal year of 1887 showed the following conditions in No. 4: First Degree members, 23; D. E.'s in good standing, 160; total membership, 183. Cash on hand, \$2,329.70; property, real and personal, \$9,186.90; total, \$11,516.60. Amount expended for charity during the year, \$681.85.

The first event in No. 4, this year, was the death of Brother Bliss Whittaker, the old treasurer of Hooley's Theatre, and one of the best workers and members of Chicago Lodge. He died of pneumonia at the Beauvillage Flats, No. 194 Michigan avenue, on March 19, 1888, after an illness of only a few days, aged fifty-one years. The funeral was in charge of No. 4, and interment was in the Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood. This was the only funeral in the history of Chicago that was ever permitted on Michigan boulevard, from the residence to the depot.

Brother Bartley Campbell, famous journalist and playwright, died after a lingering illness of some months on July 30, 1888, in his forty-fifth year. He was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Pittsburg, Pa.

Again the "Traveling Herd" from No. 4 went forth and on August 24, 1888, instituted Quincy, Ill., Lodge No. 100.

On Sunday evening, October 28, 1888, at the Columbia Theatre, was held the Twelfth Annual Benefit, in charge of which event was Dr. Simon Quinlin, chairman, and James D. Carson, William H. Morton, J. W. White, Harry J. Powers, Horace McVicker, George A. Fair, L. W. Campbell, Dr. L. H. Montgomery and Alf. Johnson, as Committee of Arrangements. A fine program was presented by the following artists: George Bowron and Orchestra; Miss Clara La Pierre Rose, in her interview with the Boss Elk; Adams, Howard and Casey, the Musical and Vocal Trio; Miss Tillie Morrissey, in vocal selections; The Rosina Vokes London Comedy Company, in the petite drama, "In Honor Bound"; Rhodes G. Allen, banjo manipulator; Miss Emma Von Elsner (sister of Lotta), in vocal selections; John W. Kelley, comedian, in "Irish Philosophy"; Miss Josephine Chatterton, harp soloist; George H. Wood, the somewhat different comedian; Miss Lillian Russell, of the Duff Opera Company, in vocal selections; Mr. William Moebius, violin virtuoso; Prof. W. H. Meeke, in humorous impersonations; Miss Cora H. Webster, in a piano solo; William Marr, in Chinese Impersonations; the Hungarian Orchestra, in native and American melodies, concluded the program.

No records in existence to indicate what were the receipts realized from this benefit, as we are still in the "burnt record period."



ERNEST VLIET, EXALTED RULER
1886-1889

Neatly designed and embossed cards of thanks were sent to all performers, from No. 4, in acknowledgment of courtesies shown the lodge.

On Thursday, November 1, 1888, the fiscal lodge year for 1888 ended.

The annual report of No. 4 at this time showed the following conditions: First Degree members, 33; D. E.'s in good standing, 177; total membership, 210, a net gain of 27. Cash on hand, \$217.05; estimated value of lodge property, real and personal, \$11,920.45; total, \$12,137.50; amount expended during the year for charity, \$609.90.

Owing to the previous change in the Grand Lodge law, the officers chosen at the preceding regular annual election of November, 1887, were to hold over until their successors were elected and installed at the end of the new fiscal lodge year, fixed to terminate with the last regular communication in May, 1889. Accordingly there was no change in the officers of No. 4, except that of Esteemed Leading Knight. Brother George W. Andrews resigned and Brother Dr. W. A. Jones was elected to fill his unexpired term in that office. With this single change we come to the

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION,

1888-1889.

Ernest Vliet, Exalted Ruler (hold-over by G. L. law).

Dr. William A. Jones, E. Leading Knight (hold-over by G. L. law).

David M. McLean, E. Loyal Knight (hold-over by G. L. law).

Dr. L. H. Montgomery, E. Lecturing Knight (hold-over by G. L. law).

John W. White, Secretary (hold-over by G. L. law).

Simon Quinlin, Treasurer (hold-over by G. L. law).

William H. Cass, Tiler (hold-over by G. L. law).

Trustees—John W. White, George A. Treysler, Lee H. Wilson (hold-over by G. L. law).

Appointed—Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chaplain; Frank H. Bierbach, Esquire; C. W. Watrous, Inner Guard; J. J. Rexroth, Organist (hold-over by G. L. law).

On the occasion of the visit to No. 4 by the Exalted Grand Ruler, Dr. Hamilton E. Leach, a reception and banquet was tendered him by No. 4, at the Palmer House, on Monday evening, November 19, 1888, over which presided Brother John W. White as chairman. The address of welcome to "Our Distinguished Guest, the Exalted Grand Ruler," was delivered by Brother Ernest Vliet, the Exalted Ruler of No. 4. "The Order, B. P. O. E.," was responded to by E. G. R., Dr. Hamilton E. Leach. "Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E.," by Dr. Simon Quinlin. "Our Sister Lodges," responded to by Brother John W. White. "Our Cardinal Principles," by Rev. Henry G. Perry. "The Press," by Brother James W. Scott. "The Ladies," by Brother John B. Jeffery. "Our Absent Brothers," *cum silentium*. This affair was an unqualified success.

The Grand Lodge having met this year, 1888, on July 10, this change of time of the annual communications of the grand body from midwinter to midsummer season marked the beginning of a new order of things, and the beginning of the "period" of the Grand Lodge meetings as they are in force today. This year saw the Third Annual Reunion, the movement having received its start in 1886 at Cincinnati; the next year, 1887, at Detroit, and in this year of 1888 it again met in Cincinnati. These were the most potent factors in bringing about the migration of the Grand body, which had been persistently attempted for several years past, only to win out successfully in 1889. Some change of laws enacted by the grand body this year are of interest to No. 4. The boundary of subordinate lodge jurisdictions was definitely specified at this session; the duties of secretaries of subordinate lodges were more clearly defined at this session. Among other things the matter of sending or answering telegrams between secretaries regarding the standing of any brother applying for relief or assistance from a sister lodge; this duty was made imperative. Increasing the initiation fee to \$15 was adopted at this session of the Grand body.

No. 4 received recognition at this session by the election of John W. White to the Board of Grand Trustees; the appointment of Simon Quinlin, D. D. E. G. R. for Illinois, as well as placing him on the Committee on Laws and Supervision, and on Committee on Appeals and Grievances, and finally appointing Brother Quinlin as Deputy E. G. R. at Large. At this

session of the grand body J. W. White acted as proxy for Rockford Lodge, No. 64, and Dr. Simon Quinlin as proxy for Burlington, Ia., Lodge No. 84.

January 1, 1889, Chicago Lodge prepared and sent out to numerous lodges a "New Year's Greeting," printed on large pieces of satin, about a foot square. This "greeting" was signed by Horace McVicker, chairman, and practically the then staff officers added as committee. Its purport was a wishing "Many years of sunshiny days to the Grand Lodge, all sister lodges, and every Elk upon the face of the earth." A pretty conceit, and many of them were preserved. One ornaments the wall in our Trustees' room.

On January 4, 1889, Brother Albert A. Kahn, of No. 4, passed away.

Almost at the beginning of the month of January 7, 1889, the Exalted Grand Ruler issued a proclamation designating Sunday, January 27, 1889, as the day upon which each lodge of the order shall meet as a "lodge of sorrow," and then and there carry out publicly the ceremonies requested and set out in said proclamation. No. 4 at once responded to this mandate of the E. G. R. and issued a circular letter bearing date of January 23, 1889, notifying every member of No. 4 to attend the regular session of No. 4 on Thursday evening, January 24, 1889, as it would then and there be decided where the "Lodge of Sorrow" so ordered would be held. This lodge circular was official, being signed by Ernest Vliet, E. R., and attested by John W. White, Secretary. Three days later, the 27th, the "Lodge of Sorrow" was held in the lodge rooms, with a fair attendance.

Monday evening, January 14, No. 4 held a Ladies' Social Session in the hall and parlors of the Honore building, Adams and Dearborn streets (site of the present Marquette building), at 9 p. m. The Executive Committee in charge of this affair were Brothers L. W. Campbell, Ernest Vliet, John W. White and Horace McVicker. This was strictly an invitation affair and was a creditable affair to No. 4.

On February 14 of this year Brother Edwin W. Acker (stage name "Edwin Clifford"), an old and honored member of No. 4, passed away, of heart failure, at Hastings, Neb., aged forty-five years. Interment in Oshkosh, Wis.

Brother F. W. Irving passed away on April 28, 1889.

ERNEST VLIET, the son of John B. and Caroline Vliet, was born in Dartford, Wis., July 12, 1851. While a boy his parents moved to Milwaukee, Wis., taking him with them, and in the latter city young Vliet received his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he obtained a clerkship in a mercantile house in Milwaukee, where after two years he took a position in the freight department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and was subsequently transferred to the passenger department of that road, where he remained for about five years, when he was promoted as ticket agent in the city office of the same company at Chicago; two years later he took the position as passenger agent of the Chicago office of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. In the fall of 1890 one night, in coming out of the Revere House at a late hour, he was assaulted by footpads and badly beaten with blackjacks. His jaw was broken and he was severely injured on the head, from the effects of which he was confined for some time thereafter in a hospital. After what was supposed to be his recovery from this assault he moved back to his former home in Milwaukee and took a position in that city of general passenger and ticket agent of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway. Some months later, while on a business trip to Gogebic, Mich., he became insane and was taken to the asylum in Milwaukee, where some time later, and through the efforts of his father and a Mr. Collins, an old-time friend, with the St. Paul Railway, Vliet was released from the asylum, but several months later he became violent again and was recommitted to that institution; finally, as a result of this assault, he died of paresis in Milwaukee on September 15, 1893, aged forty-two years, two months and three days. Unmarried.

He was a member of Independence Lodge, No. 80. A. F. & A. M., of Milwaukee; was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Loyal Legion, and the Elks. He was buried from the residence of his parents, No. 667 Eleventh street, Milwaukee, the funeral services at the house being conducted by the Rev. Judson Titsworth, of Plymouth Congregational church. The services at the Forest Home chapel were conducted by his Masonic lodge. Interment was in Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee.

Brother Ernest Vliet was initiated and advanced in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on November 23, 1882, being No. 119 on the membership roll. He was elected Est. Loyal Knight November 1, 1883, and served in that office for one year. In November, 1886, he was elected as Exalted



REV. HENRY G. PERRY, EXALTED RULER
1889-1890

Ruler in Chicago Lodge and was re-elected to the same chair November 3, 1887, and held over in that office by virtue of change in the Grand Lodge law until May, 1889.

On May 30, 1889, was the last regular session of No. 4, in the newly designated fiscal lodge year, at which time the following officers were chosen and installed:

FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION,

1889-1890.

Rev. Henry G. Perry, Exalted Ruler.
 Dr. W. A. Jones, Est. Leading Knight.
 David M. McLean, Est. Loyal Knight.
 H. C. Fuller, Est. Lecturing Knight.
 John W. White, Secretary.
 George A. Treyser, Treasurer.
 William H. Cass, Tiler.

Trustees—John W. White, Hon. Frank T. Colby, Lee H. Wilson.

Appointed—Hon. Frank T. Colby, Chaplain; Frank H. Bierbach, Esquire; Robert H. Cabell, Inner Guard; J. J. Rexroth, Organist.

The Grand Lodge met this year on July 9, 10 and 11, in New York City, for the last time. The question of making the Grand Lodge migratory, having now gained such headway from repeated agitations and constantly recurring attempts to force this issue to the fore from preceding sessions of the grand body, that this year it was successful, and the amendment, having received a constitutional majority, was declared adopted. By a vote of the Grand Lodge at this session it was decided that the next regular communication of the Grand Lodge should be convened at Cleveland, Ohio, the second week in July, 1890. On July 10, 1889, the Grand Lodge enacted and designated the first Sunday in December.

Dr. Simon Quinlin, of No. 4, was this year elected Exalted Grand Ruler.

Chicago Lodge this year being honored by having one of her own early members as Exalted Grand Ruler—Dr. Simon Quinlin—No. 4 tendered him a reception and banquet at the Sherman House on Tuesday evening, August 6, 1889, at 8 p. m., a ticket and invitation affair. Brother Alfred Johnson was chairman, assisted by Dr. W. A. Jones, Dr. L. H. Montgomery, J. J. Rexroth, D. M. McLean and Robert H. Cabell, of the Committee of Arrangements.

On August 13 Brother Thomas P. Hooley passed away.

On October 4 one of the old workers and early members of this lodge passed away, Brother John Walpole, a man who was ever ready to respond to the call of sickness or distress, and by his own liberality set the example to others.

The annual benefit for this year, designated on the printing as the Twelfth Annual Benefit (an error; it should have been the thirteenth), was held at McVicker's Theatre, on Thursday, November 21, 1889, with Dr. S. Quinlin, E. G. R., honorary ex-officio (chairman); George A. Treyser, chairman; Dr. W. A. Jones, F. H. Bierbach, Harry J. Powers, George A. Fair, Harry G. Sommers, N. J. Norton and John W. White as the Executive Committee in charge of the affair. Detailed bill of the benefit shown on the plate photo-reproduction of program.

From this benefit the lodge realized \$903.28 net.

This is another benefit of which no records exist whereby it can be ascertained what the financial returns were therefrom (burnt record period). Neat cards of appreciation were sent all players for their assistance on this occasion, illuminated with an Elk's head, two colors, and bow of parti-colored ribbons with mottoes of the order printed in gold on streamer ends.

On December 6 of this year, in accordance with the provisions of Grand Lodge law, No. 4 dedicated that day by appropriate ceremonies as a Lodge of Sorrows.

1890

The first event in the year 1890 was the death of Brother D. F. Sullivan, of No. 4, who died on January 4. His death was followed soon after by that of Brother Charles P. Morgan, who passed away on March 17, 1890.

The Exalted Grand Ruler, Dr. Simon Quinlin, of No. 4, was at the head of the order in this momentous year of Elk history, when the fight took place between New York Lodge, No. 1, and the Grand Lodge of the Order. Brother Quinlin states the case in substance as follows: In the latter part of April, 1890, he learned from authentic sources that an attempt would be

made by a few members of New York Lodge, No. 1, to prevent the Grand Lodge from holding its annual communication that year in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, as previously determined by the Grand Lodge at its annual gathering in July, 1889. This was a critical period in the history of the order, as, in the words of the E. G. R., "rebellion had broken loose, and the laws of the order were set at naught." He goes on to say: "Accordingly, on the first of May, 1890, I issued the following order, in substance, viz.: That on or about March 29, 1890, New York Lodge, No. 1, did adopt a resolution authorizing certain proceedings to be begun in court by and against certain of its members who are members of the Grand Lodge, * * * * that said proceedings have been begun, and the Grand Secretary has accepted service, and as said action was in defiance of the Constitution and Laws of the Order and in contumacy of the authority of the Grand Lodge, jeopardizing the discipline, peace and good name of the

McWICKER'S THEATRE.

Thursday Afternoon, November 21st, 1889.

12TH ANNUAL BENEFIT,

Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks.

PROGRAMME.

Musical Selections.....Bro. H. H. Thiele and Orchestra

By permission of Mr. H. R. Jacobs, manager Academy of Music.
Mr. E. D. Colvin, Manager and Bro. A. J. Faust, Agent.

TIME WILL TELL CO.

The entire Company, including Billy Kennedy, Brother Billy Williams and Brother John J. Magee will present the last act of
"TIME WILL TELL."

Gilbert Straicht.....	Billy Kennedy
Bobby Beck.....	Bro. Billy Williams
Josh Green.....	Bro. John J. Magee
George Simmonds, alias Edwin Sands.....	Frank Drumler
Fred Davis.....	Robert A. Milton
Officer Elber.....	H. C. Lewis
Nellie Beck.....	Miss Lizzie Hunt
Lillian Ann Smith.....	Miss Belle La Verde
Mary Ann O'Brien.....	Miss Annie Reanto

Musical Director of "Time Will Tell,"
Chas. F. Eberhard.

Originalities.....Bro. Harry Armstrong

Chas. Belmont.....The Irish Aristocrat

The Alexandroff Bros.....Musical Specialties
By courtesy of Messrs. Fowler & Warrington, Managers Corsair Co., and M. B. Lewitt, Manager Windsor Theatre.

Mr. Joseph Murphy.....Selection

Mrs. Dan'l Shelby.....In Scene and Prayer from "Der Freischutz"

THE STILL ALARM QUARTETTE,

J. M. Woods J. F. Davis W. H. Maxwell J. J. Dougherty
By permission of Bro. Lacy and Mr. Jos. McArthur and Bro. W. H. Morton, Manager Columbia Theatre.

Bro. Simon Quinlin, E. G. R. Address

By kind permission of Mr. David Henderson, and Mr. John Russell of
The City Directory Company.

Bro. Chas. Reed.....The Plain Comedian
Miss Maud Wilson.....Operatic Selections
Messrs. Mack, Collier and Martinitti.....Razle Dazle
Miss May Yohe.....Vocal Selections
Miss Margaret Fish.....Original Specialty
Assisted by Bros. J. H. Mullaney and Harry Standish of
New York Lodge.

Violin Solo—Rondo of the 9th Concerto by De Beriot. Mr. A. Grubo

By permission of Mr. Jo. Bayles, People's Theatre.

Mr. Edgar Selden.....The Natural Irish Comedian
Assisted by **Miss Certe Granville Hart**, in a Scene from
"WILL O' THE WISP."

James H. Cullen.....Motto Vocalist

Bro. E. J. Allen.....Banjo Specialty

1. Duetto— from Trevatore, **Lazzeri, Miss Lydia Sheerreen**
Mantico, **Mr. Montana**

2. Solo Scene— from Carmen Toreador, **Professor Racial Andra**

3. Bed Chamber Scene— from Fra Diavolo, Zerlina, **Miss Mary Crooker**

4. Cavatina— from Faust, **Mr. Jay Montana**

Pianist.....Mr. A. Grubo

Stage Manager.....Bro. Nick Norton
Assistant Manager.....Bro. Harry Armstrong
Messenger.....Bro. Jos Jackson

FLORAL DECORATIONS FURNISHED BY THE
NEAL FLORAL COMPANY, 140 STATE ST.
WHO ALSO KINDLY DONATE THE FLORAL ELK AND BOUQUETS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CHARITY BENEFIT OF NO. 4, NOVEMBER 21, 1889.

order, and in violation of the obligations taken by every good Elk. He then suspended the charter of New York Lodge, No. 1, forbidding any of its members to meet or transact any business until said lodge has answered at the Grand Lodge, in regular communication at Cleveland, Ohio, July 8, 1890. He thereupon directed Brother Frank Girard, District Deputy E. G. R. at Large, to take charge of all the funds, books, papers and properties of said lodge, as provided, etc., and account for the same to the Grand Lodge at its next regular communication, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 8, 1890, and he further directed the Esteemed Loyal Grand Knight, Brother Frank E. Wright, to formulate said charges, etc. He then suspended the Grand Secretary, Brother A. C. Moreland, and appointed Brother John W. White, of No. 4, Grand Secretary pro tem. This was the beginning of a long, bitter fight which practically lasted in its results for the next three years, when New York Lodge, whipped and defeated by the decisions of the courts whose aid they had originally invoked, came back a penitent and was received into the fold and the order in 1893 at Detroit Grand Lodge



HORACE McVICKER, EXALTED RULER
1890

session, when all was forgiven and peace reigned once more among the herd. Brother Simon Quinlin was re-elected E. G. R. this year. Illinois had no D. D. E. G. R. this year, owing to a recently enacted law providing that none should be appointed in the jurisdiction where the E. G. R. resided. John W. White was on the Committee on Charters this year, in the Grand Lodge, as well as being a member on a special committee for selecting a new form for charters. Great credit is due John W. White for the herculean work he did while in the office of Grand Secretary pro tem. Being left without a single form or blank to work on, Brother White within twenty-four hours formulated and had printed an entire set of Grand Lodge blanks, etc., with which to carry on the work of that office, in the emergency satisfactorily handling the arduous duties of his office, and a special resolution of appreciation of services and work done by Brother White was passed by the Grand Lodge when it convened at Louisville, May 19-20, 1891. A more detailed account of this controversy will be found in the General History of the order in the preceding pages for the year 1890.

The fiscal lodge year ended on May 30, 1890, at which time the condition of No. 4 is shown as follows: First Degree members, 20; D. E.'s in good standing, 267; total membership, 287; cash on hand, \$2,578.17; estimated value of lodge property, real and personal, \$16,487.45; total, \$19,065.62; amount expended during the year for relief, \$1,528.33.

REV. HENRY GIDEON PERRY, the prominent churchman, Elk, Mason and Past Exalted Ruler of this lodge of Elks, was born in Philadelphia in 1832. He was educated at Kenyon College, studied law and was admitted to the bar. After practicing law a year or two, he attended the General Theological Seminary in New York city a short time, and then entered the Episcopal ministry. He was chaplain at Natchez, Miss., during the Civil War, then went to California, where he held several prominent positions.

In 1868 he came to Illinois, where he was the rector of churches at Springfield, Ill., and Wilmington, Ill., and then of All Saints Church, in Chicago. After six years he resigned his church, and after that was a priest of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Washington boulevard and Peoria street, Chicago, which he continued to fill until the time of his death.

He died, after a ten-day illness, at his then residence in Chicago at 79 North Oakley avenue, on Monday, January 16, 1899, aged sixty-six years. He was buried from his own cathedral, Bishop McLaren and Rev. Luther Pardee officiating, and was interred at Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, where he was buried with Masonic rites by Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M. He left surviving him a wife, Mrs. Agnes Ely Perry, a daughter, Miss May Perry, and a brother and sister who live in Hopkinsville, Ky.

Brother Perry was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on January 31, 1884, being No. 151 on the membership roll. He was an earnest and enthusiastic Elk, a broad-minded, generous man. He was elected Exalted Ruler on May 30, 1889, the fourteenth administration; was representative to the Grand Lodge, and appointed Grand Chaplain several years.

At this same date the regular election was held and the following officers were chosen and installed:

FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATION,

1890-1891.

Horace McVicker, Exalted Ruler.

R. W. Smith, Jr., Est. Leading Knight.

W. H. Mills, Est. Loyal Knight.

F. M. Byron, Est. Lecturing Knight.

John W. White, Secretary.

L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.

W. H. Cass, Tiler.

Lee H. Wilson, John W. White and Dr. L. H. Montgomery, Trustees.

Appointed:

Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chaplain.

Robert H. Cabell, Esquire.

C. W. Watrous, Inner Guard.

J. J. Rexroth, Organist.

This set of officers served their full term of one year, except Brother Horace McVicker, whose business (theatrical) necessitated his resigning his office a few months after he was elected and installed therein, and in October, 1890, Dr. W. A. Jones was elected and installed Exalted Ruler to fill out the unexpired term of Brother Horace McVicker.

Owing to the strife and turmoil in the Grand Lodge business this year, and with two of our own members, Brothers Quinlin and White, actively engaged therein as E. G. R. and Grand Secretary pro tem., no benefit was attempted by No. 4 this year.

The annual memorial service was held this year on Sunday, December 7, 1890, in the lodge rooms. The general eulogy on this occasion being delivered by Brother Henry G. Perry.

Brother W. J. Gunning, a member of the theatrical profession, passed away on December 18, 1890.

HORACE McVICKER was born in the city of Boston on April 28, 1853. In 1855 his parents came west, bringing him with them. The family located in Chicago in 1861, and Horace was sent to school at South Bend, Ind., where he later graduated from the University of Notre Dame. In 1876 he began his theatrical career with his father at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, where he served in the capacity of business manager. He then took his first engagement on the road as business manager for Edwin Booth, the tragedian, and continued with that star until he joined John T. Raymond, playing "The Gilded Age," and remained with that attraction for two seasons. He next rejoined Edwin Booth in a managerial capacity and was with that famous actor for the next five seasons. In 1882 Mr. McVicker was connected with the Columbia Theatre, Chicago, that theatre being in the second year of its existence, and he was engaged to act as business manager for the house under J. H. Haverly and Charles McConnell, remaining for one year. In the early '90s Mr. McVicker went back again to the management of Edwin Booth, this time for two seasons' stay. He then joined the forces of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, in the grand opera line, acting as agent for Patti, Bernhardt, etc., and later went to New York to assume the management of Abbey's Theatre in that city, and remained there for the next three years. From there he was engaged by Charles Frohman, and has handled for that manager many and various stars and attractions. He went to the Coast with John T. Raymond when that player was presenting the dramatization of Mark Twain's famous book, "The Gilded Age," and "Fresh, the American." He then managed Annie Russell in "Catherine" and "The Royal Family"; he then took the management of Frank Daniels in "Sergeant Brue." The season of 1883 Mr. McVicker was manager for the McCaull Opera Company, playing "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." He later handled the managerial reins for Ethel Barrymore in "Sunday." In the season of 1884 he was manager of the Vokes Family. In 1881 Mr. McVicker married Miss Affie Weaver, then leading lady in the McVicker's Stock Company, playing McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. They have two children, daughters, Horatio and Affie. In 1881 Mr. McVicker joined Philadelphia Lodge of the Elks and was admitted to Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., on January 20, 1887, and was always an enthusiastic member of the order, serving on various committees and assisting in the annual charity benefits given each year by the lodge. In April, 1890, he was elected Exalted Ruler of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and served in that capacity for a half term, or until October of the same year, when the business of McVicker's Theatre forced him to resign his office to resume his professional engagements.

He is still in the theatrical field with the Frohman forces, with his headquarters in New York City. His residence is at Seabright, N. J.

The first event in the year 1891 was a midwinter social session and banquet by Chicago Lodge, No. 4, held at the Restaurant Vendome, on Thursday evening, January 8, in charge of Brothers George Schlesinger, L. W. Campbell and N. B. Clabaugh, committee. The chairman of the social session is designated as Brother "Johannus Albus," which translated from Platt Deutsch and bum Latin means "John White." The session was continued until the "Call for Street Cars" announced on the program, which means 5:30 the next morning. Carriages were tabooed.

Brother Joseph J. Oliver passed away on February 15 of this year.

As the Grand Lodge session was moved up two months earlier this year, from July to May, it, as a matter of course, moved up earlier in the year the ending of the fiscal



DR. W. A. JONES, EXALTED RULER
1890-1892

lodge year to end March 31; and the nearest regular session of No. 4 to that date was on Thursday, March 26, 1891, at which time the annual report showed conditions with us as follows:

The term "Devout Elder" (meaning members of the Second Degree in the Order of Elks) being abolished at the Grand Lodge session at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1890, this year, 1891, is the first year wherein the report of membership does away with the old classification of First and Second Degree members; hence, the membership of No. 4 this year for the fiscal year ending March 26, 1891, stood at 308 members. Cash on hand, \$3,147.17; value of lodge property, \$16,146; total, \$19,293.17; amount expended by No. 4 for relief for this year, \$1,138.58.

The regular annual election now being held resulted in the following selection of officers, who were duly elected and installed by George W. Thompson, D. E. G. R. at Large:

SIXTEENTH ADMINISTRATION,

1891-1892.

Dr. W. A. Jones, Exalted Ruler (re-elected).
 George Schlesinger, Est. Leading Knight.
 G. W. Barstow, Est. Loyal Knight.
 D. B. Hodges, Est. Lecturing Knight.
 John W. White, Secretary.
 L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.
 W. H. Cass, Tiler.
 Dr. L. H. Montgomery, Lee H. Wilson and John W. White, Trustees.
 Appointed:
 Edward V. Giroux, Inner Guard.
 Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chaplain.
 George W. Andrews, Esquire.
 J. W. Snow, Organist.

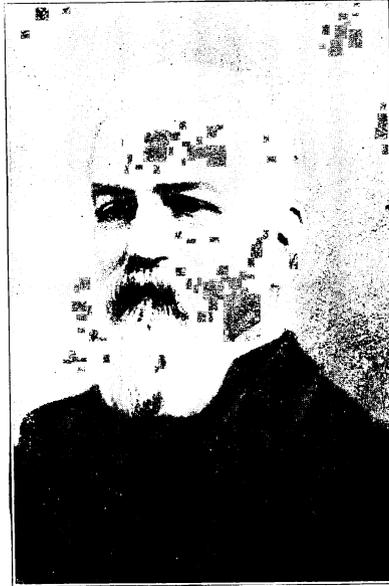
On January 5, 1891, Emma Abbott, the famous opera singer, an ardent admirer and supporter of the Elks—Chicago Lodge, No. 4, in particular—died in Salt Lake City, Utah. Her remains were brought east, via Chicago, and funeral services were held in Central Music Hall, corner State and Randolph streets. Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, by virtue of a dispensation than granted by District Députy John B. Jeffery, attended in a body. Chicago Lodge, No. 4, escorted the remains from the Continental Hotel to Central Music Hall. Prof. David Swing and Dr. H. W. Thomas officiated at the service. Prof. David Swing paid a grand tribute to the Elks on this occasion. In compliance with the special request of the father and sister of Emma Abbott, Rev. Henry G. Perry and Brothers George Schlesinger and D. B. Hodges accompanied the remains to the grave, where the Rev. Henry G. Perry pronounced the benediction. Mrs. Clark, a sister of the deceased singer, sent a letter of thanks and several photographs of Miss Abbott to Chicago Lodge, No. 4, for their kindness and respect paid to the dead artist. Nearly every theatre manager in Chicago at that time marched in the escort with the Elks. One reason for Chicago Lodge, No. 4, attending the funeral of Miss Emma Abbott was in compliance with the special request in Miss Abbott's will that, if either her manager or her sister desired any organization to attend the obsequies, they should request the Elks to conduct the services. Emma Abbott appeared a number of times at benefits for the charity fund of the Elks. She left a stipulation in her will ordering her remains to be placed in the vault for a period of thirty days after death; at the expiration of which time the remains were to be cremated, and such stipulation was to be carried out and certified to by three witnesses of others than members of her own company or her friends. The Rev. Henry G. Perry, George Schlesinger and D. B. Hodges, of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, were the three witnesses so selected, and they signed the burial permit thirty days after death just prior to cremation. The ashes were taken to Gloucester, Mass., and buried beside her husband. She provided in her will that all of her elaborate wardrobe was to go to her sister, Mrs. Clark, and that she should dispose of said wardrobe at a

The Grand Lodge session was held this year in Louisville, Ky., on May 19-20, our Brother Simon Quinlin, the E. G. R., presiding. Quite a large delegation of members attended this reunion and Grand Lodge session, all appearing in long Prince Albert coats, striped light-colored trousers, silk hats and each carrying a silk umbrella. This constituted the "uniform" of Chicago Lodge delegation. They made a striking appearance in the line of march. The Rev. Henry G. Perry, of No. 4, was appointed Grand Chaplain this year. An engrossed set of resolutions and P. G. E. R. jewel was ordered for Brother Simon Quinlin by the Grand Lodge at this session. The transposition of the awkward phrasing of titles of officers of the grand body was changed at this session, placing the word "grand" first in all such titles. At this session was also presented and adopted a new form of "traveling card," also a "one degree ritual."

The members of No. 4, having had such a glorious and enjoyable time on this trip to the Louisville reunion and Grand Lodge session, on their return home it was discussed that some kind of an affair be given whereby the wives and families and sweethearts could have an outing and a pleasure trip prepared for their special benefit. Accordingly, Brother Thomas C. Newman made a motion on the floor of the lodge at the next subsequent session that No. 4 give a picnic and outing for the ladies. The idea met with instant favor and approval, and Brother Newman being the proposer thereof was made chairman and given power to select the other members he desired to act with him on a committee for this purpose. Thus started and the elaborate plans therefor being perfected, there was given a Shakespearian festival and basket picnic at Burlington Park, sixteen miles out of Chicago on the "Burlington road," on Tuesday, July 28, 1891. Five special trains over the Burlington road left the Union depot every hour, beginning at 8 a. m. on that day, and five thousand five hundred paid admissions to the grounds were sold that day. All concessions on the ground paid a percentage to the lodge, various members of No. 4 acting as cashiers at different concessions. The total expenses of the picnic were \$1,800. The gross receipts from all sources were: Admissions, \$5,500; concession percentages, \$900; total receipts, \$6,400, leaving a net balance for the charity fund of No. 4 of \$4,600, with all bills paid. This was the most successful and most largely attended Elks' picnic ever given anywhere in the history of the order. An all-star cast of many of the then greatest players of the American stage was given in Burlington Park that afternoon at Nature's own theatre—"On the Green Sward," at 2 p. m. Misses Alvord, Dainty and Rosa in the forenoon rehearsed a flock of sheep and introduced them into the pastoral scenes of the play, which was Shakespeare's "As You Like It." The program of the cast and synopsis of the play is herewith shown:

A large detailed plate of engravings showing scenes from the play, also a portrait group of the principal players of this all-star cast, including Louis James, Joseph Haworth, George O. Morris, Frederick Bond, Robert McWade, Eddie Foy, A. W. Fremont, Alex. Randolph, Robert Fisher, W. A. Howatt, "Parson" Davies (who did the wrestler), and Misses Katherine Alvord, Florence Gerald, Laura Dainty and Patti Rosa were among the principals in the cast. Mr. Joseph E. Hartel was the musical director; Fred J. Wildman, stage manager, and George Rose, assistant stage manager.

Judge Simon B. Shope, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, delivered the address of welcome, and Miss Cora Spicer introduced character dances. Dinner was served on the lawn, and all in all this affair was the best and largest benefit ever given by Chicago Lodge, No. 4.



COOL WHITE,
Father of Chicago Lodge No. 4.

On September 1, 1891, the annual dues were increased from \$6.50 per year to \$10 annually; life memberships were increased from \$65 to \$100 on that same date.

On September 15, of this year, Brother William S. Wolff passed away.

On Sunday, December 6, 1891, Chicago Lodge No. 4 held the Annual Lodge of Sorrow at the lodge rooms, with the following ceremonies: An organ voluntary by Brother J. W. Snow; "Lead, Kindly Light," by the Lexington Quartette; eulogy by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Grand Chaplain; "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," by Miss Millie Alberta McKnight; organ voluntary by Brother J. W. Snow; selection by the Lexington Quartette, and concluding with the closing ceremonies and benediction. Invitations consisted of a folded white card with black mourning border.

"ON THE GREENSWARD."

AS YOU LIKE IT.

HERE BE THE PLAYERS.

Jacques.....	Mr. Louis James
Orlando.....	Mr. Jos. Haworth
The Duke, living in banishment.....	Mr. Geo. O. Morris
Frederick, his brother and usurper of his dominions.....	Mr. Fitzhugh Owsley
Oliver.....	Mr. John W. Thompson
Amiens.....	} Attending on the
Jacques Du Bois.....		Mr. Thos. Bridgeland
Eustach.....	} Banished Duke
Louis.....		Mr. A. W. Freeman
Le Beau, a Courtier attending on Frederick.....	Mr. W. R. McKey
Touchstone, a Clown.....	Mr. Thos. Burns
Adam.....	Mr. F. ederick Bond
Denis.....	} Servants to Oliver
Silvius.....		Mr. Robt. McWade
Charles, Frederick's Wrestler.....	Mr. Eddie Foy
William, a Country Fellow in love with Audrey.....	Mr. A. Randolph
	Shepherds } Mr. W. A. Howatt
	"Parson" Davies
Two Pages to Frederick }.....	Mr. Robt. Fisher
Rosalind, Daughter to the banished Duke.....	Miss Frankie Raymond
	Miss Fannie Ward
Celia, Daughter to Frederick.....	Miss Katharine Alvord
Phoebe, a Sherpherdess.....	Miss Florence Gerald
Audrey, a Country Wench.....	Miss Laura Dainty
	Miss Patti Rosa
Lords and Foresters attending upon the Dukes and Ladies of the Court, and shepherdesses by Volunteer Actors and Actresses of note.	

ACT I.—On the Lawn.
ACTS II, III, IV, V.—The Forest of Arden.

NOTE.—A Bugle Call will announce the opening of each Act.

VOCAL MUSIC INCIDENTAL TO PLAY,
By "County Fair" Quartette and Double Quartette from
"Sinbad."

Musical Director..... Jos. E. Hartel
Stage Manager..... Fred. J. Wildman

WILLIAM ADAIR JONES was born August 8, 1843, in Monroe county, West Virginia. He attended school at Allegheny College, Blue Sulphur Springs, and at the Union Presbyterian College, West Virginia. While attending the latter institution the Civil War broke out. On May 8, 1861, he left for Harper's Ferry with the Monroe Guards, which afterwards became Company D, Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry, "Stonewall Brigade." He took part in the first and second battles of Manassas, was captured in the latter battle, but was exchanged soon after. Became attached to William L. Jackson's Cavalry the latter part of the war. Was again taken prisoner, August 8, 1864, by Sheridan's Advance Guards at Bennyville, Va. He was held for one month in the old Capitol Prison in Washington, D. C., when he was transferred to Elmira, N. Y., and was paroled from there in February, 1865, and sent back south. Did not see service again, owing to General Lee's surrender.

Dr. Jones came to Illinois in 1866, remaining two years. He graduated from the Missouri



GAIL W. BARSTOW, EXALTED RULER
1892-1893

Dental College and commenced practicing in St. Louis, when failing health compelled him to go further west. He returned to Illinois in 1881, locating in Bloomington. While there he joined Company G, Fourth Infantry, I. N. G., was elected first lieutenant, and advanced to the captaincy of that company. He went to Chicago in 1886 and became attached to the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in the capacity of head demonstrator and superintendent of the infirmary. After remaining there two years he resigned and opened an office on the North Side. Brother Jones joined Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on January 20, and was advanced September 8, 1887, being No. 228 on the membership roll. He temporarily filled the chair of Est. Leading Knight, and subsequently was unanimously elected to that chair, Bro. Vliet being transferred to Milwaukee. Brother Jones acted E. R. the rest of the term and was re-elected to Est. Leading Knight under Rev. Henry G. Perry's administration, Brother Horace McVicker being elected Exalted Ruler, but, going to New York soon after, Dr. Jones was elected to fill the unexpired term, succeeding himself at the following election. Represented the lodge at Louisville, Ky., in 1891 and in Buffalo, in 1892, and was appointed D. D. G. E. R. for Illinois in 1893 by G. E. R. Apperly of Louisville, Ky. Took sides and remained with the Jamestown faction in 1894 and was elected G. E. Leading Knight at that time. His failing health in 1896 caused him to return to Bloomington, Ill., where he is still engaged in the practice of dentistry.

On Thursday, March 31, 1892, closed the fiscal lodge year, and No. 4 stood in the following condition: Membership, 355; cash on hand, \$868.97; property, \$20,571.28; total, \$21,340.25; relief paid out during that year, \$1,896.55. This date was fixed by the Grand Lodge at this session for the end of the fiscal lodge year. Accordingly, No. 4 held her regular annual election on that date with the following results:

SEVENTEENTH ADMINISTRATION,

1892-1893.

Galen Wright Barstow, Exalted Ruler.

Lester W. Stevens, E. Leading Knight.

H. G. Dunning, E. Loyal Knight.

Joseph L. Boyle, E. Lecturing Knight.

John W. White, Secretary.

L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.

W. H. Cass, Tiler.

Trustees—B. R. Hall, H. C. Wagner, R. W. Smith.

Appointed—Charles S. McHenry, Inner Guard; Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chaplain; E. J. Southwick, Esquire; J. W. Snow, Organist.

On the night of installation Brother H. C. Wagner failed to qualify as trustee. His office was therefore declared vacant, and an election held that evening, April 8, 1892, to fill such vacancy, resulted in the election of Brother J. W. Murdough as trustee, and he was installed.

On May 1, 1892, Chicago Lodge, No. 4, moved its lodge and club rooms from Hooley's Theatre building to the Leiter building, 178-180 Monroe street, between La Salle street and Fifth avenue, which premises, embracing the entire third floor of that building, they leased for a period of five years from this date. The building is shown on the plate photo-reproduction of same. The lodge and club rooms are indicated by Greek crosses along the top of the windows.

The Grand Lodge met this year in Buffalo, N. Y., on June 14-16, 1892. No. 4 was represented in that body by J. W. White on Committee on Charters, and also the Auditing Committee; Simon Quinlin was on the Committee on Grievances; Rev. Henry G. Perry was Grand Chaplain, and John B. Jeffery, D. D. G. E. R. for Illinois. On the third day of this session of the grand body the following change in law was enacted: "The occasion now known as the 'Lodge of Sorrow' shall hereafter be designated as Memorial Day." This is the birth of our present "Memorial Service," created June 16, 1892.

The picnic held during this summer of 1892 netted \$1,736.47.

On June 30 of this year Brother W. G. Poindexter passed away.

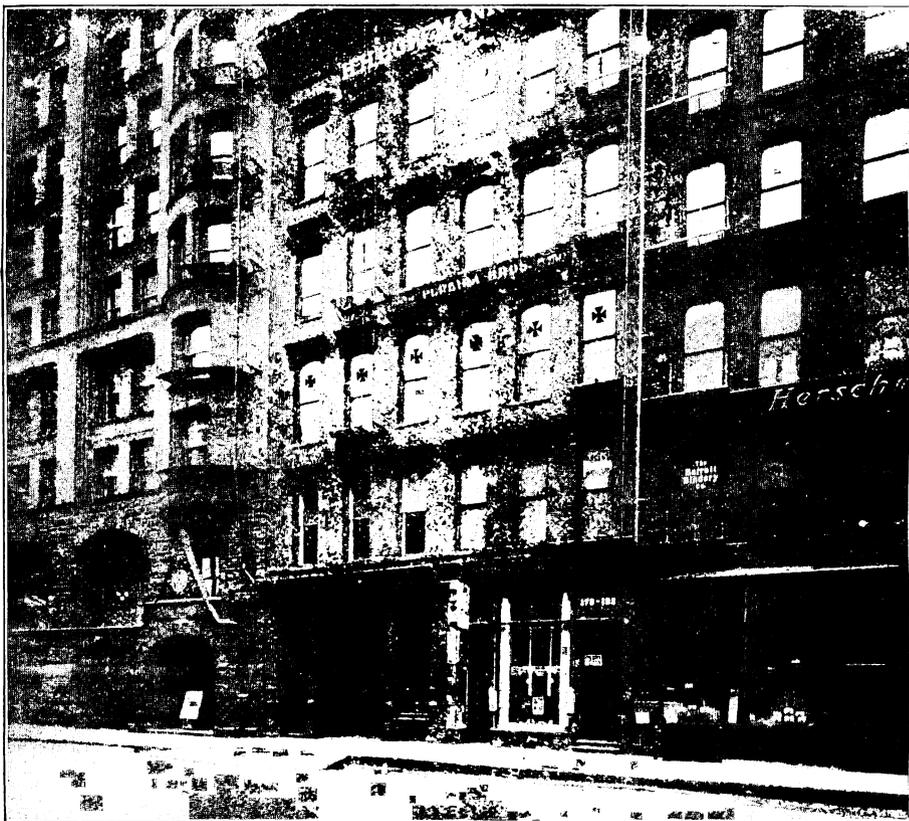
On July 28 this same year we also lost another brother, G. W. C. Gillette, who passed away on that date.

The revenue derived from the Sixteenth Annual Charity Benefit held this year was \$1,286.80.

On November 1 the lodge published and sent out to the membership a printed roster or membership list.

On Sunday, December 4, 1892. Chicago Lodge held its Annual Lodge of Sorrow (Memorial). The place is not indicated on the printed card of such service, but it is presumed it was held in the lodge rooms. On this occasion the general eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, and the special eulogy by Brother John W. White. The Lexington Quartette furnished the musical numbers.

The first event in this year was the Seventeenth Annual Benefit at the Schiller Theatre,



LODGE ROOMS, 178 MONROE STREET.

Greek Crosses Indicate Lodge Rooms.

on Thursday afternoon, January 19, 1893, with a committee in charge consisting of Brothers Ben M. Gireux, chairman, and George W. Irish, Walter Koll, Edward Walsh, Kerry Meagher, Cal. Wagner and Jules Bestor. The receipts of this benefit are not recorded.

GALEN WRIGHT BARSTOW was born in Lisbon, Ill., August 16, 1850; his father was Oscar Barstow and his mother Jane Wright Barstow. He was educated in his native town, where he went to school until 1866, when he went to the Normal School at Bloomington, Ill., until he graduated four years later. He then taught school for the next two years, near Morris, Ill. In the early seventies he joined the Forest City baseball team at Rockford, Ill., playing left fielder, and was considered one of the best ball players of that time. In that team were such men as Al. Spalding, Ross Barnes, Scott Hastings, Bob Addy and Barstow. In those days there were no leagues as there are now, each club playing all comers and itself making trips to various cities. The eastern trips of the Forest City club took in such cities as Syracuse,



LESTER W. STEVENS, EXALTED RULER
1893-1894

Rochester, Brooklyn, Springfield, Boston, Troy, Philadelphia and Washington, and although representing only a small western town, the club succeeded in holding its own with the best of them. At that time the city of Washington had one of the best ball teams in the country. The rivalry between the Forest Citys and Washington was intense and the deciding game of a close series was to be played in Washington. Each club was confident, and the betting ran high between the two factions, the East and the West, and on the day of the game an immense crowd was out to see the contest. Many members of congress were among the fans present, and conspicuous among those were John A. Logan, of Illinois, and John Morrissey, of New York, each leading their geographical factions in the rooting. At the end of the eighth inning Washington led by one and the excitement had reached the "raving" point. Washington was the first to the bat in the ninth, and with one out and one man on base, the third man to step to the plate hit a long drive to left field and Barstow, divining instantly that the ball was going far over his head, made a sensational running catch and return, catching the runner at home, making the third out, with Washington still one run in the lead. The Forest Citys succeeded in getting two men on bases and had two outs, when Barstow came to the bat. A hit meant runs then, and it was said that the man at the bat was the only cool man on the field. "Five dollars to one dollar the boy gets a hit," shouted John Morrissey. At that time the batter could call for any kind of a ball he wished, there being the knee ball, hip ball and shoulder ball. Barstow called for the knee ball, to the surprise of the fans, who knew that Barstow had a weakness for missing the low ones. The pitcher bit and threw him a shoulder ball, the batter's favorite, and Barstow swung. Al Spalding, one of the closest students of baseball, says that he doubts if the distance covered by a hit ball has ever been exceeded by that one. By the time the ball was recovered Barstow was sitting on the third base and the two men had scored, winning the game by one run. It was the skill of the tried batter, backed with supreme nerve, that gave to the West the first champion baseball team.

In 1880, in Kansas City, Mo., he was married to Miss Ida Demarest. He then moved to Chicago and worked in the shipping department for Wilson Brothers; he then left that firm to accept the position as traffic manager for James H. Walker and held that position for the next sixteen years. He went to Europe for Mr. Robert McCormick, of Lake Forest, to purchase Percherons and other blooded horses to stock the McCormick farm. He was Master of Home Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Chicago. He was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, of the Elks, on December 20, 1888, and was elected as Exalted Ruler in 1892 and served one full term. He died in Chicago, on May 4, 1899, aged forty-nine years, leaving a wife, one daughter, mother and two sisters. He was buried by Chicago Lodge of Elks in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago.

On Tuesday, March 30, 1893, closed the fiscal lodge year. The condition of No. 4 for the preceding year was as follows: Membership at last report, 355; initiated during past year, 36; affiliated, 11; total, 402. From which deduct: Dropped from the rolls, 16; dimitted, 7; died, 3; expelled, 1; total, 27. Total members in good standing, 375. Cash balance on hand, \$1,286.30; three lodge halls, \$8,349.01; Elks' Rest, \$9,500; note, \$100; dues receivable, etc., \$729.07. Total assets of lodge, \$19,964.38. Amount expended for charity, \$1,856.55; cash balance in the Charity Fund, \$1,670.12. The regular annual election was held on this date at the end of the lodge year, and the following officers were elected and installed:

EIGHTEENTH ADMINISTRATION,

1893-1894.

Lester W. Stevens, Exalted Ruler.

George W. Andrews, E. Leading Knight.

E. D. Robbins, E. Loyal Knight.

Frank H. Hora, E. Lecturing Knight.

John W. White, Secretary.

L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.

William H. Cass, Tiler.

Trustees—H. C. Wagner, Benjamin R. Hall, G. W. Barstow.

Appointed—R. W. Smith, Esquire; Rev. Henry G. Perry, chaplain; Arthur H. Wade, Inner Guard; J. W. Snow, Organist.

At the Grand Lodge session, June 20-22, 1893, Brother Simon Quinlin was appointed Grand Chaplain, and Dr. W. A. Jones appointed D. D. G. E. R. for Illinois.

The annual outdoor event of Chicago Lodge this year took place at Columbia Park, near Chicago, on Tuesday, August 29, 1893, and consisted of what was advertised as Chicago Lodge, No. 4, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks' Midsummer Outdoor Social Session and Terpsichorean Festival. The general committee in charge of this affair was: B. R. Hall, chairman, assisted by G. W. Barstow, John W. White and Lester W. Stevens. Henry Doehne was the musical director. There were seven subordinate committees: Reception, L. W. Stevens, chairman; Amusements, John W. White, chairman; Terpsichorean, William A. Stiles, chairman; Transportation, L. W. Campbell, chairman; Finance, G. W. Barstow, chairman; Grounds, George W. Schlesinger, chairman; Press, W. K. Jackman, chairman. Each committee averaged eight members beside the chair-

SOCIAL SESSION.		PROGRAMME—Continued.	
BRO. JOHN W. DUNNE, (Patti Rosa Company) CHAIRMAN.		17. DIALECT RECITATION and SONG, (of Denver, 17),	BRO. JOE NEWMAN*
We are under obligations to Bro. John W. Dunne, proprietor of the Patti Rosa Co., F. Ziegfeld, Jr., General Manager, and Peter Armstrong, Stage Manager of the Treaders; Bro. John Morrissey, Manager of the Radio; Bro. L. E. Lawrence, Director of the Dorothy Drew Dancers; Miss E. L. Downer, President of the National Conservatory of Music, and the ladies and gentlemen who have so freely volunteered their services for this entertainment.		18. CLOWN ON STILTS,	BRO. GEO. H. ADAMS†
PROGRAMME.		19. HAMTON SOLA,	W. D. THOMPSON§
1. OVERTURE,	BRO. HENRY DOEHNE'S ORCHESTRA	20. ALL NATIONS' DANCE, "The Rocky Mountain Wolf,"	LITTLE GOLDIE§
2. SONG,	LINCOLN QUARTETTE	21. CONCERTINA SOLO,	(of Wheeling, 25), BRO. JOE CAWTHORNE*
	J. E. Mathery, W. J. Brooks, S. W. Hardie, F. J. Knowles.	22. THE MAN OF MANY FACES, (Europe's Greatest Impersonator),	AMANT†
3. SPANISH DANCE,	ANNA BRUCE§	23. ORIGINAL SINGING, (and Marvelous Ball Accompaniment),	SANTINI BROTHERS†
4. TRIO,	MUHELMAN SWISS MOUNTAINERS†	24. A FEW MINUTES WITH THE FAVORITE COMEDIAN,	JOHN D. GILBERT*
5. BAKSO SOLO, (With C. F. Bruce, Guitar Accomplishment),	BRO. GEO. H. BOWERS	25. TRAVESTY DANCES,	DOROTHY DREW COMPANY‡
6. NOVELTY DANCE,	IRENE CALHOUN§	Introducing the Misses DREW, Gray, St. Clair, Clayton, Keenawly, Burns, Secretary, King, Gerde, Meelan, Butler, Port, McDonald, Langford, Learning, Gray.	
7. TENOR SOLO, "It seems but yesterday,"	BRO. FRED. BANDELL	GRAND FINALE.	
	(of Portsmouth, 151)	Orchestra, Quartette and Audience	
8. CHAMPION DANCE,	WHITE GERTRUDE DOWNERS§	† By kind permission of MR. F. ZIEGFELD, Jr., Manager of Treaders.	
9. MEDIUM-PARVO, (Instrumental Selection)	SKETTITE	‡ BRO. JOHN MORRISSEY, Manager Grotto.	
	Bro. Luigi Belli Doo, S. Thomas, E. A. Kie, Mohler, W. S. Baxter, Messrs. Brooks and Moffitt-H.	§ JOHN W. DUNNE, Patti Rosa Company.	
10. MARVELLOUS GYMNASTICS,	(Brothers) THREE MARVELLOUS	¶ MISS E. L. DOWNER, Nat'l Conservatory of Music.	
11. SERPENTINE DANCE,	GRACE HUNTERS§		
12. THEATRE MINIATURE,	CHAS. HAYDEN‡		
13. SONG, "The Night I Joined 'The Elks,'" by the author, Bro. FRANK H. SMITH, (Parkersburg, No. 128), assisted by Chorus. (This Song was written by Bro. Smith expressly for Chicago Lodge, No. 4.)	PAPINTAS‡		
14. SPARKLING STAR and SERPENTINE DANCE,	QUARTETTE		
15. SONG,	BRO. HARRY LA ROSE†		
16. CLUB SWINGING and REVOLVING GLOBE,	(of Hartford, 19),		

ELKS' MIDSUMMER SOCIAL SESSION, AUGUST 29, 1893.

man, except the Press, which consisted of but three. Three special trains on the Santa Fe railroad were used to convey the people to the park. Details of social session shown on plate photo-reproduction of program:

No records to show what were the returns realized from this affair.

On September 7, 1893, toward the close of the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago that year, occurred a railroad accident at "Chicken Coop Bend," near South Chicago, on the Pennsylvania railroad, at which time our Brother Anson S. Temple was killed in this wreck, and the writer of these lines assisted in removing his body from the smashed baggage car by cutting away the wreckage with axes. While No. 4 did not have charge, a number of Elks attended the funeral, at which Bishop Cheney, of the Episcopal Church, officiated. Interment was in Oakwoods Cemetery.

Scarcely had the members of No. 4 paid their last tribute of respect to Brother Temple, when on September 15, 1893, Brother Ernest Vliet, P. E. R. of No. 4, passed away in Milwaukee, Wis., from the effects of an assault by footpads in Chicago some months previous to that time. Interment in Milwaukee.

On October 28 of this same year the grim invader took another one of our members; on that date Brother Clarence D. Pomeroy passed away.

At this point in our lodge history we now come into the period of existing documents and records, and from here on more detail can be chronicled than in the past history, where the data has been purely fragmentary, legendary, and oftentimes when Grand Lodge records were silent the writer was compelled to supply such deficiencies with recollections of the oldest living members of the lodge. This rendered the work exceedingly difficult, as no two men can be found who will agree on their recollections of certain facts when dimmed by time and having passed out of mind.

There was an event occurred during the latter part of this administration which is generally spoken of among old members as "the fire in Monroe street." A layman would naturally suppose from oft repeated hearings that this was but little short of a conflagration in point of magnitude. This fire occurred on the floor above the lodge rooms at 178 Monroe street on Monday, February 12, 1894, and destroyed the tapestry hangings to the E. R.'s station and burned through the ceiling and by water considerable damage was done to the furnishings of the lodge room and to the books and records. The following Thursday evening, February 15, 1894, the lodge convened at this hall, but adjourned in a body to the old lodge rooms over Hooley's Theatre and held their session on that date at the old former lodge rooms just mentioned. When Chicago Lodge first occupied the premises at 178 Monroe street, they took it on a five-year lease at an annual rental of \$1,800 a year. The lodge fitted up this entire floor at a cost of about \$6,000, and this expense of fitting up left the lodge financially bankrupt. At the same time the lodge was still liable on an unexpired lease on the old lodge rooms over Hooley's Theatre. It had been the sentiment for some time to try and vacate the Monroe street premises, but no opportunity presented whereby they could transfer their lease and thus avoid liability. This fire was looked upon by some of the members as furnishing a reasonable ground for refusing to longer occupy the premises. Unfortunately, hasty and ill-advised action was taken by surrendering the lease to the agent of the building and notifying him that they considered the lease cancelled owing to the unfitness of the premises by reason of the fire for their use for lodge purposes. The owner, Mr. L. Z. Leiter, refused to take or accept such view of the matter and insisted and so notified the lodge that he would not release them and would hold them liable for the rent of said premises for the full term of the lease. The lodge refused to pay the rent, Mr. Leiter brought suit to recover the same under the lease and obtained judgment for the rent then due and the lodge was compelled to pay it. To continue with this lease, and also the liability for the unexpired lease of the old lodge rooms over Hooley's Theatre, meant a burden that would cripple, if not bankrupt, the lodge. Every available means were resorted to by several committees in charge of the affair to effect either a compromise or a cancellation of this lease, but all to no purpose. Just before "calling off for the summer months," on June 7, 1894, Bro. A. R. Da Costa made a motion that a committee of three be appointed by the Exalted Ruler of the ablest men of No. 4 to again wait upon Mr. Leiter and see what could be done towards effecting a cancellation of this lease. This motion, in the light of past failures, was met with roars of laughter, but the motion, however, prevailed. The Exalted Ruler (Bro. Warrell) appointed Bro. A. R. Da Costa Chairman of this committee, and requested the Chairman to select two other members to act with him and such selection would be considered as the properly appointed committee. Bro. Da Costa selected Dr. J. Lonergan and the Hon. Thomas J. Hogan. Some weeks later they made their final report.

At the meeting of No. 4, on February 15, 1894, a few days after the fire, Bros. Da Costa and Stevens were appointed by the chair as a committee to work in conjunction with the trustees in the selection of new quarters for the lodge. Meantime Bro. G. W. Barstow took the lease to the Monroe street property to Mr. L. Z. Leiter, and told him, or his agent, that the Elks had vacated the premises and that he desired to turn over to him

the lease. Mr Leiter refused to accept the lease and refused to release the lodge from the lease, and notified the lodge that he would hold them responsible for the rent of the premises to May 1, 1897. The trustees and the special committee working with them continued to look for new quarters. Meanwhile all the lodge property had been removed from the building and placed in storage. A suitable place was found in the Schiller building on the seventh floor, which was held at an annual rental of \$3,750 a year, but that they had secured a special figure to the lodge of \$2,500 a year, which included elevator service to midnight, electric lights, gas, heat and water; and said quarters, if desired, would consist of a lodge room, parlor, billiard room, bar, and tiler's room. The necessary changes and improvements would cost about \$1,000, which would have to be paid in five annual installments of \$200 each. The trustees were instructed to have a clause inserted in said lease for right to sub-let rooms. This question, when put to a vote, was unanimously carried. At the next meeting of the lodge the trustees reported having contracted, as instructed, for the quarters in the Schiller building. Lodge then decided by a vote not to have trustees sign lease until after the annual election.

On March 3, of this year, Bro. E. N. Williamson, who was quite a noted baseball player, passed away at Hot Springs, Ark., on that date. The remains were brought to Chicago and the members of No. 4 attended the services at the church, corner of Monroe street and Western avenue, and from there proceeded to Rose Hill Cemetery, where the Elks' ritualistic service was performed at the grave by the officers and members of Chicago Lodge.

G. W. Barstow resigned as Trustee and it was accepted by the lodge on March 15 of this year. A special election was then held and Bro. V. D. Gowan elected and installed to fill the unexpired term.

On March 24, 1894, Bro. Adolph Reimer died at the Infirmary at Hartwell, Ohio (near Cincinnati), and was buried at that place.

On March 27, 1894, Chicago Lodge, No. 4, gave a ladies' social session and charity ball at the Hotel Richelieu, in charge of G. W. Barstow, Chairman, and W. H. Bender and Jules Reese, as the arrangement committee. A fine musical program of ten numbers and a dance program of fourteen numbers, with music furnished by the Alhambra Theatre Orchestra under direction of Bro. E. A. Kieckhoefer, constituted the entertainment; this was followed by a fine banquet. A very successful affair.

The fiscal year closed March 29 with a strong showing of prosperity for No. 4. Number of members at last report, 375; dropped, 23; dimitted, 2; died, 5; suspended, 1; deduct 31, leaves 344; initiated during year, 83; affiliated same period, 6; restored, 4; add 93 to 344, total membership in good standing, 437. Net gain in membership, 62. Life members at this time, 17. Cash on hand, \$496.96; total assets, \$17,891.67. Amount expended for charity, \$2,201.45.

LESTER WEBB STEVENS was born in Chicago, Ill., on December 15, 1863. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city and graduated from Wheaton College, at Wheaton, Ill. He first went into business with his father, John K. Stevens, the veteran photographer, in 1884 and continued for a number of years in that business at the McVicker's Theatre building, in Chicago; later he opened a studio for himself in the Garrick Theatre building, in the same city, where he is in business at the present time. He is married and has two children, Mildred Stevens, his daughter, and Lester W. Stevens, Jr., his son. Bro. Stevens is a Past Exalted Ruler of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., having been initiated into the order May 23, 1889, being No. 358 on the membership roll. Was elected Exalted Ruler of No. 4 March 30, 1893; Grand Lodge representative in 1904 and D. D. 1904-05.

NINETEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

1894-1895.

Arthur M. Warrell, Exalted Ruler.
Charles W. Parker, E. Leading Knight.
Fred. R. Dressler, E. Loyal Knight.



ARTHUR W. WARRELL, EXALTED RULER
1894-1895

George R. English, E. Lecturing Knight.

John W. White, Secretary.

L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.

Wm. H. Cass, Tiler.

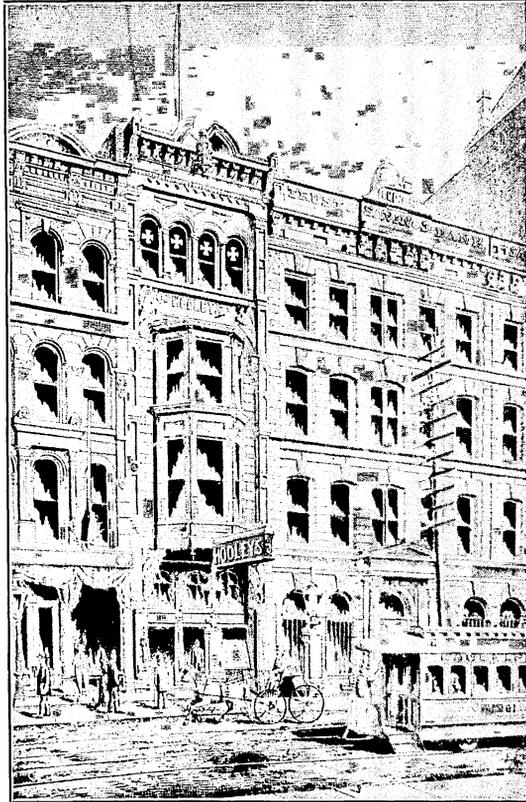
Trustees—B. R. Hall, V. D. Gowan, H. E. Ballard.

Appointed—Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chaplain; T. W. Blatchford, Inner Guard; Mortimer R. Clapp, Esquire; J. W. Snow, Organist.

The lodge presumably met on this date, March 29, 1894, at the Hotel Richelieu, the minutes designating no place of meeting, but the Trustees record book gives this location, hence it is presumed that such were the facts in the case. On April 3, 1894, the lodge moved back into their old quarters over Hooley's Theatre, where they continued to meet until January 10, 1895, when they made another move from the lodge rooms over Hooley's Theatre to the ninth floor of the Masonic Temple.

At the session of April 5 it developed that Mr. L. Z. Leiter had made every effort to repair the damage done to the premises at 178 Monroe street, but that being refused admission to the premises by the Steward, acting on instructions from Brother Barstow, of the Trustees, Mr. Leiter thereupon won the suit he had instituted to recover the rent due; No. 4 then decided to try and find a suitable tenant for the premises, and thereby transfer the lease pending a further settlement of the controversy, but meanwhile to take no further steps towards securing new quarters. Vouchers were drawn at this session for \$300 to pay March and April rent, in favor of L. Z. Leiter, and also for \$3.50 to pay costs of suit, etc.

On April 12, 1894, Chicago Lodge was honored with a visit from Bro. A. Apperly, Grand Exalted Ruler, he delivered an address trying to explain his action and justify his course in changing the Grand Lodge session, or, rather, ignoring the action of the Grand Trustees, duly empowered to select time and place of meeting of the grand body, etc., and he urged repeatedly that No. 4 pay her per capita tax. No. 4, all through this controversy, staunchly stood by the Grand Trustees and their action and upheld the Atlantic City Grand Lodge, as it had come to be designated in contradistinction to the term of the "Jamestown faction." At the April 19 session the special committee appointed to examine the books of the Secretary and Treasurer and Trustees of No. 4 made a report, approving the books of the Secretary and Treasurer, but reported could find no books whatever of the Trustees; that the Trustees' affairs were in a chaotic state, and every indication of loose management, extravagance on their part, etc., and condemning the same roundly. The Trustees



HOOLEY'S THEATER, CHICAGO.

Greek Crosses Indicate Hall of No. 4.

were instructed to at once procure suitable books and to keep a detailed and itemized account of all lodge matters entrusted to them, and they were also instructed to sell all wines and liquors left over and turned over to them by their predecessors, the bar having been closed. Trustees were instructed to place the rental of premises at 178 Monroe street in the hands of some real estate agents. On Tuesday afternoon, May 29, 1894, the eighteenth annual benefit for the charity fund of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, was given at the Schiller Theatre. The committee in charge were Brothers H. G. Sommers, Benjamin Giroux, J. W. Dunn, Kerry Meagher and Harry E. Ballard. Details of bill shown on plate photo-reproduction of program:

The net cash realized from this benefit was \$674.23, with \$482 outstanding for tickets among the members.

At session of July 5, 1894, Brother A. R. Da Costa, chairman of special committee to interview Mr. L. Z. Leiter relative to cancellation of lease, reported as follows: At the time the committee was to wait on Mr. Leiter Brother Hogan could not be present, so Brothers Da Costa and Lonergan called on Mr. Leiter, who gave them ten minutes for an interview. Brother Da Costa waxed eloquent in his cause and held Mr. Leiter two hours. They were requested to call the following day. Brother Da Costa pleaded poverty, drew parallel cases, told him funny stories, and offered to assign him the Elk's Rest and the dead therein contained. Mr. Leiter received this tale of poverty with a cynical smile, listened impatiently and with an air of martyrdom to their funny stories, but the offer of the graveyard and the dead paralyzed him, and he assured the committee then and there that he would cancel the lease. This report was greeted with great applause. A resolution of thanks, under seal of the lodge, was presented to Bro. A. R. Da Costa for his work in accomplishing what at that time seemed an almost hopeless task in getting this lease cancelled. He was then added to the committee to work in conjunction with Trustees to locate new quarters, and located and secured the quarters on the ninth floor of Masonic Temple at an annual rental of \$2,400 a year for a period of five years. How this was financed with an empty treasury is another story, which will appear in its chronological place. Bro. W. A. Jones was the Grand Lodge representative this year to Atlantic City, but refused to obey the instructions of Chicago Lodge and went over to the Jamestown meeting. At the session of No. 4, held on July 5, 1894, charges were preferred against Dr. W. A. Jones "for contumacy for not attending the Grand Lodge at Atlantic City and for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an Elk-since his return." The charges were received and Brothers Dunning, Da Costa and Bestor were appointed as the Trial Commissioners.

The fourth annual picnic given by Chicago Lodge, No. 4, was held this year at Burlington Park, on the C. B. & Q. R. R., first scheduled for Saturday, July 14, but the great strike of 1894 coming on in the meantime, necessitated a change of date, railroads refusing to contract to furnish cars on first date set. Accordingly, it was postponed until Thursday, August 14, and proved to be a successful affair, except financially, change of date necessitating an extra expense of some \$300. Our Brother Vidvard and Brother Cornish, of Hartford, No. 19, had charge of the athletic sports; Bro. R. J. Gunning furnished a lot of free advertising, complimentary; the music was furnished by Rosenbecker's Military Band. With all this extra expense the picnic showed a loss of \$108.68. The committee in charge were Bros. H. G. Dunning, chairman; J. T. Bestor and T. C. Newman.

At the session of No. 4, held on August 2, 1894, Brother Andrews was reported to have been adjudged insane by the county court and had been sent to the state asylum at Kankakee, Ill.

The Trial Commission in the cast of Bro. Dr. W. A. Jones reported as having found the accused guilty on the first charge, but did not deem evidence sufficient to find guilty on the second charge, or to warrant any radical measures. They recommended that the accused be suspended to September 21, 1894, and unless before that date he swore allegiance to the Atlantic City Grand Lodge he stand expelled. This report was received and, on a secret ballot being ordered, which, being a two-third vote, the verdict was sustained.

At session of August 9, 1894, it was reported that Miss Patti Rosa had died on the 5th of that month in New York, but the funeral occurred in Chicago on this date, 9th,

and No. 4 voted to send proper floral testimonials.

Trustees issued a circular letter to the membership asking instructions or views in regard to accepting new quarters in American Express building, on Monroe street.

On August 14, this year, Bro. James A. Varty passed away.

Bro. A. R. Da Costa offered a set of resolutions in substance as follows: That Chicago Lodge, No. 4, as a corporate body, issue debenture bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,000, each of the sum of \$10, bearing 5 per cent interest per annum, payable on or before three years after date, said certificates to be properly signed and sealed by the officers, acting in their corporate capacity; said moneys thus realized to be used for the purpose of fitting up suitable hall for use of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., and such tenants as they may elect to use said hall with them; all moneys received for rentals and initiation fees to be deposited in bank for the purpose of paying off these certificates of indebtedness and interest thereon. These resolutions were adopted. Brother Da Costa was appointed a committee of one, with full power to act in this matter. The bonds were issued, the money raised and No 4 moved into her new quarters, in Masonic Temple. At session of September 27 Dr. W. A. Jones was expelled from the lodge and the order, and Secretary was instructed to notify the Grand Lodge.

On Sunday, December 2, 1894, Chicago Lodge, No. 4, held her first annual memorial service, designated under that specific name (hitherto called a "Lodge of Sorrow"), at the Schiller Theatre. Bro. B. R. Hall was chairman and V. D. Gowan, H. E. Ballard and Arthur M. Warrell ex officio committee of arrangements. The annual address on this occasion was delivered by the Rev. Henry G. Perry and oration by the Rev. E. G. Hirsch.

On December 20, 1894, Bro. E. H. R. Green subscribed and paid for ten bonds and presented them back to the lodge for the endowment of a "charity chair," to be placed in the parlors. This high-back, leather-upholstered chair, with a silver name-plate at the top, is now in the "den" of our present home.

On December 31, 1894, Brother J. R. Moody passed away. His funeral was in charge of Chicago Lodge and interment was at Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

On January 10, 1895, Chicago Lodge dedicated her new quarters on the ninth floor of the Masonic Temple, followed by a ladies' social, held in the banquet hall, top floor



MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

Cross Indicates Lodge Rooms.

thereof, on the same evening; the regular session, by dispensation, on that date being omitted.

On February 5, 1895, Bro. George L. Cross passed away in Chicago, and his remains were taken in charge by his brother and shipped to Dover, N. H., for interment.

At the subsequent meeting, February 7, the Secretary, on behalf of the late deceased brother, George L. Cross, presented Chicago Lodge with a gavel in the shape of an elk's foot, silver mounted.

February 17.—A letter of thanks was received from Academy of Sciences, Lincoln Park, Chicago, for the present made them by No. 4 of the stuffed elk, valued at \$1,000.

The action of the lodge in 1883, placing all money derived from benefits in the charity fund, was rescinded at the session of February 17, 1895.

On Monday, February 14, 1895, was given the nineteenth annual benefit of Chicago

SCHILLER THEATRE.

THOS. W. PRIOR, Manager.



EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT

CHICAGO LODGE No. 4

B. P. O. ELKS

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 29th, 1894.

Schiller Theatre Orchestra

Mr. Edwin L. Barker,
In a Monologue, entitled
"The Elks' Benefit,"
By kind permission of Station Executive Board.

The Universal Favorites,
The Beech Sisters,
By kind permission of Manager Frank Hall of the Casino.

The Immobile,
Brother Billy Rice,
On the Wilson Hill,
By kind permission of Manager Frank Hall of the Casino.

Fairy Dell,
"I am Sixty-two,"—Character Song.

Miss Isabella Coe,
Sings the Widow in Horst's Mill, White Flag, and Come to Me My Own,
By permission of Mr. Chas. Hoyt and Mr. Harry Hamilton.

Bro. Frank Lawton,
The American Whistler, In His Spectacles,
By permission of Mr. Chas. Hoyt and Mr. Harry Hamilton.

J. Aldrich Libbey,
Sings "The Girl for Me,"
By permission of Mr. Chas. Hoyt and Mr. Harry Hamilton.

The Great PERCY and HAROLD, the Only
Ward and Volks,
By permission of Mrs. Tony Patton and Mr. H. R. Lester.

Miss Maud Hollins,
Sings "My Latest Love,"
By permission of Mr. Chas. Hoyt and Mr. Harry Hamilton.

Jesse Miller,
The Phenomenal Young Comedian—Concert Piece—"The Elks' Benefit,"
By permission of Mr. Chas. Hoyt and Mr. Harry Hamilton.

Mr. Arthur Paie, Mr. Harry Luckstone, Lloyd Wilson, W. H. Hatter,
"Will They Answer to My Name?"
By permission of Mr. Chas. Hoyt and Mr. Harry Hamilton.

Clifford Faust,
The Baby Whistler.

Miss Eloise Morgan,
Message of Amusement,
By permission of Mr. C. C. Post and Mr. J. H. M. V. R. G.

INTERMISSION.

PETTICOAT PERFDY.

A Social Skit in One Act, by Sir Charles Young.

Cast of Characters:

Mrs. Montrose, a social leader who was misled, Miss Helen Tracy
Mrs. Nutwood Jones, a tall lighter who chased a social lion and caught a fox,
Johnnie, a waiting maid—the fox in the lion's skin, Miss A. M. Hamilton,
SUTLER—Dressing room at Mrs. Montrose's in Allendale street,
TIME—Mrs. Montrose's afternoon,
Staged under direction of John Singleton,
Given by courtesy of Gustave Frubman.

Dance Character "Poésie de Motion,"
Miss Lucella Drew,
Eddie Shayne,
Eccentric Comedian.

Mr. W. H. Hamilton,
By Master

Mr. Mark Smith,
By permission of Mr. E. C. Dow and Mr. J. H. M. V. R. G.

Chaireesse—"Such a Nice Girl Too"—California's Favorite,
Character Song and Dance.

Bro. John W. Kelly,
The Rolling Mill Man—A Social Lion.

THE DIAMANTINE FRENCH QUARTETTE,
Character Song, dancing, published by the singular "Black Creek" quartette, led by
Mlle Diamantine.

Janetta Ladies Quartette.

The complete cast for each of the five acts at various times, of Mr. Fred Smith, of Top's
Amusement Society, Co. Mr. Milton Smith, of the Bull Terrier Co., and Mr. Percy Cassin of
A Mid Winter Night.

Stage under the direction of Brother SAM BOLTER.

THE COMPELLER

H. H. S. AMES, JOHN W. DICK,
B. B. GARDNER, KERRY MCGILLI,
HENRY F. BERGARD

Make special acknowledgment is hereby made of the B. P. O. ELKS, Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and sincerely thank Mr. Thos. W. Prior for the use of the Schiller Theatre and the manager and the performers who have contributed to the success of the performance.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CHARITY BENEFIT NO. 4, MAY 29, 1894.

Lodge. The gross receipts from this benefit were \$1,028; net, \$817.87, with 235 tickets outstanding in the hands of members as cash receivable.

On March 5 Bro. W. C. Coup passed away at St. Luke's Hospital, Tampa, Fla. His remains were brought to Chicago, en route to Delavan, Wis., for interment, and were accompanied from Chicago to Delavan by a large number of Elks from No. 4.

On March 16 a stag social was held in Orpheus Hall, Schiller Theatre building, with John W. White as chairman. The affair netted \$40.80 in fines, etc. At this same function Joliet Lodge No. 296, B. P. O. E., presented Chicago Lodge with a magnificent silver punch bowl, suitably engraved.

This lodge year ended March 28, 1895. Members at last report, 437; stricken from the rolls during year, 37; dimitted, 9; died, 3; expelled, 1; deduct 50, leaving 387; add—initiated



CHARLES W. PARKER, EXALTED RULER
1895-1896

during year, 44; affiliated by dimit and reinstatement, 7—51; total membership, 438. Cash on hand, \$913.99; value, lodge property, \$12,000; amount expended for charity, \$1,636.35.

ARTHUR MOTT WARRELL was born in Detroit, Mich., on May 1, 1851. He received his education in the grammar and high schools of Grand Rapids, Mich. He began his business career in 1872 by his being appointed agent for the G. R. & I. Ry. at Grand Rapids, Mich., which position he held until 1876. From 1876 to 1881 he served as secretary of the board of public works and deputy city clerk of Grand Rapids. During the year 1881 he came to Chicago and was connected with the passenger department of the C. R. I. & P. Ry. for five months, when he resigned to become the accountant for Cook, Phillips & Wells, where he remained until 1883. In 1883 he was made assistant passenger agent of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, with offices in South Clark street, Chicago, in what is now the entrance to the Chicago Opera House. Two years later he was promoted to the city passenger agent of that road, and remained in that position through all the changes up to September 1, 1890, when the C. & A. R. R. went into the hands of a receiver and that road was taken over by the Erie, and then accepted the position of city passenger agent for the Erie lines, which he held until June of 1900, when he resigned to go into the coal business with the Central Coal & Coke Company, and was located at St. Paul, Minn. He remained in that city for one year, when he again returned to Chicago, continuing with the same concern until October, 1902, when he resigned and accepted a position as salesman with the O'Gara Coal Company, with offices in the Marquette building, Chicago, and this latter post he continued to fill until the time of his death, which occurred on Saturday, May 29, 1909, aged 58 years, after a short illness, of acute Bright's disease, which lasted but two months. Interment was at Grand Rapids, Mich., on June 1, 1909, at Greenwood cemetery. Brother Warrell was married, April 29, 1885, to Miss Elizabeth H. Long, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and she alone survives him, there being no children. Brother Warrell was the fourteenth Exalted Ruler of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., and served in that chair from April, 1894, to April, 1895; was representative to the Grand Lodge in its thirty-first annual session at Atlantic City, N. J., in July, 1895, and served the following year as District Deputy G. E. R. for Illinois. He was initiated in Chicago Lodge of Elks August 22, 1887. He was a member of Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M., of Chicago, and also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association.

The regular annual election was held, with the following officers chosen and installed:

TWENTIETH ADMINISTRATION.

1895-1896.

Charles W. Parker, Exalted Ruler.

Fred R. Dressler, E. Leading Knight.

William F. Grower, E. Loyal Knight.

J. R. Weddell, E. Lecturing Knight.

John W. White, Secretary.

L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.

William H. Cass, Tiler.

Trustees—V. D. Gowan, H. E. Ballard, B. R. Hall.

Appointed—H. G. Dunning, Esquire; Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chaplain; Charles F. Engstrom, Inner Guard; H. L. Wyatt, Organist.

On April 14, 1895, Bro. James W. Scott, life member of Chicago Lodge and able journalist, the founder of the "Chicago Evening Post" and one of the owners as well as editor of the "Times-Herald," passed away suddenly of apoplexy in New York city, on this date, aged 45 years. His remains were brought to Chicago. A number of members of No. 4 attended the funeral. Interment in Graceland cemetery.

On April 25 the lodge voted \$25 for tickets for a benefit of the Actors' Protective Union, of Chicago.

At this session Trustees ordered to procure and place name plates on oil paintings of P. E. R.'s.

Engrossed resolutions were presented by the Exalted Ruler to Bro. Thomas W. Prior, in behalf of No. 4, for the many courtesies he had shown the lodge at benefits, etc.

On May 2, Brother Dunning resigned as Esquire.

On May 5, Bro. D. L. Wheeler passed away. Chicago Lodge took charge of the funeral, and after performing the ritualistic services Brother Da Costa was appointed a committee of one to accompany the wife with the remains for interment to Milwaukee, Wis.

On June 7, Bro. Edward Porter Murray died suddenly at the Michael Reese Hospital. Chicago Lodge performed the ritualistic ceremonies at the residence of the deceased and about forty brothers attended the funeral to the place of interment, Graceland Cemetery. Brother Murray was born in Geneva, N. Y., March 5, 1846. He began life as a telegraph operator, and was promoted to higher positions in the railroad service until he became division superintendent, with the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railways. He located in Chicago in 1885. Shortly afterwards he engaged in business as a railroad contractor, and was largely interested in the erection of the Grand Central Station, at Harrison street and Fifth avenue, Chicago. The latter years of his life were spent in the commercial line, but for several years prior to and up to the time of his death he represented the interests of the estate of his sister, Mrs. John B. Carson.

The fifth annual picnic of Chicago Lodge was held this year on Saturday, July 27, at Cedar Lake, Ind. The committee in charge of this affair, through its chairman, Bro. John W. Dunne, reported that when all outstanding ticket money was collected it would show a net profit of about \$150 to the lodge.

On August 4, 1895, Bro. Charles Studt, the first Tiler of No. 4, died in San Francisco, Cal., and was buried in that city by Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6, under instructions from No. 4.

On August 2, Bro. John Bonner died. No. 4 sent a floral offering, but as a lodge took no part in the obsequies, that being strictly Masonic; several members of No. 4, however, attended the funeral.

On Monday, August 26, 1895, Bro. Dr. Simon Quinlin passed away at his summer home in East Palmyra, N. Y., of cancer of the stomach, aged 64 years. He was an enthusiastic and devoted Elk, a man of strong convictions, who labored for many years to promote the welfare of the order. His remains were placed in a vault in Newark cemetery, preparatory to their future removal to Chicago, but they still remain there. Brother Quinlin presided over the destinies of the order from July, 1889, until 1891, two terms, during which time was waged a bitter struggle within the order that rendered his task by no means an easy one. He permitted no political enthusiasm to destroy his feelings of fraternity, and he had the good sense to eliminate any feeling from the contest. The services at the grave were performed by Newark Lodge, No. 83, F. and A. M., and were given with full Masonic honors. The attendance was very large, as Brother Quinlin was well and favorably known throughout the whole of the United States. The order of Elks was represented by Past Exalted Ruler Charles M. Bedell, Past Exalted Ruler George I. Beach, Past Exalted Ruler William D. Ferguson, and Brother Richard S. Towne, all of Syracuse Lodge, No. 31. He was proposed in No. 4 by Bro. John A. Corwin, and became one of the mainstays and support in the early days of Chicago Lodge in its struggle for existence. He left a widow. Appropriate resolutions were drafted, adopted, spread upon the minutes and a copy thereof sent to the widow of Brother Quinlin.

On October 10, of this year, Dr. W. A. Jones, an expelled member, was by a vote of the lodge, rescinding lodge action of August 2, 1894, restored to membership in No. 4. The next subsequent meeting of the lodge D. D. G. E. R. Bro. A. M. Warrell notified Chicago Lodge that their action in this regard was illegal and in violation of Grand Lodge laws. On October 31, 1895, the D. D. G. E. R., Bro. A. M. Warrell, made an official visit to Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and then and there read to them notice of the suspension of their charter by the Grand Exalted Ruler, Bro. William G. Meyers. After a heated discussion and motions, amendments thereto, etc., Bro. B. R. Hall offered a substitute motion for all pending motions that all action be postponed until Chicago Lodge could place itself right by writing the Grand Exalted Ruler and the Grand Trustees; which said substitute motion, on a calling for the yeas and nays, carried by one vote. Brother Hall then offered a resolution, "That the vote of this lodge, whereby Dr. W. A. Jones was restored to membership, be hereby rescinded," was carried. On November 9, 1895, the Grand Exalted Ruler moved his suspension of Chicago Lodge, and No. 4 held a meeting on November 11 for the purpose of restoration of charter, at which time the D. D. G. E. R., Bro. A. M. Warrell, read the mandate of the G. E. R., in substance, the foregoing, which was followed by a special grant or permission for said Dr. W. A. Jones to be restored to membership in the order, signed by William G. Meyers, G. E. R., and attested



GEORGE R. ENGLISH, EXALTED RULER
1896-1897

by George A. Reynolds, Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, and Bro. Dr. W. A. Jones was then restored to membership by No. 4.

October 3.—Trustees made an elaborate and exhaustive report of conditions, property, and assets and liabilities of Chicago Lodge, from which it appears that No. 4 was still bound by a lease on the old lodge rooms over Hooley's Theatre, which they were sub-letting to other organizations as tenants, and for the period of the preceding six months showing a loss of \$150.

November 14.—Chicago Lodge at this session unanimously adopted a resolution, in substance, that Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and her E. R., labored under a misapprehension in questioning the right of the G. E. R. in suspending our charter, and this lodge apologizes to the G. E. R. and the Grand Lodge, and reiterates its loyalty to both, and the Secretary of No. 4 was instructed to write the G. E. R. to the above effect.

November 21.—Dr. W. A. Jones applied for restoration to the lodge and the order, which, in accordance with Section 101, Grand Lodge Laws, took its first reading.

On Sunday, December 1, 1895, the annual memorial service of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, was held in Memorial Hall, Masonic Temple. On this occasion the memorial address was delivered by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, and the address by the Rev. H. W. Thomas, pastor of the People's Church.

On December 7, 1895, Bro. Andrew Sullivan (born in 1846, stage name, William Andrews) passed away at the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, Ill. The remains were brought to Chicago and the usual ritualistic services were performed and the Lodge of Sorrow duly closed. Interment in Elk's Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

On December 12, the lodge received a communication from the G. E. R., asking for a donation of 20 cents per capita to apply on liability occasioned by the Casino disaster at Atlantic City, and later sent a check for \$75. At the next subsequent meeting the application of Dr. W. A. Jones for restoration was read for the fourth time, a ballot spread, and being clear, the Secretary was instructed to write the Grand Lodge and request his restoration.

January 9, 1896, a communication was received from the G. E. R., sanctioning the restoration of Dr. W. A. Jones to membership in the lodge and the order.

On January 11, 1896, an immense stag social was held in Medinah Temple, Jackson street and Fifth avenue, at 9 p. m., with Bro. D. J. Hogan, chairman. A long list of talent was presented, and an admission fee of 25 cents was charged, including refreshments and smoke. A great success.

On Saturday night, January 18, 1896, No. 4 had an "Elk's Night" at the Schiller Theatre, and the house receipts were \$686.25, of which amount No. 4 received one-third, or \$228.75, with no expense, through the courtesy of Bro. Ira J. LaMotte, manager, who was a member of No. 4.

CHARLES WALLACE PARKER, familiarly known as "Charlie Parker," was born in Oquawka, Ill., April 5, 1862. Moved to Chicago with his parents when he was a small boy. After living in this city for many years the family moved to Evanston, Ill. Brother Parker was educated in the West Side public schools of Chicago, and after leaving school went into business with his father, and later was employed by the Common Sense Truss Company, with whom he was connected for a number of years. He never married and continued to live with his parents until the time of his death by an apoplectic stroke on February 5, 1903. He joined Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., September 3, 1891. He was elected as Exalted Ruler of his lodge in 1895 and served until 1896. He is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago. Was initiated in No. 4 on September 3, 1891, and was No. 471 on the membership roll.

The lodge year ending March 26, 1896: Total members at last report, 441; initiated during year, 49; affiliated by dimit, 5; reinstatements, 7; total, 502; deduct, stricken from the rolls, 41; dimitted, 2; deaths, 7; total, 50; total membership now in good standing, 452. Cash on hand, \$168.79; estimated value of lodge property, \$11,374.20; amount expended for charity, etc., \$1,794.30. The regular annual election now being held, the following officers were elected and installed:

TWENTY-FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

1896-1897.

George R. English, Exalted Ruler.
V. D. Gowan, E. Leading Knight.
D. J. Hogan, E. Loyal Knight.

C. F. Engstrom, E. Lecturing Knight.
 J. W. White, Secretary.
 L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.
 William H. Cass, Tiler.
 L. A. Hamlin, H. E. Ballard, B. R. Hall, Trustees.
 Appointed—
 John S. Reynolds, Inner Guard.
 John C. Griffin, Esquire.
 C. M. MacLaren, Chaplain.
 H. L. Wyatt, Organist.
 C. B. Clayton, G. L. Rep.; B. R. Hall, Alternate.

The first event in this new lodge year was Bro. James D. Carson passing away, having died in Washington, D. C., April 25, 1896. The remains were brought to Chicago and by private funeral on the 28th, with interment in Graceland Cemetery.

Bro. John W. Kelly, the old-time comedian, "the Rolling-mill Man" (Whose right name was John W. Shields), died of heart failure in New York city on June 25, 1896. The remains were taken charge of by New York Lodge, No. 1, under instructions from No. 4. The remains were taken to Philadelphia, to the residence of his mother, Mrs. Anna Shields, No. 2340 Gratz street, Philadelphia. Services were held at the house at 8 a. m., and at 9:30 a. m. requiem mass was celebrated at the Church of the Gesu, Eighteenth and Stiles streets. Interment was at the Cathedral Cemetery.

August 6, initiation fee was increased from \$15 to \$25.

On Saturday, August 15, 1896, the sixth annual picnic of Chicago Lodge was given at Burlington Park, in charge of L. W. Campbell, J. W. White, L. W. Stevens (chairman reception committee), A. M. Warrell, H. E. Ballard, Ira J. La Motte (chairman committee on amusements), and W. H. Lake, committee of arrangements. Sub-committeemen, Bro. Schlesinger, grounds; Hamlin, transportation; A. E. Ross, decorum; Thomas A. Broughton, floor; George W. Irish, press.

This picnic was a social success, but financially showed a loss of \$162.24.

On September 3, 1896, Bro. Thomas T. A. Broughton passed away, funeral private.

On September 9, 1896, Bro. Frank J. Wray passed away at Austin, Ill.; funeral private from residence, 330 Central avenue, Austin, Ill., September 11.

On October 2, 1896, Bro. Walter Ernest Rowe passed away; funeral private.

On September 17, 1896, a benefit was given under the auspices of No. 4 at the Columbia Theatre, for the wife and mother of the late John W. Kelly, and realized therefrom the sum of \$674.75 net, which was equally divided between the wife and mother of our deceased brother.

On Saturday, November 7, 1896, a stag social was held at the lodge rooms, and proved an enjoyable affair. However, owing to the extra expense for elevator service after hours, the function showed a financial loss of \$5.65.

On November 7, 1896, Bro. George Scherer, late member and formerly E. Leading Knight of this lodge under the fifth administration, died at the Cook County Insane Asylum and was buried in the Cook County Cemetery in grave No. 107, at Dunning, Ill.

On Sunday afternoon, December 6, 1896, at the Lodge Hall, ninth floor, Masonic Temple, Chicago Lodge, No. 4, held its annual memorial service, the general eulogy on this occasion being delivered by Bro. John W. White.

On Wednesday, December 9, 1896, Bro. Samuel La Sier passed away at Bismarck, N. D. His remains being brought to Chicago, the funeral was held from St. Malachy's Church, corner of Walnut street and North Western avenue, on the 12th.

On January 14, 1897, Bro. Barstow made a motion, which was carried, that the Secretary be instructed to send a strong and characteristic summons to every member of the lodge, and to incorporate in said summons notice that unless such summons was obeyed charges would be preferred, and another motion was carried that all information relative to the import of such summons to members be withheld by members present from those not present. The next session the attendance was strong by members inquiring the cause of such summons. They were told that "the purpose for which the call was issued had been accomplished" (i. e., to wake up the membership).



VICTOR D. GOWAN, EXALTED RULER
1897-1898

At the session of January 28, 1897, Bro. E. Leading Knight Victor D. Gowan, as a committee of one, completed negotiations hitherto begun by Bro. H. E. Ballard, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in settlement of the arrearages of rent due from No. 4 to Mr. Harry J. Powers on account of Chicago Lodge lease of old lodge rooms over Hooley's Theatre, No. 4 at this time owing seven months' rent of said old lodge rooms, amounting to \$583.33; Bro. Gowan made a bill of sale of the second-hand furniture, carpets, etc., belonging to No. 4 in said old lodge rooms (which under a forced sale would not realize \$50) to said Harry J. Powers for the sum of \$183.33, payable February 1, in cash, and said Powers to take over and own all said furniture, as full payments for all seven months' back rent due from No. 4; in other words, the furniture, carpets, etc., were bought at a valuation of \$400. This cleared No. 4 of all of this past indebtedness. It was further stipulated in said bill of sale that M. S. Dunham, janitor of said old lodge rooms, should collect rents from tenants now occupying them, amounting to \$70 per month, and pay such amount to said Powers; No. 4 to pay only such difference, each month, between amount of rent from tenants so collected and the amount of rent called for by the lease (\$83.33), or, in other words, about \$14 per month, until the expiration of lease, seven months hence, on September 1, 1897. This was a master stroke, and was unanimously ratified by the lodge.

On Sunday afternoon, January 31, 1897, the twenty-first annual benefit of Chicago Lodge was held at the Great Northern Theatre, and was an artistic as well as a financial success. The gross receipts of this benefit were \$1,246; less expenses, left a net cash balance of \$909.65.

On February 11, this year, Chicago Lodge received a letter from the Grand Exalted Ruler, Meade D. Detweiler, making a strong appeal for the widow of the late Charles Vivian. On motion, a warrant for \$25 was ordered drawn for account of Mrs. Vivian, and sent to the Grand Secretary.

GEORGE ROBERT ENGLISH, born November 10, 1864, in Kenosha, Wis. Educated in the schools of Kenosha and Chicago, graduating from Chicago High School in 1883. Graduated from Union College of Law in June, 1886. Studied law in office of (Judge) Moran, English & Wolf, the late Judge Goggin, and also in the office of Hynes, English & Dunne, late mayor of this city. Began the practice of law with William S. Hefferan, of Chicago, in 1886, under the firm name of Hefferan & English. Later formed partnership with his brother, William J., under the firm name of English & English, which connection continued for eight years, since which time has practiced alone.

Married in June, 1893, to Lulu T. Moran, of Rochester, N. Y., the late Bishop McQuaid officiating. Has three daughters and one son.

Bro. English was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on January 6, 1894, and served as Est. Lecturing Knight 1894-95, was elected Exalted Ruler in 1896, and the following year represented No. 4 in the Grand Lodge.

The lodge year ended March 25, 1897, with these conditions shown: Membership at last report, 452; stricken from rolls, 52; dimitted during the year, 8; died, 6; total, 66, leaving 386; to this balance add, initiated during the year, 37; total membership now in good standing, 423. Cash on hand, \$941.40; total estimated value of lodge property, \$11,225.60; amount expended for relief, \$1,134.50. The regular annual election was then held and the following officers chosen and installed.

TWENTY-SECOND ADMINISTRATION,

1897-1898.

Victor D. Gowan, Exalted Ruler.

Dennis J. Hogan, E. Leading Knight.

A. R. Da Costa, E. Loyal Knight.

John S. Reynolds, E. Lecturing Knight.

J. W. White, Secretary.

L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.

William H. Cass, Tiler.

B. R. Hall, L. A. Hamlin, George Schlesinger, Trustees.

ppointed—

William P. Crane, Inner Guard.

W. A. Hutchins, Chaplain.

J. J. Holland, Esquire.

H. L. Wyatt, Organist.

George R. English, G. L. Rep.; J. B. Jeffery, Alternate.

On April 15, 1897, Bro. A. C. Cracroft, formerly a member of this lodge, passed away.

On April 22, 1897, the lodge adopted a resolution that if fifty or more applicants present themselves as a class for initiation into this lodge, on or before July 1, 1897, that a refund of \$10 shall be made to each member of such class from the present initiation fee; this class to include any and all applications now before the lodge, not acted on.

On May 20, 1897, the resignation of Bro. R. W. Smith, as E. Loyal Knight, tendered the week previous, was accepted and an election held to fill vacancy. Bro. A. R. Da Costa was elected by acclamation and installed in that chair, to fill unexpired term.

On May 27 lodge, by vote, asked D. D. G. E. R. for a dispensation to temporarily suspend Section 4, Article V of the by-laws from April 22 to July 1 for the purpose of balloting on a class of fifty at one time.

On June 10 the committee on ladies' social made a final report showing a net profit of 15 cents.

On June 24, 1897, Bro. J. J. Holland tendered his resignation as Esquire to, and it was accepted by, the Exalted Ruler, who, on August 5, appointed Bro. F. H. Hora to fill the unexpired term of that chair; the E. R. on latter date also declared office of Organist vacant, and appointed Bro. J. T. Geltmacher.

On July 1, a resolution was adopted that all candidates elected under the resolution of April 22 be initiated at the present and subsequent sessions, under the conditions of the said resolution.

On August 19, Bro. Maurice Robinson was expelled from the lodge and the order. On August 26, the resolution on record (May 26, 1884) to have all portraits of P. E. R.'s painted in oil, was rescinded, and a committee was instructed to wait on Bro. George R. English, P. E. R., and have his photograph taken.

On August 29, 1897, Bro. Frank Scales died, of Bright's disease, at Bartlett, Ill., aged forty-nine years. His remains were taken for interment to the family lot in Shellsburg, Wis.

On October 30, 1897, Bro. John Dunn passed away at Mercy Hospital, and was buried in Oakwoods Cemetery.

The annual memorial service was held at the Lodge Rooms on Sunday afternoon, December 5, 1897, at 3 p. m., on which occasion the memorial address was delivered by Bro. E. Maher, and was a masterly effort.

On December 16, Bro. F. H. Hora resigned as Esquire and the following meeting the E. R. appointed Bro. D. R. Sylvester to fill the unexpired term.

Bro. B. R. Hall, of No. 4, instituted Decatur Lodge, No. 401, as shown in his report to the lodge on December 23.

The twenty-second annual benefit for the charity fund was held at the Grand Opera House on Sunday, January 9, 1898; the receipts, net, realized from this benefit were \$490. The committee in charge was: Bros. W. W. Aiston, John W. White and Charles W. Parker.

VICTOR DE LAUNAY GOWAN was born on the high seas on March 8, 1840. Until he attained his majority he lived and was educated in Paris, France. In 1861 he came to America and spent two years surveying in Iowa and Kansas. In 1864 he began his career in the tailors' trimmings business as the head of the firm of Clark & Gowan, Chicago. In 1885 the firm name became Victor D. Gowan & Co., Mr. Gowan having purchased the interest of his partner, and remained so until September 1, 1897, when he discontinued the business and assumed the management of the western office for Alburger, Stoer & Co., of Philadelphia, which he retained until the time of his death, on Monday, December 21, 1908, after a brief illness, at West Baden, Ind., where he had gone in search of health, aged sixty-seven years. He was a charter member of the Union Club, Germania Club, and the Chicago Athletic Club, all of Chicago. He was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, February 7, advanced March 14, 1889, No. 332 on the membership roll, and was for many years a prominent and active worker in the lodge. In March, 1892, he was elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and served in that capacity for the ensuing two years, and the third and last year of his term was President of the Board of Trustees of the lodge. He was elected Exalted Ruler of the lodge



DENNIS J. HOGAN, EXALTED RULER
1898-1899

in 1897 and served in that chair until the expiration of his term in 1898. He was elected Representative to the Grand Lodge and served one year. He married Miss Frances Mouran in 1890, who, with one daughter, Madeleine, survived him.

The fiscal lodge year ended Thursday, March 31, 1898, at which time the Secretary's report made the following showing: Members at last report, 423; initiated during the year, 41; affiliated by dimit, 8; affiliated by reinstatement, 7; total, 479; from which deduct, stricken from the rolls, 63; dimitted during the year, 11; died, 2; expelled, 1; total deduction, 77; leaving total members in good standing, 402, or a decrease from the preceding year of 21 members. Cash on hand, \$631.99; value of lodge property (estimated), \$10,000; amount expended during the year for charity, \$671.03. The regular annual election was then held, at which time the following officers were elected and installed:

TWENTY-THIRD ADMINISTRATION,

1898-1899.

Dennis J. Hogan, Exalted Ruler.

A. R. DaCosta, E. Leading Knight.

John S. Reynolds, E. Loyal Knight.

W. P. Craine, E. Lecturing Knight.

John W. White, Secretary.

L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.

William H. Cass, Tiler.

B. R. Hall, George Schlesinger, L. A. Hamlin, Trustees.

Appointed—

H. C. Wagner, Inner Guard.

W. A. Hutchings, Chaplain.

F. H. Hora, Esquire.

J. T. Geltmacher, Organist.

V. D. Gowan, G. L. Rep.; C. W. Parker, Alternate.

On May 5, 1898, Bro. C. W. Parker resigned as Alternate Representative, and Bro. John W. White was elected in his stead.

The office of Bro. George Schlesinger as Trustee was, by a two-thirds vote of the lodge, declared vacant on June 16, 1898, and the following session Bro. D. R. Sylvester was elected and installed (July 7) to fill the unexpired term.

On same date, June 30, a resolution was adopted by the lodge that there be drawn from the treasury on the first Thursday in October, 1898, the first Thursday in April and October, 1899, and the first Thursday in April, 1900, the sum of two on each of said dates to be known as the equipment fund, to refurbish and refurnish our quarters, said fund to be used for no other purpose.

On September 1 Committee on Whaleback Excursion and Social Session reported the affair resulted in a net cash benefit to No. 4 of \$138.50.

Bro. H. C. Wagner resigned as Inner Guard on September 15, 1898, and the E. R. appointed Bro. M. S. Mayer to fill the unexpired term of that office.

A commemorative banquet and social session was held in the Banquet Hall, seventeenth floor, Masonic Temple, on the evening of Thursday, September 15, 1898 (after brief business session in the lodge rooms on ninth floor), to celebrate one thousandth regular session of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, with the Grand Exalted Ruler, Bro. John Galvin, Grand Chaplain Bro. H. G. Perry and the Grand Lodge Committee on Laws as guests; and it proved to be a most enjoyable affair. It cost the lodge but \$9.50, tickets sold nearly paying expenses.

On October 6, 1898, Bro. D. R. Sylvester resigned as Trustee, and the following session Bro. George E. Baldwin was elected, and installed one week later. On this date the E. R. imparted the semi-annual password to the members present, as provided for in the newly adopted ritual.

October 27, the G. E. R., in a communication to No. 4, announced the appointment of Bro. V. D. Gowan as D. D. G. E. R. for Illinois.

On November 10, No. 4 received communication from Jackson, Tenn., Lodge, No. 192,

denouncing a presumed institution of a Negro Lodge of Elks in Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 4 by a vote of the lodge endorsed such action.

On December 19, 1898, Bro. W. P. Vidvard passed away; interment on the 22d.

On January 16, 1899, P. E. R. Bro. Henry G. Perry passed away, and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery from the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, on the 18th. Brother Perry was initiated into No. 4 July 31, 1884, and advanced the same date; made a life member September 8, 1887; was Exalted Ruler of No. 4, 1889-1890.

On February 10, 1899, Bro. Benjamin Cohen passed away; funeral private; interment, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DENNIS JOHN HOGAN, familiarly known as "Denny" Hogan, was born in Chicago, Ill., on December 7, 1856. At the age of six he was sent to the preparatory school of Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Ind., from which institution he graduated ten years later with the degree of bachelor of arts. Later he received the degree of master of arts. He then entered the Union College of Law in Chicago, from which he graduated, and later took a post-graduate course at Columbia University, in New York city. He traveled abroad extensively and in 1879 was married to Miss Mary Agnes Duling, at the town of Adare, county of Limerick, Ireland. On his return to America he began the practice of law, interrupted, however, by another year spent abroad, and resuming his law practice on his return, which he then followed until the year 1882, at which time occurred the death of his mother; whereupon, with his wife and their two children, in that same year he went back to Ireland, where he remained for the next four years. In 1886 he returned to Chicago, and two years later moved to Geneva, Ill., nearby Chicago, where he bought a home and permanently located. About this time he was elected a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois and continued a member of that body up to the time of his death, when he was serving his second term as its secretary. He served one term as alderman and four terms as mayor of Geneva, Ill. During the administration of Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois he was president of the board of trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, and with the change in administration, Governor Yates appointed him minority member of the state board of arbitration, and he continued to hold such appointment up to the time of his death. He conducted the famous political battle which resulted in the election of Gen. John M. Palmer to the United States senate from Illinois. He was a Past Exalted Ruler of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, having served in that chair 1898-99, and also served in the grand body on the Committee on Charters. After his brief practice of law, he engaged in no business whatever, as he inherited a competency from his parents. He died suddenly at his home in Geneva, Ill., on October 27, 1907, and is buried in Calvary Cemetery, Chicago. He left a widow, a son and a daughter. He joined Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on February 14, 1895.

The lodge year ended Thursday, March 30, 1899, the annual report as follows: Members at last report, 402; initiated, 9; affiliated, 5; restored, 4; total, 420; dropped from the rolls, 54; dimitted, 5; died, 3; leaving a total membership in good standing of 358, with loss for the year of 44.

Total assets, including dues receivable, \$9,984.10; amount expended for relief, \$932.23. The regular annual election was then held, and the following officers chosen and installed:

TWENTY-FOURTH ADMINISTRATION.

1899-1900.

A. R. Da Costa, Exalted Ruler.
 John S. Reynolds, E. Leading Knight.
 Carlos S. Hardy, E. Loyal Knight.
 J. T. Geltmacher, E. Lecturing Knight.
 John W. White, Secretary.
 L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.
 William H. Cass, Tiler.
 B. R. Hall, L. A. Hamlin, George E. Baldwin, Trustees.
 Appointed—
 Dr. C. P. Stringfield, Chaplain.
 George Ross, Esquire.
 Louis Newman, Inner Guard.



A. R. DaCOSTA, EXALTED RULER
1899-1900

M. S. Mayer, Organist.

D. J. Hogan, G. L. Rep.; B. R. Hall, Alternate.

On March 18, 1899, the twenty-third annual benefit was held at Central Music Hall, the Hon. William E. Mason delivering a lecture, the net cash receipts being \$28.25. The committee in charge being Bros. A. W. Hutchings, L. W. Campbell, George S. Wood, W. H. Bender, J. P. Vidvard, George E. Baldwin and J. W. White.

A stag social was held in the drill room, seventeenth floor, Masonic Temple, on Tuesday evening, April 18, 1899, which was a successful social affair, yielding net cash returns of \$55 to the lodge.

On May 11, 1899, the following officers resigned: Louis Newman as Inner Guard, M. S. Mayer as Organist and George Rose as Esquire; the Exalted Ruler then appointed to fill the unexpired terms in those chairs: Brother Dunning, Esquire; Bro. George Rose, Inner Guard, and Brother F. H. Hora, Organist.

On May 11, 1899, began the phenomenal advance and growth of No. 4, the names of thirty candidates being proposed on that evening, and nineteen candidates proposed at the next subsequent session. At a special meeting called for work on May 21, twenty-six candidates previously elected were initiated. At the regular session of May 25, 1899, twenty-eight more candidates were proposed. On June 1, Brother Dunning resigned as Esquire, the Exalted Ruler appointing Bro. F. H. Hora to that office, and Bro. M. R. Clapp as Organist, for unexpired terms. Seven applications received at this session. At session of June 15, twenty-one applications received. At session of June 29 Grand Lodge Representative Hogan reported he had, on behalf of No. 4, contributed \$100 towards a National Elks' Home. On July 27 the Exalted Ruler declared office of Brother Rose, Inner Guard, vacant, and he appointed Bro. R. G. Watt instead.

On August 31, 1899, Bro. George T. Loker (who had been elected for affiliation in No. 4 on July 27) passed away.

On October —, at the regular session, thirty-six applications were received.

On October 31 Bro. Curtis R. Royce passed away. Funeral was from his late residence, 2145 Wilcox avenue, and interment at Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

At session of November 9 seventeen applications were received.

On Sunday, December 3, 1899, the annual memorial services were held at Steinway Hall, Van Buren street, near Wabash avenue, the address being delivered by Mr. Saulter, of the Society of Ethical Culture.

On December 14 the Exalted Ruler accepted the resignation of Bro. F. H. Hora as Esquire, and appointed Bro. M. S. Mayer to fill the unexpired term.

On Sunday, December 31, 1899, Chicago Lodge convened a Lodge of Sorrow for the funeral of Bro. J. W. McAndrews, of New York Lodge, No. 1, who had passed away at the Elgin (Ill.) asylum on December —, 1899. Interment, Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

On January 11, 1900, Bro. M. S. Mayer presented No. 4 with a handsome silk flag for the altar, which the lodge received with a vote of thanks.

On January 18, 1900, the Trustees were ordered to sign a new lease of the lodge rooms, 901 Masonic Temple, for five years, terminating April 30, 1905, and to take charge of contracts for alterations and supervise the same. Lease was signed January 25, 1900.

On January 23, 1900, Bro. Dr. E. L. Jauncey passed away. No. 4 took no part in the funeral, which was in charge of the Knights of Pythias.

On February 3, 1900, Bro. L. J. Eastland passed away. Funeral private.

On February 6, 1900, at the Masonic Temple roof garden was given one of the most successful old-time stag socials ever conducted by No. 4. The committee in charge were Bros. M. S. Mayer, W. W. Aiston, Lou. Newman, W. H. Durr and James J. Mackin. The affair, however, showed a deficit in receipts of \$35.46.

On February 20, 1900, was held at the Studebaker Theatre the twenty-fourth annual benefit for the charity fund, with the Castle Square Opera Company presenting the opera of "Carmen." The committee in charge was Bros. L. A. Hamlin, W. W. Aiston, J. W. White and A. R. Da Costa, ex officio. The net receipts from this benefit were \$286.75.

The lodge year ended on Thursday, March 29, 1900, the annual report showing: Total membership in good standing, 559, a net increase of 201 members during the year; sus-

pended for non-payment of dues, 25; dimits, 5; deaths, 4; expelled, 1. Cash balance on hand, including equipment fund, was \$4,358.83.

ALBERT RAPHAEL DA COSTA was born in Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, on September 24, 1844. He attended the public schools there until he was twelve years old, when he left there to become "captain's boy" of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, plying between the different islands of the West Indies, and served in that capacity for two years. He was then promoted to assistant purser, but left that position in 1860, taking a sailing vessel to New Orleans. The weather being calm, no breeze, it took six weeks for him to reach his destination. On his arrival in New Orleans the Civil War broke out. He was then employed as a clerk at the old St. Charles Hotel. When the Crescent City was taken by the American fleet Da Costa took a position as assistant post sutler at Ship Island, and later he was transferred to Baton Rouge, La. In 1862, after the Battle of Baton Rouge, he returned to New Orleans and became private messenger to Gen. George F. Shippy, military governor of Louisiana. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, commanding the twenty-fifth army corps, desired Da Costa to go with him to Texas, as the troops were then leaving for the Lone Star state. He went to Texas and stayed there until 1864, when he again returned to New Orleans. Becoming stage-struck, he got a position in the stock company of the old Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, playing utility parts, and from that advanced to walking gentleman and occasionally played juvenile parts. In 1867 he engaged with a company starting from David Bidwell's Academy of Music, New Orleans, on a trip to Havana, Cuba, with a spectacular production entitled, "The White Fawn; or a Tale of Enchantment," under the management of Long John Allen. At the close of this engagement he returned again to New Orleans and took an engagement at the Olympic Theatre in that city, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins, where he remained until 1868, when he closed his season by taking a benefit, on which occasion was presented the play of "The Idiot Witness," Da Costa taking the titular role, and also the part of William in "Black-Eyed Susan." Luke Schoolcraft, who was then treasurer at the old Varieties Theatre, made his first appearance on the American stage at this benefit. Mr. Da Costa then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to take an engagement as assistant manager of the Opera House in Lafayette, Ind. In 1870 he took an engagement in Deagles Varieties Theatre, St. Louis, Mo., when George J. Deagles was the manager. In 1871 he came to Chicago and was in that city during the great fire of 1871, after which he gave up the theatrical profession and in 1877 went into business for himself at 75 South Clark street, where he remained for a number of years, later moving to 125 Chamber of Commerce, where he is still engaged in business at the present time. Mr. Da Costa was married in 1876 to Miss Dora Donaldson, and has three sons and a daughter. His eldest son, A. R. Da Costa, Jr., is a practicing physician and surgeon in Bloomington, Ill., where he is also now acting Exalted Ruler of Bloomington, Ill., Lodge No. 28, B. P. O. E.; his second son, Robert C. Da Costa, is chief engineer with the American Electric Fuse Company, of Muskegon, Mich., and an Elk in Muskegon, Mich., Lodge, No. 274. His daughter is Mrs. Frederick Beerman, and lives in Muskegon, Mich. His youngest son, Harold Da Costa, eighteen years of age, is now attending college.

Brother Da Costa joined Chicago Lodge of Elks, No. 4, on October 10, 1886; was elected Exalted Loyal Knight in 1897, Exalted Leading Knight in 1898, and Exalted Ruler in 1899-1900; was elected Grand Lodge Representative and as such represented No. 4 at the session of the Grand Lodge at Baltimore in 1903.

At the regular annual election at this time the following officers were elected and installed:

TWENTY-FIFTH ADMINISTRATION.

1900-1901.

John S. Reynolds, Exalted Ruler.
 Carlos S. Hardy, E. Leading Knight.
 Guy S. Osborn, E. Loyal Knight.
 Charles B. Lahan, E. Lecturing Knight.
 John W. White, Secretary.
 L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.
 William H. Cass, Tiler.



JOHN S. REYNOLDS, EXALTED RULER
1900-1901

Trustees—Benjamin R. Hall, L. A. Hamlin, John T. Geltmacher.

Appointed—W. A. Hutchings, Chaplain; Charles E. Ellis, Esquire; William H. Durr, Inner Guard; L. W. Lieberman, Organist; John W. White, G. L. Rep.; A. R. Da Costa, Alternate.

Life memberships were authorized to Bros. L. W. Campbell and John W. White, and \$100 donated to the Treasurer in consideration of services in that office for the past eleven years.

On March 30, 1900, Brother Victor Lassagne passed away. Funeral in charge of Chicago Lodge, with interment in Rose Hill cemetery.

On April 24, 1900, Bro. F. G. Casey passed away, and under the auspices of the lodge the funeral was held and interment in Oakwoods cemetery.

On May 14, 1900, Bro. Galen W. Barstow passed away (born in 1850). Funeral in charge of Chicago Lodge, on the 17th, with interment at Graceland cemetery. Brother Barstow was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on December 20, 1888; was Exalted Ruler 1892-93.

On May 24, 1900, eighteen applications were received. Twelve applications received on May 31. Eighteen applications received on June 7. Twenty-two applications received on June 14. At a special session of the lodge held on Sunday, June 24, 1900, a class of eighty-eight candidates were initiated, after which the lodge adjourned for supper to the Boston Oyster House.

On September 6, 1900, a silver mounted gavel, made of elk horns, was presented to the lodge through Brother Hoffstaedt, on behalf of a brother from Salt Lake City Lodge.

A special session of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, was convened on September 15, 1900, to consider making a donation to Elks in Galveston on behalf of tidal wave disaster, at which time a donation of \$100 was made and Secretary instructed to wire Houston, Texas, Lodge, asking to whom check should be sent.

On Saturday evening, October 27, 1900, Chicago Lodge, No. 4, gave a shirt-waist stag social session at the Masonic Temple roof garden. The affair was a great success. The committee in charge were Bros. Louis Newman, Charles E. Ellis, M. M. Lippman, William H. Durr, J. J. Mackin and L. W. Lieberman. A net profit of \$71.05 was realized from this stag social.

On November 7, 1900, Bro. W. S. Coon, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Lodge, No. 83, passed away and was buried by Chicago Lodge, No. 4, in the Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

On November 30, 1900, Bro. I. Milhouse passed away at Denver, Colo. The remains were brought to Chicago and Elks' services performed, with interment at Waldheim cemetery.

On Sunday, December 2, 1900, in the lodge rooms, was held the annual memorial service of this administration, Exalted Ruler Bro. John S. Reynolds and lodge officers in the chairs. The eulogy on this occasion was delivered by Bro. Charles S. Hardy, Esteemed Leading Knight.

On Wednesday evening, December 5, 1900, at the Masonic Temple roof garden, was given a ladies' social by No. 4, and this event was the most brilliant affair of its kind ever given by Chicago Lodge and has never been equalled at any time in the history of the lodge. Each lady was presented with a handsome souvenir; the service was excellent, the program of the best, and the theatre was packed to its capacity, estimated fully 1,500 present at that time. The committee in charge worked hard to make it a success, and were Brothers Lieberman, Ellis, Durr and W. C. Lewis.

On Saturday, December 8, 1900, the staff officers of No. 4, under the leadership of Exalted Ruler Bro. John S. Reynolds, with paraphernalia and electrical equipment, visited Ottawa Lodge No. 588, B. P. O. E., in a competitive contest on initiatory work, and brought back the silver cup trophy which now ornaments our reading rooms. See plate of reproduction of team—"Cup Winners."

At the regular session of December 6 it was ordered by the lodge that headstones be provided on unmarked graves in the Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

On Wednesday evening, December 19, 1900, Bro. William H. Durr (Cole), died, a suicide, at Brother Buffum's undertaking rooms, 1722 Wabash avenue. Cause, despondency. The funeral, the following Sunday, was in charge of Chicago Lodge, and the usual ritualistic

services were performed; after which interment was in Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood. Brother Durr was about thirty-eight years old, and came into Chicago Lodge by dimit. He was Inner Guard at the time of his death, and was one of the best workers and most enthusiastic members No. 4 ever had. A wife and aunt survived him. His wife, Miss Dolline Cole, was a member of the theatrical profession.

On December 20 committee on ladies' social of the 5th reported an expense of \$104.50. At this session the Exalted Ruler appointed Bro. E. Lowitz as Inner Guard, vice Bro. William H. Durr, deceased.

On January 1, 1901, Bro. Charles W. King passed away; funeral private. On February 8, Bro. Charles L. Andrews passed away. On February 15 Bro. Charles B. Bradley passed away at Manila, P. I., and remains shipped to San Francisco, from which point Chicago Lodge, No. 4, ordered them sent through to this city, and upon arrival, May 5, 1901, they



“THE CUP WINNERS.”

Chicago Lodge No. 4, Initiatory Team, December 8, 1900.

were interred in the Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood. Bro. Bradley was born September 28, 1854, and initiated into No. 4 in 1891.

On February 14, 15 and 16, 1901, Chicago Lodge, No. 4, gave their twenty-fifth annual benefit for the charity fund at the Coliseum, with the Elks' Society Circus, with the entire circus equipment of the Harris Nickel Plate Shows, with fifteen head of ring horses and the usual complement of clowns, riders, jugglers, ringmaster, acrobats, etc., including the Elks' Circus Band, W. R. Barton, conductor. The program constituted nineteen numbers at every afternoon and evening performance at 2:15 and 8:15 p. m., respectively.



JOHN T. GELTMACHER, EXALTED RULER
1901-1902

The receipts from this affair were swallowed up in a blaze of glory, the lodge making a loss on the venture, the total expense being \$3,306.25. This was the first, last and only attempt No. 4 ever made of going into the circus business. The committee who struggled hard to make it a financial success were Bros. L. W. Campbell, chairman; W. W. Aiston, Charles E. Ellis, Louis Newman and John W. White.

JOHN SARFIELD REYNOLDS was born in Akron, Ohio, June 5, 1855, and when a baby his parents moved to Wisconsin, and after living there a few years went to live in Michigan, where he attended the district school of Pentwater in the winter and worked in a shingle mill in the summer, and occasionally sailing as boy helper on lumber schooners that sailed along the east shore of Michigan, carrying lumber to Chicago, and in the latter part of October, 1873, while on the schooner "Len Highby," of Sheboygan, Wis., during a severe storm, he was shipwrecked off the Pentwater harbor, but the entire crew was saved, the vessel and cargo being a total loss. This experience ended his career as a sailor. At the time of the famous temperance crusade that swept over Michigan he ran for town clerk on the Democratic ticket, and was elected, being the only one elected on the ticket, the temperance people electing all the other ticket. After qualifying for the office, he made arrangements with the law firm of Montgomery & Montgomery to have his office with this firm and also work for them.

After his term of office expired he remained with that firm for three years, until they dissolved partnership, R. M. Montgomery afterwards being elected a member of the supreme court of Michigan. In 1884 he came to Chicago and went to work in real estate offices. While employed in Griffin & Dwight's office in September, 1887, he, with F. K. Wallace, rented Wallace's Comedy Theatre, corner of Halsted and Congress streets, and managed a stock company which was successful, the lease expiring in the spring of 1890, when he dissolved partnership with his partner and managed companies of his own, and then had charge of the bill wagon of Gollmar & Bros. Circus until 1893, when he was manager of the U. S. submarine diving exhibit, one of the most successful attractions on the Midway during the World's Columbian exposition. He was then manager of the melodramatic star Sid C. France for one season. The following season he was business manager for the Elroy Company. He was compelled to play, on short notice, the part of Maurice Perome in the "Pavements of Paris." He had to speak a line, "Where is Marie?" He forgot the name and called her "Maria." This ended his experience as an actor. He was employed by George Beidler & Co., real estate, from 1897 to 1905, when he severed his connection with that firm. Brother Reynolds was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, March 29, and advanced May 3, 1888, being No. 260 on the membership roll. He was elected Inner Guard, 1896; E. Lecturing Knight, 1897; E. Loyal Knight, 1898; E. Leading Knight, 1899, and Exalted Ruler in 1900. He was elected representative to the Grand Lodge, Milwaukee, Wis., in 1901; alternated to the Grand Lodge, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1892, and acted as representative at that session, as Brother John Geltmacher, representative elect, did not attend; he was again elected representative to Grand Lodge, Buffalo, N. Y., 1905. Elected Secretary July, 1905, holding that position at the present time.

The lodge year ended March 28, 1901, the annual report as follows: Membership, last report, 559; initiated during the year, 197; dropped from the rolls, 25; dimitted, 14; died, 7; total membership in good standing, 710, or a net gain in membership during the year of 151. The net gain to the treasury during the year was \$2,008; increase in charity of \$578.

The regular annual election then being held, the following officers were elected and installed:

TWENTY-SIXTH ADMINISTRATION.

1901-1902.

John T. Geltmacher, Exalted Ruler.

Guy S. Osborn, E. Leading Knight.

Charles B. Lahan, E. Loyal Knight.

A. J. Featherstone, E. Lecturing Knight.

John W. White, Secretary.

L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.

William H. Cass, Tiler.

Trustees—L. A. Hamlin, B. R. Hall, William H. Bender.

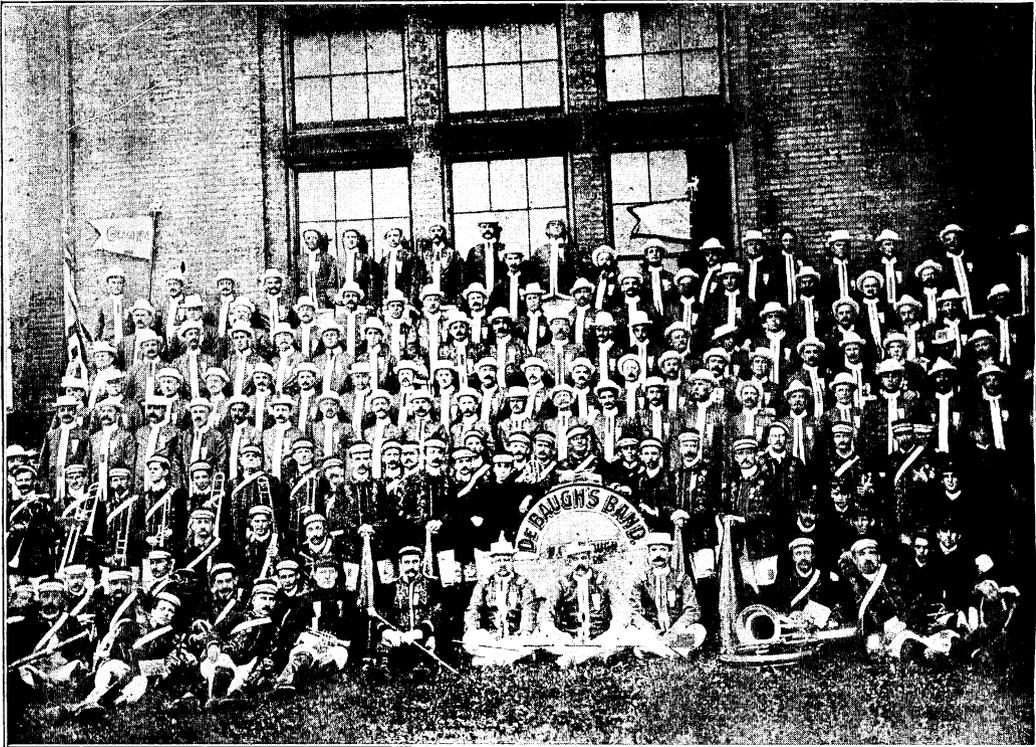
Appointed—Louis Newman, Esquire; V. D. Gowan, Chaplain; E. Lowitz, Inner Guard; F. R. Dressler, Organist; John S. Reynolds, G. L. Rep.; L. W. Stevens, Alternate.

On May 13, 1901, Bro. W. N. Sattley passed away; funeral private. On May 14, Bro. F. T. Peacock passed away; funeral private.

On May 23, 1901, thirty-four applications were received.

On April 18 Bro. William H. Bender resigned as trustee. Accepted resignation by lodge on April 25, and on May 2 special election held, at which time Bro. Harry C. Moir was elected as trustee to fill unexpired term of Brother Bender.

On June 22, 1901, Bro. Harry W. Carter passed away in Pittsburg, Pa. His remains were brought to Chicago, funeral services and ritualistic work held at Buffum's undertaking rooms, 1722 Wabash avenue, and interment made in Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood. Brother Carter was born in 1840, initiated into the lodge in 1894.



“THE PURPLE GUARD.”

On June 26, 1901, Bro. George A. Rhein passed away; funeral private, with interment at Mansfield, Ohio.

On July 18 Bro. D. J. Hogan presented to the lodge on behalf of the “Purple Guard” drill corps with an emblematic banner, which was received by and with the thanks of the lodge.

On July 27, 1901, while the officers and many of the members of No. 4 were at Milwaukee, Wis., attending the Grand Lodge session and reunion, Bro. R. W. Russell, of Dennison, Tex., No. 238, passed away. No one was here to act. Bro. Ezra Kendall, the comedian, member of Findlay, Ohio, Lodge, guaranteed the funeral expense if the Elks would not, and acted in the interim. On the return of officers of No. 4 from Milwaukee reunion the lodge took charge of this funeral and buried the brother at the request of Dennison Lodge, who authorized such action by No. 4.

The reunion committee made their report at the session of August 1, stating that the reunion was the most successful up to that time ever held in the history of the order; that

Chicago Lodge had covered herself with glory, had entertained sumptuously and elegantly at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee; that we had 118 men in line of the parade, uniformed, taking a prize for best appearance; that the "Purple Guard" had scooped the famous "Cherry Pickers" of Toledo, Ohio (it being their first defeat), and had taken the first drill prize.

On September 1, 1901, Bro. Edward P. Hilton, of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 44, passed away, and at the request of his lodge Chicago, No. 4, took charge of the funeral, at which time the ritualistic services were held, and the remains were interred at Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

On this same date, September 1, Bro. Harry W. Amlar, actor, passed away.

On September 5 Bro. H. C. Moir resigned as Trustee. The following session Bro. Morris Goldstine was elected to that office and installed for the unexpired term. The session of September 19 was held only for the purpose of passing resolutions on the death of President William McKinley, no other business being transacted.

October 3.—Findings and report of trial commission of lodge versus George E. Baldwin adopted, and said brother expelled.

On Sunday, October 13, 1901, Bro. O. R. Crumhorn (Cromwell) passed away at Detroit, and funeral taken charge of by No. 34, B. P. O. E., of that city, and interment at that place.

On November 25, 1901, Bro. Harry E. Yeamans passed away. Funeral being Masonic, No. 4 did not take charge. Interment in Mt. Hope cemetery.

On Sunday, December 1, 1901, the annual memorial service was held in the lodge rooms; Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus delivering the address on this occasion.

On Saturday evening, December 7, 1901, a stag social session was held in the Masonic Temple roof garden theatre, with Bros. Louis Newman, Charles E. Ellis, W. W. Aiston, F. A. McEvoy and W. C. DeBaugh as the committee in charge. An excellent program of fourteen numbers was given by talent from the various theatres.

On December 26, 1901, a letter was received from Brooklyn, N. Y., reporting the death of our Bro. D. P. Ellis, but no details were ever furnished.

On January 23, 1902, Brother Giroux thanked the lodge for the donation of a grave in Elks' Rest for Mr. A. Z. Chipman, a veteran actor, who was just buried there.

On January 25, 1902, Bro. James R. Smith passed away in New York and, under instructions from No. 4, was buried by the Elks in the plot of the Actors' Fund in Brooklyn, N. Y.

On January 30 twenty-six applications were received. On February 20 fifteen applications received.

On March 20, Bro. W. L. Goertz passed away, and was buried in the Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood, after the usual ritualistic services were performed by Chicago Lodge.

On March 24, 1902, Bro. John E. Fitzpatrick passed away; funeral private.

At the session of March 20 seventeen applications were received, and at the next subsequent session twelve applications received.

The lodge year ended on March 27, 1902, at which time the condition of the lodge was: Membership at last report, 710; initiated during the year, 288; stricken from the rolls, 41; dimitted, 11; deceased, 10; increase during year, 226; total membership in good standing, 936. Cash on hand, \$10,661; expended for charity, \$1,845.36; value lodge property, \$8,707.

Life memberships were granted at this session to Bros. H. J. Armstrong, W. H. Cass, C. E. Davies, W. E. Horton, J. B. Jeffery, H. C. Laing, N. J. Norton and J. H. Suits.

JOHN THOMAS GELTMACHER was born in Keedysville, Md., on November 8, 1845. He was educated in Bloomington, Ill., to which place he moved with his parents in 1859. He came to Chicago in 1868 and embarked in the commission business for himself, and was burned out in the great fire of 1871. Since that time he has been connected with the Chicago Board of Trade, in the grain business, where he is still in business at room 2, Board of Trade building. He was initiated in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, of the B. P. O. E., on June 8, 1893, and was organist for several years, until the spring of 1899, when he was elected Esteemed Lecturing Knight and served in that office until the following annual election, when he was elected Trustee and served one year, or until the annual election in the spring of 1901, when he was elected Exalted Ruler of No. 4 and served his full term therein, and he next was elected as Grand Lodge Representative and served his full term therein.

The regular annual election was held at this time and the following officers were elected and installed:

TWENTY-SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION,

1902-1903.

Guy S. Osborn, Exalted Ruler.	J. T. Geltmacher, G. L. Representative;
Charles B. Lahan, E. Leading Knight.	John S. Reynolds, Alternate.
A. J. Featherstone, E. Loyal Knight.	Appointed:
Tom Murray, E. Lecturing Knight.	Dr. T. B. Keyes, Chaplain.
John W. White, Secretary.	Dr. Sheldon Peck, Esquire.
L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.	M. M. Lippman, Inner Guard.
William H. Cass, Tiler.	J. T. Geltmacher Organist.
B. R. Hall, L. A. Hamlin, Morris Goldstine, Trustees.	

On March 12, 1902, Brother William M. Dodd passed away. The Elks' ritualistic services by Chicago Lodge were performed in the chapel at Rose Hill; interment in that cemetery. Brother William McCarroll Dodd was born in 1866; initiated into No. 4 on June 10, 1897.

On April 15, 1902, was held a ladies' social—progressive euchre, banquet and cotillon—at the Auditorium, with Brothers C. W. Cohen, C. D. Hess, Guy S. Osborn, C. B. Lahan and A. J. Featherstone the committee in charge. Socially it was a great success, but financially showed a loss of \$301.70.

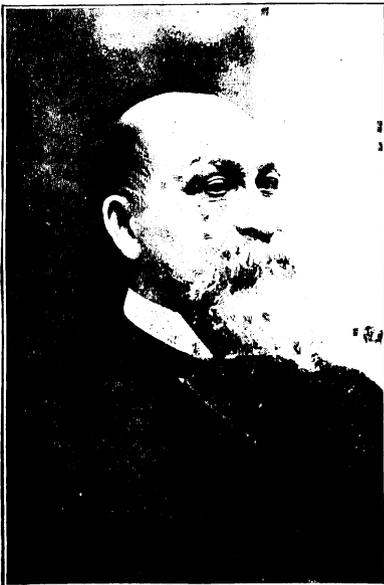
On May 1, 1902, Brother Captain John White passed away; funeral private.

On May 20, 1902, funeral services were held over the remains of Brother Charles S. Nichols, of Mason City, Iowa, Lodge No. 375, after which the remains were interred in the Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

At the session of May 22 amendments to the by-laws were adopted providing for indemnity bonds to be furnished (paid for by lodge), by the Secretary for \$500; Treasurer for \$2,000 (this officer to hold \$2,000 as maximum sum in his possession, instead of \$200, as heretofore); and a joint bond by the Trustees for \$12,000.

On June 28, 1902, Brother William H. Mead passed away at Spokane, Wash. The remains were shipped East; came through Chicago, where they were met by officers of No. 4 and shipped to Brooklyn, N. Y., for final interment.

On July 3, lodge drew \$10,000 from the treasury and placed (through the Trustees) in the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank.



WM. H. CASS.

On July 6, 1902, Brother William H. Cass, who was serving his seventeenth year as Tiler, of No. 4, passed away. His funeral was in charge of Chicago Lodge and with the ritualistic Elks' service he was interred in the Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

On September 4, 1902, Brother S. M. Dickson was elected to fill unexpired term of Tiler, vice Brother W. H. Cass, deceased.

On September 16, 1902, Brother M. N. Nusly passed away; funeral private. Remains shipped somewhere in the East for interment.

On September 29, 1902, Brother Bernard Cantorson passed away. The ritualistic services of the Elks were performed in the parlors of the Great Northern hotel and interment at Elks' Rest. He was born in 1860 and initiated April 1, 1902.

On October 23, 1902, Brother Louis Lindheim passed away; funeral private.

On November 17, 1902, Brother A. W. Rixon passed away; funeral private; and on November 26, 1902, Brother J. L. Frohman passed away; funeral private.



GUY S. OSBORN, EXALTED RULER
1902-1903

On Sunday, December 7, 1902, the annual Memorial Services were held at Handel Hall, 40 Randolph street, the address on this occasion having been delivered by Rev. Joseph Stolz; the eulogy by Brother John W. White.

On January 1, 1903, Brother E. A. Matts passed away; funeral private.

On February 5, 1903, Brother Charles W. Parker, P. E. R., having suffered a second stroke of paralysis, passed away. The funeral was in charge of Chicago Lodge and the ritualistic services were held at the home of the deceased brother, after which interment was in Rose Hill Cemetery. Brother Charles Wallace Parker was born in 1862; initiated in 1891.

On February 7, 1903, Brother J. S. Williamson, of New Orleans Lodge, No. 30, passed away. Ritualistic services were held by the lodge, after which the remains were conveyed to and interred in the Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

On February 12 the by-laws were amended allowing payment to Treasurer of \$100 per annum; and \$2 per session to the Tiler.

On February 16, 1903, Brother William Edward Clark passed away.

On March 23, 1903, Brother Dr. H. H. McAuley passed away at Joliet, Ill., the Elks' lodge in that city performing the ritualistic services and attending the funeral; interment in Joliet.

On Sunday evening, March 15, 1903, the Twenty-seventh Annual Benefit for the Charity Fund was given at the Grand Opera House. The Committee of Arrangements in charge of this affair were: C. D. Hess, chairman; Benj. F. Rubel, Benj. M. Giroux, Harry J. Armstrong, Louis M. Cohn, George W. Irish and Charles B. Lahan. The opening address at this benefit was delivered by Brother Hon. Samuel Alschuler. A program of fifteen numbers was presented, viz.: The Great Auman, novelty act; Helen Dale, vocalist; Three Constantine Sisters, singers and dancers; Mabel Casedy and H. J. Armstrong, in a sketch; Arthur Deagan and Helen Hale, from the "Peggy From Paris" Company; Brother John D. Gilbert, monologue; Miss Josie Sadler, courtesy of Henry W. Savage; Raymond & Clark, parodists; Baby Lund; Christy & Willis, jugglers; Viva Rial, vocalist; Moreland and Fagan, singing and talking act; James Dunn, mimic; Lexington Quartette, and Mr. and Mrs. Burch, legerdemain. The benefit realized net cash for the Charity Fund of \$1,563.54.

The lodge year ended on Thursday, March 26, 1903, the annual report showing: Membership, last report, 936; initiated during the year, 122; stricken from the rolls, 65; dimitted, 17; died, 14; total membership in good standing, 962, an increase of 26. Cash on hand, \$15,162.23; amount expended for charity, \$1,453.05; value of lodge property, including bank deposits, \$23,607.98.

GUY SANDERS OSBORN was born in Burlington, Kan., March 12, 1871, where he attended the public schools until the age of seventeen, when he quit school to go to work. His first place of employment was in a country grocery store. He worked at first one thing and then another until the fall of 1889, when with his mother he came to Chicago. His first position was with Maxwell Bros., where he remained about two years. In the summer of 1892 he started clerking in a grocery store, where he worked until the following spring. During this period he attended night schools at the Y. M. C. A. and in April, 1893, secured a position in the business office of the Chicago "Tribune" in the advertising department. In a short time he was soliciting advertising for this paper. His work in this department was very successful and he received several offers from other firms and in July, 1896, he resigned from the Chicago "Tribune" to accept a position in the advertising department of the Chicago "Chronicle," where he remained a little over a year. He received an offer of a position as assistant to the advertising manager from the Chicago "Tribune," which he accepted. His work in the advertising field was very rapid and he became known as one of exceptional ability. In 1900 he entered into the special newspaper field and, with the consent of the Chicago "Tribune," secured the representation of the Boston "Globe," New York "Sun," Philadelphia "North American" and St. Louis "Globe Democrat," which papers, he has represented ever since.

He was one of the organizers of the first advertising club in Chicago. He was one of ten prominent advertising men who founded and organized the Chicago College of Advertising.

He is a member of the Masonic Normal Park Lodge, Imperial Council, Normal Park Chapter, Englewood Commandery and the Medinah Temple Shrine. He is also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago Advertising Association, North Shore Country Club

and the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests. He joined the Elks on the second day of November, 1899, and the following March was elected to the office of Esteemed Loyal Knight, the following year Esteemed Leading Knight, and in the following year was unanimously elected Exalted Ruler. Less than four years from the time he became a member of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, he held the highest office it was in their power to give. Upon retiring from this office he was elected representative to the Grand Lodge, of which he is a member. He was appointed D. D. G. E. R. of Northern Illinois by Past Grand Exalted Ruler Robert W. Brown.

Mr. Osborn married Miss Ada Reynolds October 23, 1894, and they have one son, fourteen years of age. His home is in Kenilworth, one of the beautiful suburbs of the North Shore.

At the regular annual election at this time there were elected the following officers who were duly installed:

TWENTY-EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION.

1903-1904.

Charles B. Lahan, Exalted Ruler.

A. J. Featherstone, E. Leading Knight.

Hon. George D. Anthony, E. Loyal Knight.

Howard C. Mathison, E. Lecturing Knight.

John W. White, Secretary.

L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.

S. M. Dickson, Tiler.

B. R. Hall, L. A. Hamlin, E. Lowitz, Trustees.

Appointed:

C. D. Hess, Chaplain.

E. Lowitz, Inner Guard.

Louis Newman, Esquire.

J. T. Geltmacher, Organist.

Guy S. Osborn, G. L. Representative; J. T. Geltmacher, Alternate.

On March 28, 1903, a banquet was tendered by Chicago Lodge, No. 4, to the Grand Exalted Ruler, Brother George P. Cronk, and various Grand Lodge officers, at the Sherman House, which was a very successful affair. Cost to the lodge of this function, \$259.80, over and above receipts.

April 23—Lodge drew \$5,000 from the Treasurer and placed, through the Trustees, in bank on interest. April 30—Brother Dr. Sheldon Peck presented the lodge with a handsomely painted Elk skin.

On May 28 the lodge donated the sum of \$100 to the fund for the Jewish sufferers in Russia. On June 11 the lodge donated \$100 for the Kansas sufferers. On June 25 lodge ordered a room fitted up in the National Elks' Home to be known as "Chicago Room." A life membership to the "Philistine" was ordered at this session. On June 1, 1903, the lodge issued a new roster of membership. July 2 A. K. Prince was expelled from the lodge and the order. (Six months later he was drowned at Seattle.)

On September 26, 1903, Brother Malcolm Gayley passed away at Wayne, Pa.; no particulars of place of interment. On October 9, 1903, Brother A. H. Kohn passed away in San Francisco, Cal.; remains shipped to Chicago; funeral private. On November 19 Brother S. M. Dickson resigned (and accepted by lodge) as Tiler; and on December 10 Brother J. W. Proby was elected and installed as Tiler to fill unexpired term.

On Sunday evening, December 6, 1903, the Annual Memorial Service was held in the lodge rooms. The eulogy was delivered by Hon. George D. Anthony, and the address by Hon. Brother David S. Rose, mayor of Milwaukee.

On December 17, 1903, Brother Edward Fennimore Williams passed away at San Francisco, Cal., and was buried there.

On Saturday, December 26, 1903, Brother Phillip Nellis Carter passed away. The lodge took charge of the funeral, and after the ritualistic services were performed the remains were interred in the family lot in Rose Hill cemetery. Brother Carter was born in 1870; initiated,



CHARLES B. LAHAN, EXALTED RULER
1903-1904

1893. Brother Phil. N. Carter left a legacy to Chicago Lodge, No. 4, of \$1,000, which was later applied on a pipe organ for the new home; the "Carter Memorial Pipe Organ," now in the present quarters of No. 4, is a memento of this departed brother.

On December 30, 1903, Brother Charles Baptiste Clayton passed away. A Lodge of Sorrow of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, was held over the remains at Brother Buffum's rooms, 1722 Wabash avenue, after which the remains were conveyed to Rose Hill Cemetery where they were interred in the family lot. Brother Clayton was born in 1846, initiated in 1876, and was one of the earliest members of No. 4.

January 14, 1904, visitors' buttons ordered by the lodge. Brother H. J. Armstrong presented the lodge with a program of the "Iroquois Theatre fire," which was accepted by the lodge and properly framed.

On January 14, 1904, Brother Joseph Henry Howard passed away. The lodge took charge of the funeral, and after the ritualistic services the remains were interred in Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood. Brother Howard was born in 1858; initiated February 1, 1900.

On February 25 Brother E. Lowitz resigned (and accepted) as Trustee; next session Brother W. L. Goggin was elected and installed to fill out the unexpired term.

On March 4, 1904, Brother S. D. Witkowsky passed away. Lodge took charge of the funeral, and after the ritualistic services were performed the remains were conveyed to the cemetery for interment. Brother Samuel David Witkowsky was born in 1853; initiated March 8, 1900.

March 10, letter of thanks received from the widow of Harry Wood, for donation of grave in Elks' Rest.

March 24, 1904, lodge passed resolutions of thanks and appreciation to P. E. R., Brother Charles A. Betzler, of Cleveland Lodge, No. 18, and same were engrossed and presented that brother.

On Monday evening, March 28, 1904, the Twenty-eighth Annual Benefit for the Charity Fund of No. 4 was held at the Auditorium Theatre, with the following committee in charge: Brothers C. D. Hess, chairman; Harry J. Armstrong, Benjamin F. Rubel, Charles B. Lahan, George W. Irish, Benjamin M. Giroux, Benjamin R. Hyman. The opening address at this benefit was made by E. R. Brother Charles B. Lahan. The following acts were presented: Harry La Marr & Co., in a one-act comedy, "Is Marriage a Failure?"; Mr. Robert E. Winter, in operatic selections; Enigmabelle, automaton wonder; Miss Helen Dale, prima donna; Brother Hadji Tahar and his troupe of Arabs; Princess Fedora and her classical dancers; Hadji Cherf, champion gun-spinner of the world; Manek Shah, Parisian wonder-worker, and ensemble of Arabs in the "Fete of Mecca"; Mrs. General Tom Thumb, with Count Magri and Baron E. Magri, midget pugilists; the Hinshaw Company, in "Mikado." The affair was a big success and netted \$996.91 to the Charity Fund.

The lodge year ended on Thursday, March 31, 1904; annual report showing: Membership at last report, 962; initiated, 102; stricken from the rolls, 40; dimitted, 13; died, 9; increase, 38; total membership in good standing, 1,000. Cash on hand, \$20,567.45; expended for charity, \$2,750.82; value lodge property, \$8,950.

CHARLES BEECHER LAHAN was born in Bridgeport, Conn. Was educated in a country school situated in the outskirts of the town. At the age of fourteen he left school and started to earn his way in the world. When seventeen years of age he left the Nutmeg state and located in Chicago, where he entered the stereotype department of the Chicago "Herald" and followed that trade for a number of years, working on the various daily papers.

In 1890 he entered the employ of the Regan Printing House, of Chicago, taking charge



CHAS. B. CLAYTON.

of the stereotype department, and at present he is still connected with the above firm, in the capacity of vice-president and superintendent.

Mr. Lahan, some years ago, was quite prominent in union labor circles, being a charter member of the stereotypers' union of Chicago. Was its secretary for three years, and president for a like number of years. Was for two years second vice-president of the International Typographical Union and president of the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Trade District Union.

On May 21, 1899, he became a member of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, and in December of the same year was elected Esteemed Lecturing Knight. Each succeeding year he advanced one chair, and in 1903 became its Exalted Ruler. He became a member of the Grand Lodge at its Cincinnati reunion, and is an active and enthusiastic attendant at every Grand Lodge meeting. Brother Grand Exalted Ruler John K. Tener appointed him a member of the Work and Ritual Committee, and it was this committee that gave to the order of Elks the Flag Day Ritual, which has been enthusiastically received and exemplified since its production at Dallas, when it was first exemplified before the Grand Lodge by the Work and Ritual Committee, Brother Lahan delivering the Elks' tribute to the flag. The following year he was appointed by Grand Exalted Ruler Rush L. Holland as a member of the Credentials Committee, serving on the same at the Los Angeles reunion. He is married and has one child living, a son, Charles Beecher Lahan, Jr.

He has also been prominent in fraternal societies, being Past Regent of Columbian Council, No. 1296, Royal Arcanum; Past President of Madison Lodge, No. 10, Columbian Knights; also a member of the Grand Lodge, Royal Arcanum, in which body he served one year each as Grand Sentry and Grand Guide respectfully. He is also a member of the Maccabees and the Publishers' Club of Chicago.

At the regular annual election of officers at this time the following were chosen and installed:

TWENTY-NINTH ADMINISTRATION,

1904-1905.

Arthur J. Featherstone, Exalted Ruler.
 George D. Anthony, Est. Leading Knight.
 Howard C. Mathison, Est. Loyal Knight.
 Charles H. Lamson, Est. Lecturing Knight.
 John W. White, Secretary.
 L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.
 James W. Proby, Tiler.
 B. R. Hall, L. A. Hamlin and William L. Goggin, Trustees.
 Appointed:
 Frank H. Hora, Esquire.
 C. D. Hess, Chaplain.
 M. M. Lippman, Inner Guard.
 Lee W. Lieberman, Organist.
 Charles B. Lahan, G. L. Rep.; D. J. Hogan, Alternate.

On April 7, 1904, an honorary life membership in No. 4 was presented to Brother P. E. R. Charles A. Betzler.

April 21—A communication from a committee of ladies of a church in Dayton, Ky., requesting a donation of \$1 to help pay for a church organ; No. 4 responded with \$5.25 donation for same.

April 28, 1904—Rabbi Joseph Stolz was initiated at this session. At this same session the Secretary was instructed by the lodge to issue a weekly lodge circular to the membership, under 1 cent postage, giving all notices, news, etc., of lodge matters to the membership.

One June 23, Brother Francis Dinsmore Riddle passed away at Los Angeles, Cal. Lodge No. 99 took charge of the funeral under instructions from No. 4, and after the Elks



ARTHUR J. FEATHERSTONE, EXALTED RULER
1904-1905

ritualistic services were held over the remains the same were cremated and shipped east by his wife.

On July 7, 1904, Chicago Lodge passed resolutions on the death of P. G. E. R., Brother Meade D. Detweiler, who had passed away on June 18, at Harrisburg, Pa., and copies of the same were engrossed and sent, one copy to the National Elks' Home, one copy to the family of the deceased, one copy to Harrisburg Lodge, and one copy to the Grand Exalted Ruler, Brother Joseph T. Fanning, and one copy spread upon the records of this lodge.

August 4, 1904, a check was received from the Reunion Committee of Cincinnati, Ohio, for \$1,000 prize awarded to band of Chicago Lodge.

On August 4, 1904, R. R. Brother A. J. Featherstone reported to the lodge that his health would necessitate his going to California for a few months and asked an indefinite leave of absence for that purpose. By a vote of the lodge it was unanimously granted.

On Saturday evening, October 15, 1904, Chicago Lodge held a special memorial service for the late Brother Meade D. Detweiler, P. G. E. R., in accordance with the Grand Lodge resolutions. Brothers P. E. R.'s Reynolds, Osborn, Hogan and J. W. White each delivered a eulogy; musical numbers furnished by the Lexington Quartette.

On October 10, 1904, P. E. R. (unaffiliated) Brother Mortimer McRoberts, formerly of No. 4, passed away in San Francisco, Cal., his remains being brought to Chicago and interred at a private funeral in lot 81, Graceland Cemetery. On October 19, 1904, Brother Horace B. Foss passed away; funeral private.

On November 17, 1904, the Committee on New Home made a final report that the deal was closed, the lease signed by the owner and Trustees, and the same recorded; the Trustees had deposited a check for \$15,000 with the Title and Trust Company, in accordance with the contract, on which there would be allowed 3 per cent interest; plans for the building were now being drawn, and as the committee had finished its labors it was declared discharged by the chair. It is assumed that the property in question is our present home, 163-5 Washington street, but nothing in the records indicate where this new home is or was, according to report of said committee.

On Sunday evening, December 4, 1904, the annual memorial service of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, was held at the Garrick Theatre. The special eulogy being delivered by Brother Charles B. Lahan, P. E. R.; music furnished by the Elks' Orchestra, under the direction of Brother George F. Meyer, and Brothers W. Cary Lewis and Singer furnished the vocal numbers.

On Sunday afternoon, December 18, 1904, the twenty-ninth annual charity benefit of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, was given at the Garrick Theatre. The program consisted of Part I and Part II. The first part was designated as "A Song Cycle" and consisted of fifteen individual numbers. Part II, viz.: Ursula March and her famous Broilers; George McKay and Broilers, in "The Gypsy Love Song"; Mr. Walter Ware, Miss Olive Vail and Mr. Joseph Howard, with special numbers from "His Highness, the Bey"; Mr. William Norris, kindness of Studebaker management; Miss Blanche Deyo, same management; Mr. Henry Lee, courtesy of Kohl & Castle; Miss Zelma Rawlston, kindness of La Salle management; Mr. Dave Lewis, courtesy Messrs. Shubert; Mr. Charles Earnest, courtesy of Hyde & Lehman; Mr. M. Bernard, "The American Paderewski"; and Count De Butz, of No. 4. The Benefit Committee in charge was Brothers L. W. Lieberman, chairman; George W. Mathison and R. F. Condon.

The net results of this benefit of \$665.05 were added to the charity fund. On January 5, 1905, the amendment to the by-laws was given its last reading and passed by the necessary two-thirds vote, after notice to membership, and became law; dues, \$15 per annum on and after April 1, 1905. At this same session, Brother F. H. Hora was removed from the office of Esquire, account a calendar month's absence therefrom without leave or excuse, and Brother Louis Newman appointed to fill the vacancy.

On January 9, 1905, Brother Isidore Mossler passed away. After the ritualistic services were performed the remains were interred in Graceland Cemetery.

The members of No. 4 gave a theatre party at the La Salle Theatre on January 10, with floral tributes of appreciation to several players thereof, as a reciprocal courtesy for appearing at our recent benefit.

On January 19, 1905, an amendment to by-laws, after its last reading and required vote, was passed and adopted; life membership increased to \$250.

On January 22, 1905, Brother Winnie C. DeBaugh, bandmaster, passed away at New Orleans, La., his remains being shipped to Chicago, where they were taken charge of and funeral held on the 25th under Masonic auspices.

A committee was appointed to present suitable testimonials to the late Benefit Committee, through Brother J. S. Reynolds, its chairman, on January 26, presented Brother L. W. Lieberman with a gold watch, and Brothers G. W. Mathison and R. F. Condon each with a loving cup; said action ratified by lodge.

The lodge on this same date unanimously adopted a resolution, viz.: Authorizing Trustees with power to disburse necessary funds, under lodge direction, for the rebuilding and furnishing of the new home, and with the E. R. and such committee as they deemed advisable to appoint, to superintend the rebuilding and furnishing, with no power to contract for any expenditure in excess of the funds in their possession without reporting to the lodge, and that no bonded indebtedness shall be incurred beyond the amount in the hands of the Trustees and Treasurer, without the consent of the lodge and members notified by the Secretary.

On March 9, 1905, lodge ordered that all petitions coming from applications stating occupation as salesman must state in what business they are engaged.

On March 30, 1905, Secretary reported that Matt. Berry, an old professional, had died at the County Hospital without means or friends, and that he had authorized interment in the Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood. Action ratified by the lodge.

The lodge year closed March 30, 1905, when the annual report showed the following: Membership at last report, 1,000; initiated during the year, 139; deduct, stricken from the rolls, 37; dimitted, 19; died, 5; total membership in good standing, 1,078; an increase during lodge year of 78. Cash on hand, \$13,448.98; total value other property, \$17,988.98; amount expended for charity and relief, \$963.02.

ARTHUR J. FEATHERSTONE was born February 23, 1863, in Albany, N. Y., and moved to Chicago in 1866. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of the latter city. He was engaged in the foundry and machine shop business in Chicago for a number of years and in 1904 moved to Monrovia, Cal., where he now resides permanently.

Brother Featherstone was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on February 4, 1892, being No. 499 on the membership roll. In 1901 he was elected Est. Lecturing Knight of No. 4; the year following served as Est. Loyal Knight; in 1903 he was Est. Leading Knight, and on Thursday, March 31, 1904, was elected Exalted Ruler.

The regular annual election was then held. The following officers were chosen and installed:

THIRTIETH ADMINISTRATION,

1905-1906.

George D. Anthony, Exalted Ruler.
 Howard C. Mathison, E. Leading Knight.
 Charles H. Lamson, E. Loyal Knight.
 John A. Lorenzer, E. Lecturing Knight.
 John W. White, Secretary.
 L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.
 James W. Proby, Tiler.
 L. A. Hamlin, B. R. Hall and W. L. Goggin, Trustees.
 Appointed:
 C. D. Hess, Chaplain.
 Louis Newman, Esquire.
 M. M. Lippman, Inner Guard.
 L. W. Lieberman, Organist.
 John S. Reynolds, Rep.; B. R. Hall, Alternate.



GEORGE D. ANTHONY, EXALTED RULER
1905-1906

On the evening of April 6, 1905, the above list of officers were publicly installed by Brother George H. Randall, D. D. G. E. R., who also made an address. On this occasion Brother A. S. Bruno, on behalf of the committee and the brothers of Chicago Lodge, No 4, presented E. R. Brother George D. Anthony with a loving cup, which Brother Anthony accepted in a speech of thanks and appreciation.

The Committee on Resolutions and Life Membership, through Brother John S. Reynolds, presented the following resolution:

“Whereas, The magnificent and unprecedented record attained by Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., during the last year, and its success in having secured a permanent home, is largely due to the executive ability, untiring zeal and administrative genius of our acting Exalted Ruler, George D. Anthony; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That this lodge convey to Brother Anthony its unqualified appreciation of his great services to the lodge, and the hope that his talents and energies may be continued in their devotion to our noble fraternity through all the years that are to come. And be it further

“Resolved, That this lodge present Brother Anthony with a life membership in its ranks in slight appreciation of his many valued services. And be it further

“Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and that an engrossed copy be presented to him.”

(Signed) C. H. LAMSON,
HOWARD C. MATHISON,
L. W. CAMPBELL,

Committee.

Brother Reynolds then presented the above resolutions and a life membership card in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, which Brother Anthony accepted in a brief response.

On April 20, 1905, Brother Walter J. Hudnall passed away at San Antonio, Tex., and was buried in that city.

The Secretary was granted a two weeks' leave of absence.

On May 29, 1905, Brother John Wyckoff White, P. E. R., and Secretary of No. 4, for eighteen annual terms, passed away. Brother John W. White was born June 4, 1846; initiated into this lodge on August 6, 1882. The funeral services and Lodge of Sorrow were held in the drill hall, seventeenth floor of the Masonic Temple, on Thursday, June 1, 1905. After the services a procession of 218 Elks and Masonic friends accompanied the remains to the Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood, where dear old "Brother John" sleeps his eternal sleep. Resolutions on the life, services and death of Brother White were passed by and spread upon the records of the lodge, and the antlers and alter were draped in mourning for thirty days.

On June 15, 1905, a special election was called by the E. R. to fill vacancy caused by the death of Brother John W. White, as Secretary. Brother John S. Reynolds, being the only nominee, was unanimously elected to that office and duly installed therein as Secretary of No. 4 to fill the unexpired term.

The thirtieth annual benefit on Friday evening, June 23, 1905, was a concert by Weber's Prize Band, with Miss Blanche Mehaffey, soloist, at the Coliseum; Brother Louis Newman, chairman of the committee. This affair was a social and financial success, netting the sum of \$412.33 for the charity fund.

One June 3, 1905, Brother A. H. Vivian passed away, a suicide; funeral private.

On June 29, 1905, Brother Samuel M. Dickson, formerly a Tiler of this lodge, passed away; funeral private.

On July 18, 1905, Brother H. A. Fistler, one of the old and early members of this lodge, passed away at Milwaukee, Wis. His remains were brought to Chicago and by No. 4 interred in the Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

On July 31, 1905, Brother G. W. Bassett passed away; funeral private.

On August 3, 1905, Brother Charles T. Taylor passed away; funeral private.

On August 19, 1905, an Elks' outing and family picnic was held by No. 4 at Ravinia Park, twenty-one miles north of Chicago, on the C. & N.-W. Ry. Brother C. P. Shaad,



THE ORIGINAL POLICE FORCE OF NO. 4.

old member, passed away at the Cook County Hospital. On November 9 Brother John A. Lorenzer, Est. Lecturing Knight, resigned, and on November 16 Brother Ralph M. Hamburger was elected to fill that office and was installed by the Exalted Ruler.

On December 7, 1905, Brother Perry Landis passed away; funeral private.

On December 15, 1905, Brother M. F. Oberndorf passed away; funeral private.

On January 10, 1906, the new home at 163 East Washington street was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies at 3 p. m.

The beautiful new home of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, was dedicated in accordance with the ritual of the order, Wednesday afternoon, January 10, in the presence of about 500 Elks and their ladies, who crowded the new lodge rooms for this occasion. The new home of Chicago Lodge of Elks is located at Nos. 163-165 Washington street. The building is 40 feet wide and 102 feet deep and is five stories high. It has been completely rebuilt for the Elks, who occupy all except the first two floors. Beginning at the top, the fifth floor contains what is known as the Oriental room, measuring 24x28 feet. It is fitted up as a "den," the furniture being in the Flemish style. Being located under the roof and away from everything else, it is expected to be a favorite lounging place. The fourth floor contains the lodge room, 62x38 feet in area and 22 feet in height, with a center dome still higher, and at one end is the organ loft, 8x34 feet. The decorative scheme is in soft colors with a Nile green, ivory and gold effect. The furniture and woodwork is mahogany and mahogany finish. Adjoining are preparation rooms, anteroom and a reception room. The woodwork in these rooms is of mahogany effects with burlap dados and walls of ox-blood effects to harmonize with the mahogany woodwork; on this same floor there are also a back hall and drawing room. The third floor contains the club rooms. The front part of this floor has two rooms for the use of the Secretary and Treasurer, finished in green and mahogany woodwork with furniture of weathered oak. The smoking room is similarly finished with the ceiling in sepia colors, as are the reception room and billiard rooms, while the mural decoration is in burnt orange and golden oak woodwork and burlap panels. The card room, on the same floor, is decorated in Oriental style, with green

chairman of the committee, made a final report on the affair, showing receipts \$155; expenses, \$154.80; leaving a net profit of 20 cents.

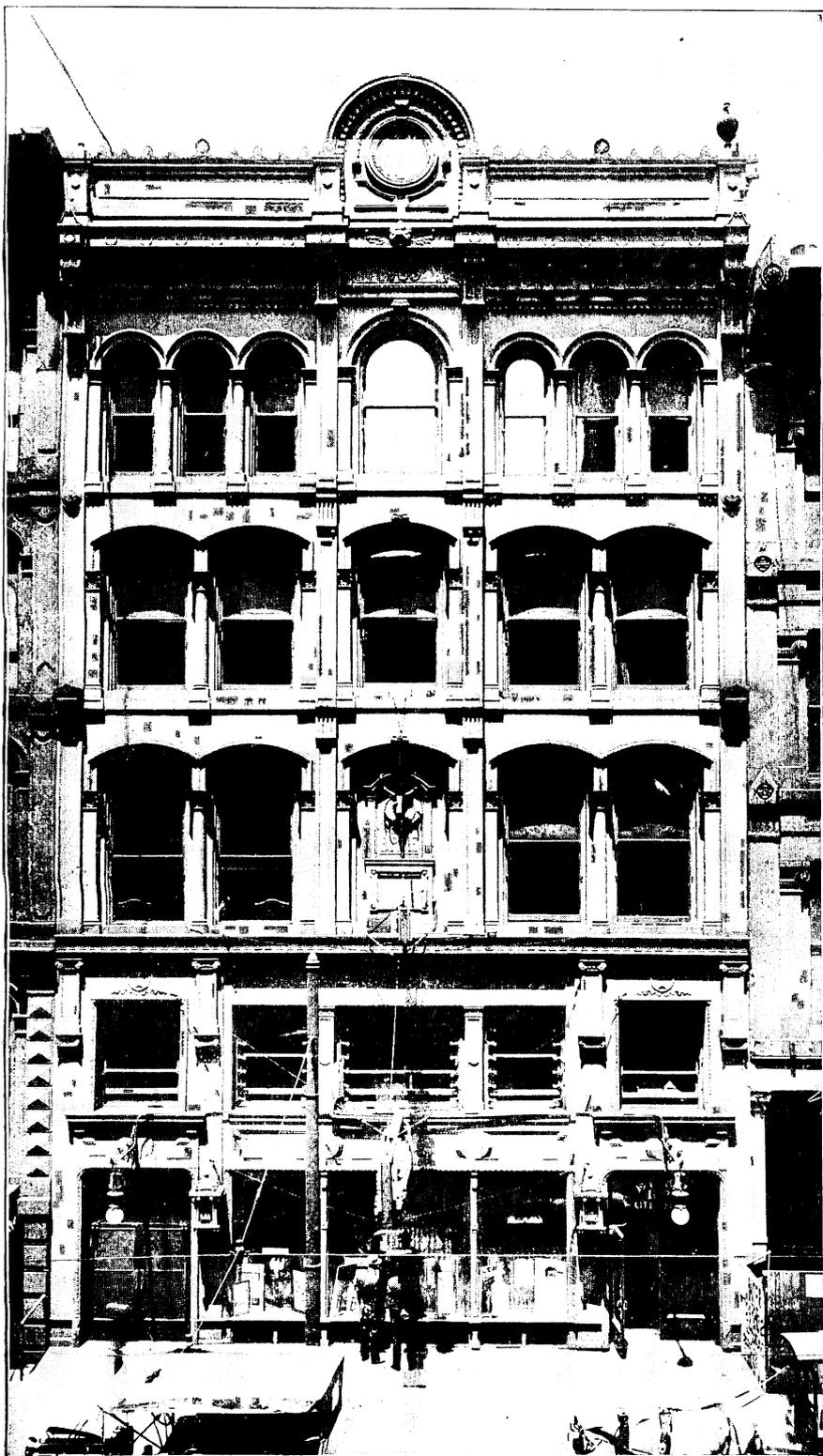
On August 24, 1905, A. S. Bruno was on report and findings of a trial commission in that case expelled from the lodge and the order. On this same date Brothers C. H. Lamson, George H. Rees and D. J. Hogan were appointed by the E. R. as a general committee to work in conjunction with the Trustees, with power, on the dedication of the new home.

On August 29, 1905, Brother S. A. McLean passed away; funeral private.

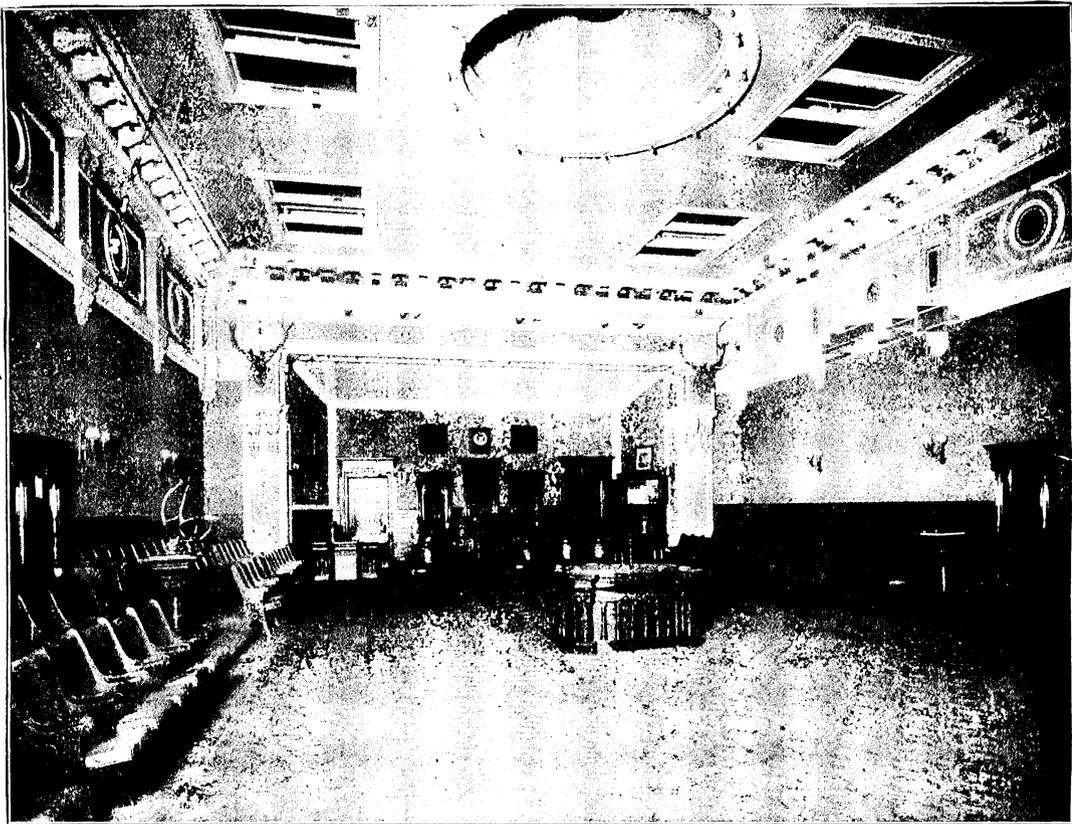
On September 3, 1905, Brother Leo J. Rothschild passed away; funeral private.

On September 30, 1905, Brother James Chappell passed away; funeral private.

On October 7, 1905, Brother Alfred Johnson, an



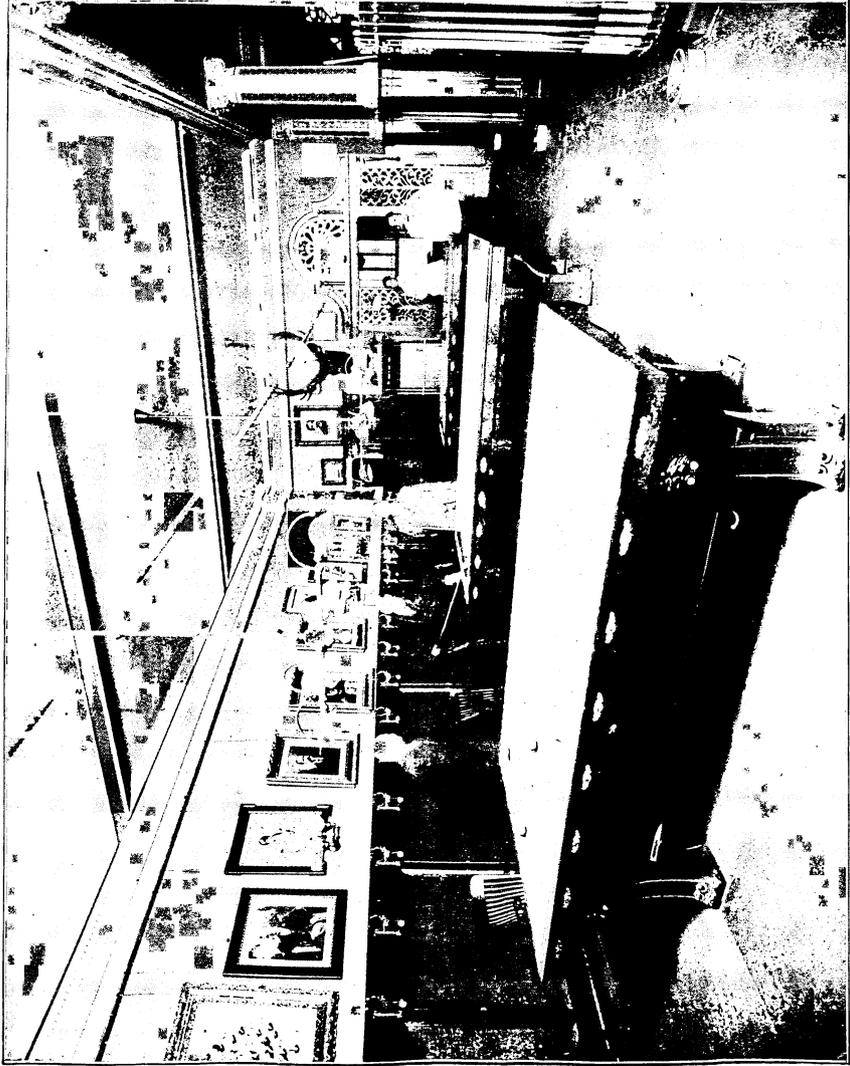
ELKS' HOME—CHICAGO LODGE, NO. 4.



LODGE ROOM OF NO. 4.



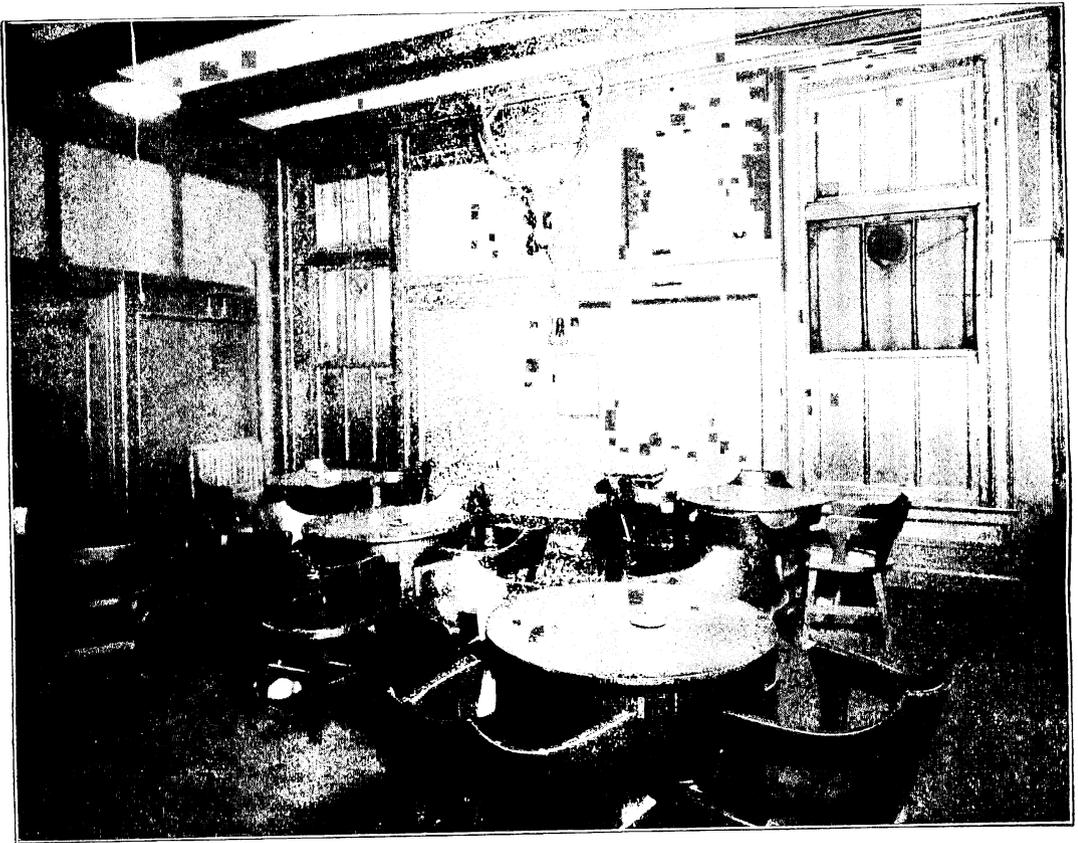
READING ROOM OF NO. 4.



BILLIARD ROOM OF NO. 4.



MEMORIAL ROOM OF NO. 4.



CARD ROOM OF NO. 4.



“THE DEN” OF NO. 4.

malachite woodwork and large burlap panels and fitted up with Mission furniture. The second and first floors are given over to a cafe, grille room and buffet. There is a dumb waiter connection from the cafe to the club rooms upstairs for the accommodation of members who wish to take their meals in the club rooms.

The building has its own electric power and ice plants and is lighted by electricity. The completion of this building marks the realization of a long-cherished ambition of Chicago Lodge. The building as it stands supplies them not only with a comfortable home of central location, but is also a place where they can accommodate and entertain visiting brothers in a manner befitting the magnitude of the lodge and of the city of Chicago. The location is within easy reach of all surface and elevated railroads and readily accessible from all parts of the city.

The lodge room has been fitted up with specially designed furniture of beautiful solid mahogany. The designs are all massive, beautifully carved and artistic in design. The construction represents the highest grade of wood craftsmanship known to modern manufacturers. Beautiful Corinthian columns, finely carved of solid Cuban mahogany, predominate in the design. The altar is 5 feet 6 inches long, of an oval shape, and is entirely surrounded by these Corinthian columns.

The dedicatory ceremonies, at 2 p. m., on January 10, were simple and impressive. The music was furnished by the Elks' Orchestra, with pipe organ, and Brother George Meyer as leader; prayer by Brother C. D. Hess, lodge Chaplain, followed by the dedication service of the Elks, the building up of the altar, followed by the presentation of the keys to Brother B. R. Hall, chairman of the Trustees, the acceptance of same for the lodge by Exalted Ruler George D. Anthony; then came the dedicatory address, delivered by P. E. R. Arthur Moreland, of New York Lodge, No. 1, a masterly effort by one of the illustrious pioneers of Elkdom, which marked the close of the ceremonies for the afternoon. In the evening a general reception was held with a serving of a ladies' luncheon, followed by a fourteen-act vaudeville show, volunteered by performers from the Majestic, Olympic, Garrick, La Salle and Colonial Theatres and members of McIntyre & Heath's "Ham Tree" company.

The Elks' banquet at the Auditorium on the evening of January 11, with 400 Elks present at table, marked the close of the dedication. A number of visitors from lodges of the principal cities were present and responses and excellent short speeches were made by Brother J. U. Sammis, chairman of Committee on Laws of Grand Lodge, representing Grand Exalted Ruler Brown; Hon. Samuel Alschuler, of Aurora Lodge; Grand Secretary Brother Fred C. Robinson and Brother Wilton Lackaye, of San Francisco, No. 3. The response to the toast, "Brotherly Love," was given by the old war horse, Brother Arthur Moreland, of the "mother lodge," New York, No. 1, and was the hit of the occasion in wit and eloquence; Chicago Lodge was represented by our own protagonist of oratorical stunts, P. E. R. Charles Beecher Lahan, and when Brother Lahan starts out to hand out the goods he certainly merits his middle name in point of rhetorical pyrotechnics. Brother Moreland's touching tribute to the "absent brother," John W. White, struck a responsive chord in the breast of every Elk present, as it is conceded on all sides that Chicago Lodge owes its present home to the untiring efforts of this Prince of Elks, whose labors in this regard were never ceasing, and of whom today it can be written on the threshold of the new home, as it is in London in St. Paul's Cathedral regarding its architect, Sir Christopher Wren, "If thou seekest his monument, look around."



BRO. F. K. BUCKMINSTER,
Who Financed the New Home of No. 4.

On January 11, 1906, the first regular meeting was held in the new Home, and Brother Charles Shaad, on behalf of twelve members of the lodge, presented the lodge with the beautiful Elk's head which had been placed in the parlors.

On January 18 the Exalted Ruler announced the following House Committee for the balance of the term: Brothers William Sharpe, Richard Condon, D. J. Hogan and Charles W. Cohen.

On February 15, 1906, Elgin Lodge officers performed a special memorial service in Chicago Lodge in memory of our late brother, John W. White, consisting of eulogies by brothers of Elgin and Chicago Lodges, and the Est. Lecturing Knight, Brother Frank Shepherd, of Elgin Lodge, presented Chicago Lodge with a set of engrossed resolutions commemorative of the life and services of Brother John W. White.

March 29, 1906, closed the fiscal year annual report, viz.: Membership last report, 1,078; initiated, 334; suspended, 1; stricken from the rolls, 48; dimitted, 8; died, 15; increase, 262; members in good standing, 1,340. Cash on hand, \$7,666.42; expended for charity, \$1,712.35; total lodge assets, \$49,101.17.

GEORGE D. ANTHONY was born in the city of Chicago, February 18, 1862, and comes from a long line of literary ancestry. His father was Judge Elliott Anthony, one of Chicago's early settlers and who in the early 50's was the attorney for the old Galena Railroad—now the Northwestern Railroad. Later on he was corporation counsel of Chicago and for twelve years judge of the Superior Court of Cook County.

His mother was Mary Dwight Anthony, a granddaughter of Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College, and a sister of Theodore W. Dwight, who was principal of Columbia Law School and as professor of law made that law school the most famous in the country.

Mr. Anthony is a graduate of the grammar schools of Chicago and also of the Chicago High School. In 1885 he was graduated from Amherst College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. And three years later his Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts.

After graduating from Amherst College he entered the law school of the Northwestern University and received from that institution of learning the degree of LL. B. in 1887.

Upon his admission to the bar he became a member of the well-known law firm of C. E. & G. D. Anthony, which was in existence for over fifteen years and handled many important law suits. In 1895 Mr. Anthony's neighbors asked him to become their representative and elected him senator of their district. He served in the thirty-ninth and fortieth General Assemblies, and although one of the youngest members of the body was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Upon the formation of the new Municipal Court in Chicago Mr. Anthony was asked to take charge of all the city civil cases and established for the court a system that has proved a great success, handling in the one branch nearly 20,000 cases a year, with collections of over \$40,000. He is now the dean of the faculty of the American Correspondence School of Law, of Chicago.

Brother Anthony was initiated into Chicago Lodge September 12, 1901, being No. 1355 on the membership roll. He served as Est. Loyal Knight in 1904, and Est. Leading Knight in 1905, and was elected Exalted Ruler the following year. Brother Anthony did yeoman service and spent his time and money in supervising the building and construction of the present home of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and this building stands today as a monument to his industry, his energy and enthusiasm as an Elk.

The annual election was then held, and the following officers chosen and installed:

THIRTY-FIRST ADMINISTRATION,

1906-1907.

Howard C. Mathison, Exalted Ruler.
 Ralph M. Hamburger, E. Leading Knight.
 Charles A. White, E. Loyal Knight.
 Fred V. Sauter, E. Lecturing Knight.
 John S. Reynolds, Secretary.
 George H. Rees, Treasurer.
 James W. Proby, Tyler.
 W. L. Goggin, L. A. Hamlin, B. R. Hall, Trustees.



HOWARD C. MATHISON, EXALTED RULER
1906-1907

Appointed:

C. P. Shaad, Chaplain.

Dr. E. X. Jones, Esquire.

Saul C. Erbstein, Inner Guard.

Charles B. Lahan, Representative; Victor D. Gowan, Alternate.

On the evening of April 5 the above list of officers were publicly installed by Brother Guy S. Osborn, District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler, and Brother George D. Anthony was presented by Brother B. R. Hall on behalf of the lodge with a Past Exalted Ruler's jewel.

On April 12 the Exalted Ruler appointed the following committee to arrange for the annual benefit: Brothers Jerome, Sternad, Aiston, Lieberman and George Mathison.

On April 19, 1906, this being the first meeting after the San Francisco earthquake, the lodge appropriated the sum of \$99.99 to be sent to the general relief fund of the city of Chicago for the San Francisco sufferers.

On May 8, 1906, Brother Max Stern passed away and was buried by Chicago Lodge in Rose Hill Cemetery, May 11, 1906.

On May 17 a resolution was adopted providing for a sinking fund to pay off the indebtedness on the new Home.

On May 31 Brother Richard Krueger passed away and was buried in the Elks' Rest at Mt. Greenwood Cemetery June 2, 1906, with the ritualistic ceremonies by Chicago Lodge.

On May 31 the trial commission reported on the case of Brother Dr. Joseph Henninger recommending that he be expelled from Chicago Lodge and from the order. Said report and finding were concurred in by the lodge.

On May 31, 1906, the lodge by vote directed the Delegate to the Grand Lodge to work for the election of Brother Henry Melvin, of Oakland, Cal., Lodge, for Grand Exalted Ruler.

On June 7, 1906, the lodge passed a resolution closing the club rooms during the hours that a funeral session was being held by the lodge.

On June 21, 1906, the lodge held special memorial services in commemoration of the death of Past Grand Exalted Ruler Edwin B. Hay. Brother James Purnell delivered a beautiful eulogy on the life of Brother Hay.

On June 21, 1906, Brother F. W. Kasehagen presented the lodge with a beautiful set of Elks' antlers which were accepted with resolutions of thanks to the brother.

On July 13, 1906, Brother William Freudenberg passed away; funeral private.

Brother Charles B. Lahan, Representative to the Grand Lodge, made a full report to the lodge on August 2, 1906.

Brother William Goldie, Jr., died in Los Angeles, Cal., August 5, 1906, and was buried in Ottumwa, Iowa, the Elks' lodge there performing the ritualistic service at the funeral.

Brother Charles P. Shaad passed away August 3, 1906, and was buried by the Masonic fraternity.

Brother S. T. Jacobs passed away August 11, 1906, and was buried by Buffalo Lodge of Elks in that city.

During the summer of 1906 the lodge held a picnic at Riverview Park and cleared over \$800 for the Charity Fund.

At the session of September 27, 1906, it having been reported to the lodge that the Grand Exalted Ruler and his wife had met with an accident while automobiling, a telegram was sent him expressing congratulations over his escape from serious injury.

On October 4 Brother Louis Cohen presented the lodge with a valuable lamp which he had purchased while on a tour in Japan.

On October 4 the Exalted Ruler called the attention of the lodge to the entertainment being arranged for the poor children of the city and appointed a committee from Chicago Lodge to act on said committee.

At the session of October 11, 1906, it was called to the attention of the lodge that Miss Florence Raymond, an actress, had fallen from a window of the hotel where she was stopping and left three small children motherless. The lodge donated \$50 to the fund raised by this sad occurrence.

On October 11 the attention of the lodge was called to the case of an old lady in destitute

circumstances whose husband during his life had been a friend of the lodge, and a donation of \$100 was made the lady.

Brother L. H. Salisbury passed away October 12, 1906, and was buried by Buffalo Lodge of Elks, the brother being buried in that city.

Brother Mozart Levy passed away November 9, 1906, and was buried by Memphis, Tenn., lodge.

Brother Solomon Hamburger passed away November 9, 1906; funeral private.

At the session on November 22, 1906, the Esteemed Leading Knight reported that Brother E. H. Macoy had passed away November 13, 1906, and that his funeral would be private.

On November 22, 1906, the vote was taken on the new constitution as adopted at the Grand Lodge session in Denver, and the same was unanimously rejected.

On November 27 the lodge held a stag social at Brooke's Casino which was a great success, clearing over \$500 for the charity fund.

Brother George W. Walter passed away December 13, 1906; funeral private.

Brother Fritz Sontag passed away December 17, 1906; funeral private.

On December 27, 1906, donations were made to the Home of the Friendless Children, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum and Home of the Crippled Children.

Brother Charles H. Murphy passed away December 27, 1906; funeral private.

Brother B. R. Hall, Past Exalted Ruler, passed away January 31, 1907, and was buried from the lodge room on February 3, 1907, at 10:30 A. M. in accordance with his request; interment at Forest Home Cemetery.

Brother A. J. Hagerman passed away February 3, 1907; funeral private.

On February 7, 1907, the sums realized at the two preceding social sessions were divided between St. Vincent's Orphanage and the Jewish Home for Friendless Children.

On February 14 the committee reported that, owing to the fire at the Coliseum, the proposed circus had to be deferred and the committee would arrange for a benefit at one of the theatres instead. At this session there was held an election to fill the vacancy on the Board of Trustees occasioned by the death of Brother B. R. Hall, and Brother Charles G. Browning was elected to fill said vacancy.

Brother David J. DeLong passed away February 21 and was buried from the lodge room on February 24; interment at Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

On February 21, 1907, Mrs. E. W. Blaine presented the lodge with a beautiful bookmark for the Bible in the lodge room, and on motion same was accepted and the secretary directed to extend the thanks of the lodge to Mrs. Blaine. At this session there was adopted a resolution fixing the nights of initiation as the first and third Thursdays of each month.

On February 28, 1907, on motion, the consent of Chicago Lodge was given to the institution of a lodge at Chicago Heights, Ill.

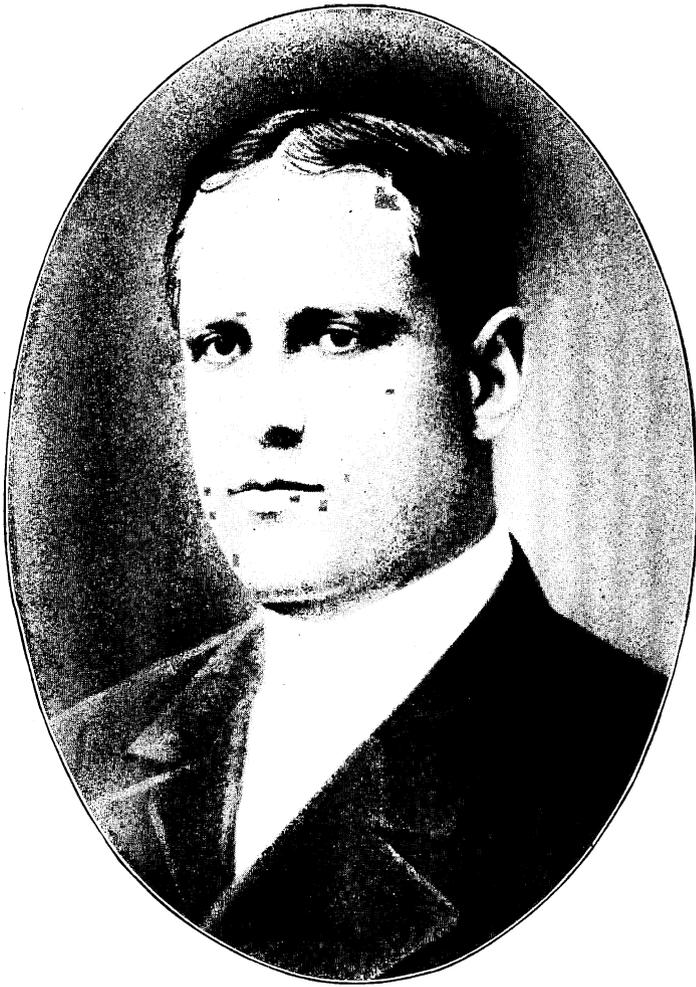
Brother Arthur Grosse passed away March 2, 1907, and was buried by Los Angeles, Cal., Lodge No. 99.

The annual benefit was held at the Garrick Theatre Sunday, March 24, 1907, and was a financial success.

On March 28, 1907, the lodge year closed, when the annual report showed the following: Membership at last report, 1,340; initiated, 126; suspended, 1; stricken from the rolls, 55; dimitted, 24; deceased, 16; increase, 30; total members in good standing, 1,370. Cash on hand, \$8,136.47; expended for charity, \$3,668.04; net assets of the lodge, \$57,890.92.

HOWARD CLIFTON MATHISON was born in Baltimore, Md., on June 24, 1872. Received his early education at the public schools of his native city and also the Baltimore City College. At the age of seventeen he took a position as traveling salesman for a furniture manufacturing concern of that city for several years, when he resigned and went to work for the Emerson Drug Company of Baltimore, traveling for that concern all over the country until the year 1900, at which time he came to Chicago and located in the western metropolis, where he has lived up to the present time, continuing in the same line of business. Was married in 1896 to Miss Elizabeth Dumler and has one daughter.

Brother Mathison was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on November 2, 1899, being No. 975 on the membership roll. In 1903 he was elected Est. Lecturing Knight; in 1904 he served as Est. Loyal Knight, and in 1905 was elected as Est. Leading Knight, and became



RALPH M. HAMBURGER, EXALTED RULER
1907-1908

Exalted Ruler in 1906, and the following year was the representative to the Grand Lodge, and in 1909-10 serving as D. D. G. E. R. for the state of Illinois.

The regular election was then held, and the following officers chosen and installed:

THIRTY-SECOND ADMINISTRATION,

1907-1908.

Ralph M. Hamburger, Exalted Ruler.
 Charles A. White, Est. Leading Knight.
 Fred V. Sauter, Est. Loyal Knight.
 Dr. E. X. Jones, Est. Lecturing Knight.
 John S. Reynolds, Secretary.
 George H. Rees, Treasurer.
 James W. Proby, Tiler.
 Charles G. Browning, W. L. Goggin, L. A. Hamlin, Trustees.
 Appointed:
 Robert Watt, Chaplain.
 Webster H. Rapp, Esquire.
 Eugene Monast, Inner Guard.
 Charles W. Kirk, Organist.
 Howard C. Mathison, Representative; John S. Reynolds, Alternate.

On the evening of April 4, 1907, the above officers were publicly installed by Brother A. R. Dacosta, acting District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler.
 On April 25, 1907, it was announced that Brother George M. Shippy of this lodge had been appointed chief of police of the city of Chicago and the congratulations of the lodge were sent him.
 On May 16, 1907, Brother John S. Reynolds was elected as a special representative to the Illinois Elks' State Association to report back to the lodge as to the advisability of our remaining members of said association, and on his report the lodge concluded to remain members of said association.

On May 28, 1907, Chicago Lodge installed the lodge at Chicago Heights and initiated their first class of candidates.
 On May 30, 1907, for the first time in the history of Chicago Lodge special memorial services were held at the Elks' Rest in Mt. Greenwood and an elaborate program was carried out.
 At the Grand Lodge reunion, held in Philadelphia, through the efforts of the committee the lodge was favored with the use of the butchers' coats and some of the prize teams from Swift & Co., Armour & Co. and other stock yard firms, and made a very creditable showing in the parade, as the wagons were converted into magnificent floats.
 On August 8, 1907, Brother H. C. Mathison made his report as representative to the Grand Lodge.

Brother Joseph C. Allegretti passed away August 9, 1907; funeral private.
 Brother C. L. Rooks passed away August 22, 1907; funeral by Salt Lake City Lodge, No. 85. On September 11 the lodge was favored with a visit from Brother Grand Exalted Ruler Tener.

On September 26 Brother Charles Pfeil was expelled from the lodge and from the order for commercialism, with a recommendation for clemency.
 On October 19, 1907, the annual banquet of Chicago Lodge was held at the Auditorium Hotel in honor of the Grand Exalted Ruler, which affair was also attended by a number of Grand Lodge officers.

On October 25, 1907, the officers of Chicago Lodge paid a visit to Chicago Heights Lodge and initiated a large class of candidates for that lodge.
 On October 27, 1907, Brother Past Exalted Ruler Dennis J. Hogan passed away; funeral from the Cathedral of the Holy Name on October 30, 1907; interment in Calvary Cemetery.
 Special memorial services were held in Chicago Lodge on October 31, 1907, special addresses being made by Brothers Hamburger, Reynolds and Furnell.

On November 5, 1907, delegates from numerous state Elks' associations held a meeting in Chicago Lodge room and were entertained by a committee appointed by Chicago Lodge.

Brother Patrick L. Jarvis passed away November 19, 1907; funeral private.

Brother Dr. T. P. Thompson passed away November 27, 1907; funeral by the Masonic fraternity.

Brother Phil. J. Hauswirth passed away December 4, 1907; funeral by Chicago Lodge. Buried in Rosehill Cemetery.

Brother John S. Raynor passed away December 5, 1907; buried by New York Lodge in their Elks' Rest.

On December 12, 1907, Brother Charles Loeb presented a mirror for use in the den, and same was on motion accepted and the Secretary instructed to send the thanks of the lodge to Brother Loeb for same.

Brother William G. Livingston passed away December 14, 1907; funeral private.

Brother George H. Meyer passed away January 1, 1908, and was buried with ritualistic services of Chicago Lodge.

Brother Dennis J. McCormick passed away January 4, 1908; funeral private.

Brother Charles S. Abell passed away January 13, 1908; funeral services by Keokuk (Iowa) Lodge, No. 106.

Brother H. B. Howard was expelled from Chicago Lodge and from the order January 16, 1908.

Brother Robert W. Smith passed away February 21, 1908; buried with ritualistic services by Chicago Lodge from the lodge room.

The annual benefit of Chicago Lodge took place at the Auditorium on the afternoon of February 27, 1908. The proceeds of same were devoted to the purchase of an additional plot of ground as an addition to the Elks' Rest at Mt. Greenwood Cemetery.

Brother George R. Baker passed away March 6, 1908, and was buried with ritualistic services by Chicago Lodge.

On March 26, 1908, closed the fiscal lodge year and the annual report was as follows: Membership at last report, 1,370; initiated, 84; suspended, 2; stricken from the rolls, 65; dimitted, 13; deceased, 12; decrease, 8; total membership in good standing, 1,362. Cash on hand, \$6,134.32; amount expended for charity, \$2,155.27; net assets of the lodge, \$63,997.24.

RALPH MOSS HAMBURGER was born in the city of Denver, Colo., on April 25, 1872. Entered the public schools of Denver at the age of 6, and remained there until 1885, at which time he moved to Cincinnati and attended the public schools there until 1887, in which year moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he entered the Salt Lake Academy and graduated therefrom three years later. He then went to Cincinnati, where he first went into business as advertising agent for the G. O. H. of that city. Moved to Chicago in 1891, where he took up commercial life in the wholesale liquor and cigar business, which he continued in steadily until 1901, when he went into the business of electrical construction contracting until 1908, at which time he associated himself in his present work of life insurance. He was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on November 1, 1900; was elected E. Lecturing Knight in October, 1905, to fill the unexpired term of John A. Lorenzer; then elected E. Leading Knight March, 1906, and Exalted Ruler in March, 1907; G. L. Rep. in 1908. Unmarried. Was made a life member April 2, 1908.

The regular election was held and the following officers elected and installed:

THIRTY-THIRD ADMINISTRATION,

1908-1909.

Charles A. White, Exalted Ruler.

Fred V. Sauter, Est. Leading Knight.

Dr. E. X. Jones, Est. Loyal Knight.

Webster H. Rapp, Est. Lecturing Knight.

John S. Reynolds, Secretary.

George H. Rees, Treasurer.

James W. Proby, Tiler.

L. A. Hamlin, Charles G. Browning and W. L. Goggin, Trustees.



CHARLES A. WHITE, EXALTED RULER
1908-1909

Appointed:

Howard C. Mathison, Chaplain.

F. J. Brown, Esquire.

Dr. Owen B. Smith, Inner Guard.

Charles M. Kirk, Organist.

Ralph M. Hamburger, Representative; Charles Betzler, Alternate.

On the evening of April 2, 1908, the above officers were publicly installed by Brother Charles Betzler, acting Dist. Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler. Brother Ralph M. Hamburger was presented with an honorary life membership in Chicago Lodge, also with a Past Exalted Ruler's jewel.

Brother Isaac Speyer passed away April 9, 1909; funeral private.

On Thursday, April 16, 1908, District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Fred A. Schlick called a school of instruction of the lodges in his district to meet at Chicago Lodge and requested that the officers of Chicago Lodge during the preceding year exemplify the work for the benefit of the new officers of various lodges in attendance. At this session Brothers R. M. Hamburger, Fred V. Sauter, Charles W. White, H. C. Mathison and Webster H. Rapp were elected as representatives to the Illinois Elks' State Association at Peoria, Ill.

Brother W. C. Perrin passed away April 20, 1908; funeral conducted by St. Paul Lodge, No. 59.

Brother Sam. E. Robinson passed away April 25, 1908; funeral private.

Brother Marion Hughes was expelled from Chicago Lodge and from the order May 7, 1908.

On Thursday, June 4, 1908, the lodge entertained the members of the American Medical Society who were Elks, said society being in convention in Chicago at that time.

Brother F. M. Singer passed away June 14, 1908; funeral private.

Brother A. T. Russell passed away June 17, 1908; funeral private.

Brother F. B. Knowlton passed away August 25, 1908; funeral private.

Brother James J. Morris passed away September 23, 1908; funeral private.

Brother J. W. Kline passed away October 12, 1908; buried with ritualistic services by Chicago Lodge.

Brother Harry T. Butterworth passed away October 20, 1908; funeral private. (Brother Butterworth was murdered by thugs in Portland, Ore.)

Brother Betzler, in the absence of Brother Hamburger, represented Chicago Lodge at the session of the Grand Lodge, held at Dallas, Tex., and secured permission of the Grand Lodge to place Brother D. B. Hodgett (an old-time member of Chicago Lodge, but for several years a member of Fond du Lac, Wis., Lodge) in the Elks' National Home. Brother Hodgett was reinstated in that lodge and dimitted to Chicago Lodge and was placed in the Home as a member of Chicago Lodge.

Brother Dennis W. Shean passed away October 24, 1908; funeral private.

On October 31, 1908, a stag social was held at the Lakeside Club building and realized a substantial sum for the Charity Fund. A proposition was made to the lodge to purchase this property, but it was deemed unwise to do so.

On November 5, 1908, Brothers Esquire Brown and Inner Guard Smith, having shown a desire to be relieved from office, the Exalted Ruler appointed Brother Jacob H. Meyers as Esquire and Brother J. A. Jacobson, Inner Guard, for the balance of the term.

Brother John T. Cable passed away November 8, 1908; funeral private.

Brother Past Exalted Ruler Victor D. Gowan passed away December 21, 1908; funeral services conducted by Chicago Lodge. Memorial services were held in commemoration of the brother in Chicago Lodge, Past Exalted Ruler John S. Reynolds delivering the eulogy.

On Thursday, January 7, 1909, the annual banquet was held at the Congress Hotel in honor of Grand Exalted Ruler R. L. Holland, and was attended by a number of Grand Lodge officers.

Brother William H. Sims passed away January 9, 1909; funeral private.

On January 14, 1909, on motion, Brother Charles E. Ellis was authorized to compile and publish a history of Chicago Lodge, No. 4.

Brother John H. Calkins passed away January 16, 1909; funeral by Chicago Lodge. Remains cremated at Graceland Cemetery.

Brother J. P. Walters passed away February 8, 1909; funeral held by New York Lodge, No. 1.

Chicago Lodge celebrated the Lincoln Centennial on February 12 and had as speakers Brothers Hon. John P. McGoorty and Jacob H. Hopkins.

On February 4, 1909, Chicago Lodge endorsed the candidacy of Brother J. U. Sammis for Grand Exalted Ruler.

Brother C. D. Hess, former chaplain of Chicago Lodge, passed away February 15, 1909; funeral private; interment Westville, Ind.

On March 4 Chicago Lodge endorsed the resolution of New York to the Grand Lodge to restore the old Funeral Ritual.

In March, 1909, Brother E. M. Gotthold, P. E. R., was admitted to the Elks' National Home.

Brother Dr. A. W. Harlan passed away March 6, 1909; funeral private.

On March 4 Chicago Lodge donated to the Actors' Fund and received a letter of thanks from Mr. Daniel Frohman for same.

The lodge year closed March 25, 1909, when the annual report was as follows:

Membership at last report, 1,362; initiated, 83; suspended, 2; stricken from the roll, 86; dimitted, 17; deceased, 17; decrease, 39; members in good standing, 1,323. Cash on hand, \$2,050.33; amount expended for charity, \$3,055.20; net assets of the lodge, \$65,609.63.

CHARLES ARCHER WHITE, born May 29, 1868, at Terre Haute, Vigo county, Indiana; educated in the grade and high schools of that city and also a graduate of the Commercial Business College. He began his business career as a bookkeeper and solicitor of fire insurance with a local firm in 1886. Purchased the business of his employer in 1888, conducting a general insurance agency until 1894, at which time he sold the business and became vice-president of the Elgin Caramel Company of Elgin, Ill., and represented them as salesman for eastern United States. In 1896 he suffered a prolonged illness from typhoid fever which compelled him to resign his position, at which time he retired as officer and stockholder of the Elgin Caramel Company. He then engaged in the wholesale and retail confectionery business in Terre Haute, Ind., which he sold in 1898 and again re-entered the insurance business as special agent and adjuster for the states of Indiana and Illinois.

In December, 1899, he moved to Chicago, Ill., to accept the general agency and management of the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore, Md., for the states of Indiana and Illinois. In June, 1902, he organized and was elected president of the Identification Company of America. In 1906 he resigned as general agent of the Maryland Casualty Company and organized the firm of Charles A. White & Co., which firm operates a general insurance business in addition to the general agency for the United States for the German Commercial Accident Company of Philadelphia, North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago and the Identification Company of America, which business he is now engaged in.

In June, 1892, he organized and was initiated as a charter member of Terre Haute Lodge, No. 86, B. P. O. Elks, and served as officer in various chairs of that lodge. In 1905 he affiliated with Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks by dimit, and in March, 1906, was elected to the chair of Esteemed Loyal Knight, from which he was advanced to Esteemed Leading Knight and then elected Exalted Ruler for the year of 1908. At his retirement from office of Exalted Ruler in April, 1909, he was presented with an honorary life membership by Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, and elected as representative to the Grand Lodge reunion held at Los Angeles, Cal., in July, 1909.

Mr. White was married May 19, 1897, at Terre Haute, Ind., to Jean Williams Durham, of Greencastle, Ind.

Mr. White is a thirty-second degree Mason, with membership in Oriental Consistory of Chicago, Ill., and a member of Medina Temple A. C. Mystic Shrine of Chicago, Ill. He is also a charter member of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago.

The regular annual election was then held; the following officers were chosen and installed:

THIRTY-FOURTH ADMINISTRATION,

1909-1910.

Fred V. Sauter, Exalted Ruler.

Dr. E. X. Jones, Est. Leading Knight.



FREDERICK V. SAUTER, EXALTED RULER
1909-1910

Webster H. Rapp, Est. Loyal Knight.
 Jacob H. Meyers, Est. Lecturing Knight.
 John S. Reynolds, Secretary.
 George H. Rees, Treasurer.
 James W. Proby, Tiler.
 Arthur W. Johnson, L. A. Hamlin, Charles G. Browning, Trustees.
 Appointed:
 Robert Watt, Chaplain.
 Frank H. Hora, Esquire.
 Amos N. Lowden, Inner Guard.
 Charles M. Kirk, Organist.
 Charles W. White, Representative; Charles Betzler, Alternate.

On the evening of April 1, 1909, the above officers were publicly installed by Brother A. R. Da Costa, acting D. D. G. E. R., with the exception of Brother Webster H. Rapp, Est. Loyal Knight, who was ill in the hospital, and Brother Jacob H. Meyers, who declined to qualify on account of his physical ill health. Brother Charles White was presented with a life membership in Chicago Lodge. Brother Est. Loyal Knight Rapp was installed into that office by the Exalted Ruler on May 27, 1909, this being the first meeting he was able to attend after leaving the hospital.

On April 8 another election was held for Est. Lecturing Knight and Brother Jacob H. Hopkins was elected to fill that office and duly installed.

Brother Julius A. Bach passed away April 2, 1909; burial private.

Brother Charles H. Gillespie passed away April 5, 1909; funeral held by Chicago Lodge.

The Exalted Ruler appointed a Good Fellowship Committee to arrange for a dinner on the last meeting night of each month. These dinners were accordingly held during the year and proved of considerable benefit to the lodge in promoting good fellowship.

The annual benefit was held April 23, 1909, at the Garrick Theatre and proved a success.

Brother T. C. Turlay passed away April 22, 1909; funeral private.

Brother Louis Newman passed away April 24, 1909. Funeral by Chicago Lodge. Brother P. E. R. Anthony delivered the eulogy, as Brother Newman had served as Esquire under his administration.

Brother Fred Hewitt passed away May 2, 1909; funeral private.

The Exalted Ruler was empowered to appoint the delegates to the Illinois Elks' State Association meeting at Springfield with a view to their competing in the ritualistic work. The team was appointed, but on arriving at Springfield learned there was to be no competition. The following delegates were in attendance: John S. Reynolds, F. V. Sauter, R. M. Hamburger, Charles Betzler, John J. Holland, A. R. Da Costa and Ben Giroux. At this session of the Illinois State Elks' Association Chicago Lodge was invited to put on the work at the next meeting in Quincy, Ill., in May, 1910.

Brother Charles H. Ebersole passed away June 3, 1909; funeral private.

On May 30, 1909, Decoration Day ceremonies were observed at the Elks' Rest and the graves of our honored dead properly decorated with flags and flowers. Brothers Hon. Marcus Kavanaugh and John P. McGoorty were the orators of the day, while Rev. Father Thomas V. Shannon acted as Chaplain.

On June 14, 1909, for the first time, in accordance with the Grand Lodge law, Flag Day was celebrated in Chicago Lodge according to the Ritual promulgated by the Grand Lodge. Chicago Heights Lodge participated with Chicago Lodge in these ceremonies.

On June 17, 1909, Brother Charles E. Ellis presented the lodge with a valuable collection of rare old playbills, souvenirs covering nearly a century. Same were accepted and a vote of thanks given Brother Ellis for his kindness.

On June 24 Chicago Lodge instructed its representative to try and secure some definite legislation by the Grand Lodge on the question of life memberships.

Brother George C. Sanborn passed away June 28, 1909; funeral private.

On June 29 the officers of Chicago Lodge by invitation went to Chicago Heights and initiated a large class of candidates.

Brother Henry Gattman passed away July 3, 1909; funeral private.

Brother E. M. Gotthold passed away July 29, 1909, at the Elks' National Home; funeral by New York Lodge, No. 1, and interment in that city.

Brother Ferdinand Deutsch passed away August 3, 1909; funeral private.

Brother Daniel J. Walsh passed away August 5, 1909; funeral private.

Brother E. H. Moise passed away in San Francisco, Cal., September 6, 1909; funeral private.

Brother Charles F. Bennard was admitted to the Elks' National Home during October, 1909.

Brother Howard C. Mathison, of Chicago Lodge, was appointed D. D. G. E. R. for Northern Illinois.

Brother Martin Mahoney passed away September 25, 1909; funeral by Chicago Lodge.

On October 14 the thirty-third anniversary of Chicago Lodge was celebrated in the club rooms with a supper after the lodge meeting and appropriate speeches made by the District Deputy, Exalted Ruler, Secretary and other members of Chicago Lodge. Brother Past Exalted Ruler George A. Treyser re-affiliated with Chicago Lodge on this date and was with the lodge at this birthday celebration.

On October 21, 1909, Brother Inner Guard Lowden, having removed from the city, Brother Harry Beals was appointed to fill the office of Inner Guard for the unexpired term.

Brother W. F. Pagett passed away October 31, 1909; funeral by Chicago Lodge; interment in Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

On November 3 a delegation from Chicago Lodge escorted the Grand Exalted Ruler to Terre Haute Lodge to assist in the dedication of the new home of No. 86.

On November 4, 1909, by motion it was resolved that after the next 300 members had been added to the roll the initiation fee should be increased.

Brother Albert Paulson passed away November 16, 1909, funeral private.

On November 18, \$100 was donated to the Cherry Mine sufferers.

On Sunday, December 5, memorial ceremonies were held at Studebaker Theatre, the orators of the evening being Brothers P. E. R. Everett Jennings, of Madisonville, Ky., Lodge, P. E. R. Charles B. Lahan, of Chicago Lodge, and Hon. John P. McGoorty, of Chicago Lodge; Rev. Thomas V. Shannon, of Chicago Lodge, acting as Chaplain.

Brother Charles D. McCurdy passed away December 11, 1909; funeral by Chicago Lodge; interment, Graceland Cemetery.

Brother Albert G. Kuhns passed away December 15, 1909; funeral by Chicago Lodge; interment, Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

Brother James W. Proby, Tiler, passed away December 20, 1909; funeral by Chicago Lodge, and as the Secretary called the name of the departed brother the clock in the apartments chimed out eleven.

On December 17, 1909, the Grand Exalted Ruler was entertained at lunch in Chicago Lodge club rooms and was then attended by a delegation to Kenosha, Wis., to pay a visit to Kenosha Lodge.

On December 18, 1909, the Exalted Ruler and other brothers attended a reception tendered the Grand Exalted Ruler at Racine, Wis., Lodge.

On December 23, Christmas donations were sent to St. Vincent's Orphanage Home for Crippled Children, Halsted Street M. E. Church, and Jewish Orphanage; also to a worthy case referred by a brother of Seattle Lodge.

On December 30, Brother Charles E. Ellis was elected to the office of Tiler to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Brother James W. Proby.

On the request of the city physician a committee was appointed to confer with committees from other fraternal organizations to adopt methods to combat and prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

Brother Charles A. Loeb passed away January 10, 1910; funeral by Chicago Lodge; interment in Cincinnati, Ohio.

On January 12, the annual banquet was held at the Congress Hotel in honor of Grand Exalted Ruler J. U. Sammis, and same was attended by a number of Grand Lodge officers and Past Grand Exalted Rulers. A very successful affair.

Brother John Farson passed away January 18, 1910; funeral private.

On January 27, 1910, a "Past Exalted Rulers' Night" was held in Chicago Lodge, this



DR. E. X. JONES, EXALTED RULER
1910-1911

being the first event of this kind ever held in Chicago Lodge and probably in the order. Brothers Charles Young, of New York Lodge, No. 1, and Lew Simmons, of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, who were present, stated that it was the first Past Exalted Rulers' night they had ever attended and trusted it would become an annual feature of the lodges of the order. Appropriate exercises were held and the photos of all the Past Exalted Rulers of Chicago Lodge by service and affiliation, including those of the founder of the order, the father of Chicago Lodge, and Past Grand Exalted Ruler Charles E. Davies, were shown by stereopticon on a screen, accompanied by appropriate music. The lodge was favored on this occasion by the presence of Brother Charles E. Davies, the first visit he had made to an Elks' Lodge for several years.

Brother E. T. Herrick passed away February 12, 1910; funeral private.

Brother Thomas F. Fortune passed away February 18, 1910; funeral private.

FREDERICK V. SAUTER was born in the city of Washington, D. C., on July 26, 1863. He received his education in the public schools of the District of Columbia, during which time he also played in the Theatrical Stock Company in said city. On leaving school he was engaged as private secretary by a member of the Maryland state legislature, and afterwards by a member of congress, at Washington; he came to Chicago in 1886, and entered the Union College of Law (the legal department of the Northwestern University), and graduated in June, 1889, practiced law for three years, and then returned to the stage, playing for five years in a number of companies and supporting several stars, among them Mme. Rhea and Robert Downing. He then put in three years in New York City, as stage director, for various Catholic church dramatic organizations, and returned to Chicago in 1899, and became associated with the Building Managers' Association, as secretary; leaving them to accept the secretaryship of the Chicago Merchant Tailors' Association, and western secretaryship for the Merchant Tailors' National Association.

During his experience on the stage, he has played a great round of parts, from the strongest roles of the legitimate school to the lightest of farce comedy; his special forte being light comedy; his preference being for the legitimate roles.

His theatrical experience has made him a natural ritualistic worker, and he has passed through the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, and has been an active worker in the Masonic fraternity.

Brother Sauter was initiated in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on December 8, 1904, being No. 1766 on the membership roll.

He was unanimously elected Est. Lecturing Knight in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, in March, 1906, and advanced, by unanimous vote of the lodge, to the chairs of Est. Loyal Knight, Est. Leading Knight, and Exalted Ruler, and in March, 1910, was elected Representative to the Grand Lodge.

On March 3, 1910, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, although the official lodge year did not close until March 31, 1910:

THIRTY-FIFTH ADMINISTRATION.

1910-1911.

Dr. E. X. Jones, Exalted Ruler.

Webster H. Rapp, Est. Leading Knight.

Jacob H. Hopkins, Est. Loyal Knight.

Dr. W. S. Royce, Est. Lecturing Knight.

John S. Reynolds, Secretary.

George W. Lamson, Treasurer.

Charles G. Browning, A. W. Johnson, L. A. Hamlin, Trustees.

Charles E. Ellis, Tiler.

Fred V. Sauter, Representative; R. M. Hamburger, Alternate.

The Representative to the Grand Lodge was instructed to take up the matter of permitting lodges to vote a life membership to any member who has paid twenty-five years' consecutive dues into the lodge.

On March 17, 1910, the Exalted Ruler and a delegation of Kankakee Lodge members visited Chicago Lodge and were invited and initiated a class of twenty candidates on that evening, which they did in a fine manner, their Esquire Team being a star feature.

Brother Howard C. Mathison paid his official visit to Chicago Lodge as D. D. G. E. R. of Northern Illinois on March 17, 1910, and complimented the lodge on the success of the term just ending, the number of new members added and the high personnel of the lodge, and commended the goodfellowship and harmony which existed among the members.

On Sunday, April 3, 1910, the lodge held a minstrel show at the Garrick Theatre and cleared over \$1,200, which was set aside to purchase the uniforms for the Grand Lodge reunion at Detroit in July, 1910.

March 31 being the close of the fiscal lodge year, annual report was as follows:

On April 7, 1910, the officers for the year 1910-1911 were publicly installed by D. D. G. E. R. Howard C. Mathison, who presented the retiring Exalted Ruler with a valuable Howard watch on behalf of the lodge. Brother Sauter accepted this watch and thanked the officers and members of the lodge for their support and their efforts to make the year a success.

Brother George Rees, the retiring Treasurer, was presented a life membership in Chicago Lodge for his four years' service in that office.

The present administration is harmonious and active; there are a number of young, enthusiastic officers in the line and all willing to do their part to bring about success, being fully imbued with the Chicago motto, "I Will."

ELLIS MILTON GOTTHOLD was born in Richmond, Va., on February 12, 1844. At the age of four the family moved to Bowling Green, Va., in which city he received his early education. He was apprenticed at an early age to a hatter, but during the panic of 1857 the shop was closed and he was out of a job. He then took his first engagement, with Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Company, as a programmer at a salary of \$7 per month, board and washing, and after six months he left them to join Goodsell & Langley's Dramatic Company, with which he remained about ten months. He then enlisted in the United States navy and was sent to Governor's Island and embarked on the transport "The Star of the West." He served through the war and was honorably discharged. He then went back into the theatrical business as manager for the old Lena Edwin's Theatre, New York, then went with Sam Sharpley's Minstrels. In 1873 went out ahead of Harry Robinson's Minstrels, a popular organization of its kind at the time, as advance man, and served in that capacity for about five years. He then served for one year as advertising agent of the Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, and later took out an Uncle Tom's Cabin production of his own. The latter venture was not oversuccessful, so Mr. Gotthold went to Baltimore in an executive capacity at Patrick Harris' Theatre in that city. His next post was as press representative ahead of Florence Bindley, a position he filled for two years. In 1907 Mr. Gotthold went out ahead of "Under Southern Skies," remaining a season and a half. This was his last position. For two years, also, just after leaving the Chestnut Street Theatre, Mr. Gotthold was advance man ahead of his brother's (J. Newton Gotthold) "Octoroon" company.

Last winter he was taken ill, and, being unable to work, his friends, headed by Frank V. Hawley, made efforts to have him admitted to the Elks' Home, Mr. Gotthold having been a member of that order for about thirty years. Since entering the home at Bedford City the veteran manager has been comparatively well and his death was quite unexpected. He is survived by a wife, a daughter and three brothers, Frederick, Charles and J. Newton Gotthold.

Mr. Gotthold was a member of the Chicago Lodge of Elks, and some years ago was the Past Exalted Ruler of the Baltimore Lodge. He was also a Mason. At the Memorial day services at Bedford City, Mr. Gotthold delivered an address over the graves of the Elks in the local cemetery in the presence of the inmates of the home and about 300 citizens of Bedford City. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having served throughout the Civil War under the name of Harry Ward, in the heavy artillery, services for which the Government awarded him a small pension.

In 1874 he left the stage and joined the New York police force, serving under Inspector Byrnes for about two years. He resigned from the police to keep from testifying in a case concerning the son of a prominent actress. For a short time after he was with the Great Eastern Show, but left soon, having no liking for circus life. After leaving the gigantic show he joined Corse Payton and was at the Lee Avenue Theatre when that house opened.



E. M. GOTTHOLD,
P. E. R., by Affiliation.

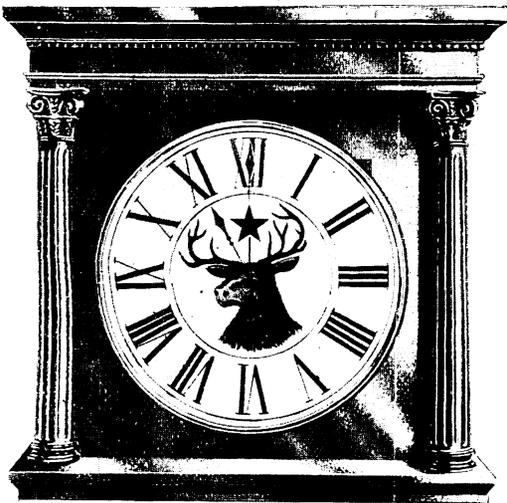


CHARLES A. BETZLER,
P. E. R., by Affiliation.

Two seasons later he went with Percy Williams to the Gotham, Brooklyn, and then rejoined Payton at the Fulton Street. His last Brooklyn engagement, before going with "Under Southern Skies," was with Hyde & Behman at the Star Theatre. Brother Gotthold passed away at the Elks' National Home, at Bedford City, Va., on July 29, 1909, aged sixty-five years. Interment in New York city.

Brother Gotthold was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on November 27, 1881, dimitted to Baltimore Lodge, No. 7, May 27, 1886, where he was elected and served a year as Exalted Ruler of No. 7, and reaffiliated with Chicago Lodge, September 12, 1889, being No. 102 on the membership roll.

CHARLES AUGUST BETZLER was born in Sandusky, O., on February 12, 1864. He joined Cleveland Lodge No. 18, on July 5, 1886. Attended the second reunion of the Elks at Detroit in 1887. Was elected Est. Leading Knight of No. 18 at their regular election in 1893, and was reelected unanimously at each succeeding term in 1894 and 1895 thereof, refusing nomination for E. R. at both these elections. In 1896, being again nominated for Exalted



ELK ELECTRIC CLOCK,
Designed by Chas. E. Ellis.



FIRST BANNER OF CHICAGO LODGE, NO 4.

Ruler, he was elected on the first ballot, with three candidates in the field. In 1897 was elected as Representative for No. 18 to the Grand Lodge at Minneapolis. In 1900 dedicated the Elks' Home at Salem, Ohio, as the District Deputy. He was elected to represent Cleveland Lodge No. 18 at the dedication of the Elks' Home at Niles, O., on June 12, 1900. He was chairman of the Committee on Ritual in the Grand Lodge at Milwaukee in 1901. Was Grand Tyler at Denver in 1906. Moved to Chicago in January, 1902; became a regular attendant at No. 4; delivered the Memorial Address for Chicago Lodge No. 4, in December, 1903. In March, 1904, was voted an honorary life membership in No. 4, and engrossed resolutions were presented him. Dimitted to Chicago Lodge, No. 4, in April, 1907, where he has been an active worker and regular attendant. Represented No. 4, at Dallas, Tex., session of the Grand Lodge in 1908; elected Alternate for No. 4 at Los Angeles, Cal., session of Grand Lodge in 1909. Is now a member of the Committee on Elks' National Home. Has delivered memorial addresses in Sandusky, Conneaut and Cleveland, O.; twice in Chicago; also at Terre Haute, Ind., Kenosha, Wis., Joliet and Chicago Heights, Ill., and Elkhart, Ind.



RICE AND HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. 1882.

BIOGRAPHIES OF MINSTREL FOUNDERS AND MEMBERS, No. 4

BILLY RICE, the veteran minstrel, whose right name was William H. Pearl, was born in Sand Lake, N. Y., on December 12, 1845. He began his career in 1865 at the New York Varieties, in New York city, and later joined Hooley's Minstrels. In 1870 he went to Chicago, where he scored a great success. In 1874 he became the partner of Leonard Grover, and eventually became associated with J. H. Haverly, with whom he made several tours of the continent. He was afterwards associated with Billy Emerson, Charlie Reed and W. S. Cleveland. He accumulated considerable property and invested in a summer garden in Denver. This was destroyed by fire and he lost everything. At the time of his death, which occurred at Hot Springs, Ark., March 1, 1902, he was practically destitute. He had lived at Hot Springs for nearly



a year before his death. Aged fifty-six. Brother Rice was a member of the New York Elks (single organization); was initiated January 24, advanced April 2, 1869, being No. 80 on the membership roll. Was E. Leading Knight and First Assistant P. of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, at institution, and held that same office for three weeks thereafter, until the first regular set of officers of No. 4 were elected and installed. He was chairman of the first social session of No. 4, and was one of the group of Elks connected with Hooley's Minstrels in the fall of 1876 who helped to organize and institute Chicago Lodge No. 4, B. P. O. E.

HER FRONT NAME WAS HANNAH.

As sung by Billy Rice.

The heart in this bosom has lately been stole
By a sweet little charmer scarce sixteen years
old.

She's a half-Irish blonde, and she likes pork and beans;
Her feet were a feature—she wore seventeens.

CHORUS.

Her front name was Hannah!
Her father a tanner. Oh! him she would hammer
in an artistic manner;
Star-Spangled banner and Eileen Allanna,
With a toothbrush I'd fan her.
She played the pianner.

Her moire-antique pull-back cost six cents a yard,
Her hat, cap and shawl cost forty-six cents;
She shall be a lady like Mrs. Garb,
For I've got the wealth, and don't mind the expense.
Chorus.

Her mouth—well, it stretches from ear to ear;
A better provision store couldn't be found.
I never go nigh her, no, never go near,
For fear I'd fall in, then of course I'd be drowned.
Chorus.



JOSEPH LANG was born in New York city, September 21, 1853, and was taken to Boston by his parents when he was quite young, and received his early education in that city. At the age of thirteen he entered the amusement profession as a jig dancer with Morris Brothers, Pell & Trowbridge's Minstrels, working alone. He was adopted by R. M. Carroll, of that organization, and remained with that company for some time, when he went with R. M. Carroll to St. Louis, where he worked for Morris & Wilson's Minstrels for one season. He next joined Bidwell & Spaulding, at the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, playing that city the first half of the season, then went to Bidwell's Academy of Music in New Orleans, La., for the last half of that same season. Mr. Lang then returned to St. Louis and worked for some time at Deagle's

Varieties. From St. Louis he went to New York and began an engagement at Tony Pastor's Opera House, 201 Bowery, when John F. Poole was the acting manager for Tony Pastor, opening there on Monday evening, May 2, 1870, where he is billed for his first appearance as a lightning song and dance artist. He then played the Howard Atheneum, Boston, and returned for an engagement at

Bob Butler's "444" Broadway; from there played Robert Fox's Casino, Philadelphia, then to Bob Gardner's Melodeon in Baltimore. From there he went to George Lee's Canterbury in Washington, D. C.; then played an engagement at Trimble's Varieties, in Pittsburg, thence to Tom Carr's Melodeon in Buffalo. He then played an engagement at Montpelier's Athenæum in Cleveland, and from there played the Theatre Comique at Detroit, then to Charles Chadwick's Varieties in Chicago. He then played a short return engagement at George Deagle's Varieties in St. Louis, and from there he went to the Palace Varieties in Cincinnati, then to Bloom's Varieties in Memphis, then to Tom Poland's Varieties in Nashville; he then returned to New York city to play another engagement at Tony Pastor's Theatre, where he opened on January 23, 1874, where he played a season of eight weeks; then played a six weeks' engagement at the Olympic Theatre on Broadway, opening there the week of April 20, 1874, closing the week of May 11 the same year at the same house, where he was working with Andy Leavitt in a black-face sketch, "He's Got to Come." He continued in that house until it closed its regular season, then opened with a company for a summer season at the same house, beginning the week of May 18, 1874, in a minstrel show, Joe Lang and Johnny Allen playing on the ends, with the rest of the show in white face. He continued there until the latter part of June of that year. The following season he went to Chicago, and was associated with Nick Norton, who was the stage manager at the old Coliseum Theatre, where he was engaged for over two years as principal comedian, and in putting on sketches. It was during this engagement at this house that Den Thompson first put on "Joshua Whitcomb," then a one-act play, Lang playing the original Cy Prime in the first production. From there he went with Nick Norton to Detroit and played for some weeks, then to the National Theatre in Cincinnati; he then played dates at the different variety houses in the country till the season of 1883-84, when he assumed the management of the Adelphi Theatre in Buffalo, N. Y., which he ran successfully for about four years, and made considerable money. He then went to Chicago and took the lease of the old Halsted Street Theatre, corner of South Halsted and Congress streets, Chicago, and, with Nick Norton for his stage manager, successfully ran that house for the next two seasons. On account of failing health he then retired from the theatrical business and, having fallen heir to considerable property, has lived in ease and retirement, and is now living in Chicago. Joe Lang was one of the best black-face comedians of his time and period, and was associated at various times during his career with the best performers in the profession. During his career one of Joe Lang's trade-marks was the old-time darky song, "Aunt Jemima, Ho Hei Ho," of which he was the originator.

Joe Lang was an old and early member of the New York Elks (single organization), was initiated therein April 24, 1870, and advanced January 1, 1871, being No. 208 on the membership roll.

Brother Lang, while working at the old Coliseum Theatre in Chicago, in the fall of 1876, was one of the five performers that took around the charter list for signatures, and helped to organize an Elks' Lodge in Chicago, and was one of the early temporary officers at the time of the institution of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E. It was to the work of such men as Joe Lang and similar able artists in the theatrical profession that the Order of Elks owes its existence to-day.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF

AUNT JEMIMA.

(As sung with great success by Joe Lang.)

Oh, I went to de ribber, an' I couldn't git across,
Aunt Jemima, Ho Hei Ho!
I went an' I bo't me an ol' gray hoss,
Aunt Jemima, Ho Hei Ho!

I started him across, an' he mired in de sand,
Aunt Jemima, Ho Hei Ho!
An' you ought to for 'a' seen me scabble fo' de land,
Aunt Jemima, Ho Hei Ho!

Oh, I went to de hen house on my knees,
Aunt Jemima, Ho Hei Ho!
An' you ought to fur have heard dem chickens sneeze,
Aunt Jemima, Ho Hei Ho!

Dey sneeze so hard wid de whoopin'-cough,
Aunt Jemima, Ho Hei Ho!
Dat dey sneeze der heads an' der tails right off,
Aunt Jemima, Ho Hei Ho!



ADDISON WEAVER, who was commonly known as "Add." Weaver or "General" Weaver among his associates, the old-time minstrel performer, was born in Lockport, Cattaraugus county, New York, *circa* 1833. He was originally, by trade, a baker. He made his first appearance on the stage as a minstrel in 1845, and from that time until about 1893 he was continuously before the public as a singer, dancer, and actor in black-face sketches. He was associated during that time with nearly if not all of the prominent minstrel organizations, and he enjoyed great popularity among the patrons of that form of entertainment.

Early in the fifties in Buffalo, N. Y., he was associated with Dave and Dean Wilson and "Master Barney," playing at that time in that city with what was known as the Apollo

Minstrels. He is best remembered by the song he made famous, "The Monkey Married the Baboon's Sister." Some years later he was for a while connected with Harry Mortimer in a dramatic repertoire company. He practically retired from the stage late in the nineties, when failing in health, retiring to the Actors' Fund Home, at West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., from which place he was removed to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, on Staten Island, N. Y., at which

latter place he died on Monday, February 2, 1903, aged seventy years, and was interred in the cemetery near that place.

Mr. Weaver was a member of the New York Elks (single organization), being No. 277 on the membership roll, and was initiated November 27, 1870; advanced March 5, 1871. Some years after he was dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues. In the fall of 1876 he was connected with Hooley's Minstrels, then playing in Chicago, and was one of the small group of Elks connected with that organization who assisted in forming and instituting Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E.

THE MONKEY MARRIED THE BABOON'S SISTER.*

As sung with great success by Add. Weaver.

The monkey married the baboon's sister,
Smacked his lips, and then he kissed her;
He kissed so hard he raised a blister;

She set up a yell—

The bridesmaid stuck on some court-plaster;
It stuck so fast it couldn't stick faster;
Surely 'twas a sad disaster;

But it soon got well.

What do you think the bride was dressed in?
White gauze veil, and a green glass breastpin,
Red kid shoes—she was quite interesting;

She was quite a belle.

The bridegroom swelled with a blue shirt-collar,
Black silk stock that cost a dollar,
Large false whiskers, the fashion to follow;

He cut a monstrous swell.

What do you think they had for supper?
Black-eyed peas, and bread and butter,
Ducks in the duck-house all in a flutter,

Pickled oysters, too;

Chestnuts raw, and boiled, and roasted,
Apples sliced, and onions toasted;
Music in the corner posted,

Waiting for the cue.

What do you think was the tune they danced to?
"The Drunken Sailor"; sometimes "Jim Crow";
Tails in the way, and some got pinched, too,

'Cause they were too long.

What do you think they had for a fiddle?
An old banjo with a hole in the middle;
A tambourine made out of a riddle—

And that's the end of my song.

* Sometimes called "The Monkey's Wedding."



FRANCIS P. WELCH, better known as "Fayette" Welch, was born in Ireland, *circa* 1845. His parents were Thomas Welch and Bridget Morgan Welch. But little is definitely known of his early history; some old records show that he was playing in a variety theatre, called the Metropolitan Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Washington, D. C., about 1864-65. He was with several minstrel bands, among which were Emerson's Minstrels, when that troupe was playing at the New Alhambra Theatre, San Francisco, early in January, 1873. He was also playing with some show in San Francisco in April, 1876, at the time when San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, B. P. O. E., was instituted; he at that time being one of the four members of the order—dimit brothers—who instituted that lodge, under dispensation, at Anthony Hall, on

Bush street, April 11, 1876, Welch at that time acting as the Inner Guard. In October of the same year he was one of the members of a minstrel band (probably Hoo-ley's) playing Chicago at that time, who helped to institute Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., under dispensation, when he served as the first Est. Loyal Knight, and second Asst. Primo, in the regular set of officers of No. 4, at its institution, for a short time; later withdrawing and holding his membership in his original lodge, New York, No. 1, thereof. He played dates in variety houses all through the West and was connected with the Haverly shows for some time. Welch was a good comedian; one of his favorite specialties was to dance a jig, accompanying himself by playing a flute with his nose at the same time. This was a feature with the Haverly shows many years ago. Welch met with a tragic death in Boston. At an actors' boarding-house, kept by a Mrs. Mortimer, at No. 10 Dix Place, Boston, Welch got into an altercation with a variety performer by the name of Wm. J. Flannery (whose stage name was Billy Gould). Welch opened the door to meet his antagonist, and was immediately shot dead, on Sunday, March 6, 1892, at 1:40 a. m., aged forty-seven years. He was buried by the Boston Lodge of Elks, in Mount Hope Cemetery, Boston, Mass. The burial was under the direction of James McElroy, of the Boston Lodge of Elks, under advices from New York Lodge, of which he was a member. No funeral services were held and there were very few professionals at the grave. Shortly thereafter the remains were disinterred and buried in the Elks' Rest, Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Welch was a member of the E. D. Morgan Post, No. 307, the theatrical G. A. R. post of New York, and it was their wish to transfer the dead actor's body to New York city for a military burial. Mr. James McElroy was appointed administrator of his estate. Gould, his slayer, was a variety performer who at the time was playing at Austin & Stone's Museum in Boston. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Brother Welch was a member of New York Elks (single organization), being initiated

March 13, and advanced August 7, 1870, and was No. 185 on the membership roll.

MY DEAR OLD HOME, WHERE ROSES GREW.

(As sung with great success by Fayette Welch. Written for him by Edward Talbot.)

Oh, how often, when at eve I'm sitting
 Near the hearthstone, where the hemlock burns,
 Cherish'd forms I see before me flitting,
 And in fancy's dream my home returns;
 Mem'ry fond delights to linger ever
 'Round the scenes that childhood knew—
 Oh, would that I had left thee never,
 Home! my dear old home where roses grew.

CHORUS.

Oh, would that I had left thee never,
 Home! my dear old home where roses grew.

Oft my aged father comes before me,
 And my mother mourns her absent son;
 Now their parting blessings hover o'er me,
 As the flowers blossom, one by one;
 Nothing from my heart those ties can sever;
 Time hath proved all their affection true.
 Oh, would that I had left thee never,
 Home! my dear old home where roses grew.
 Chorus

May kind angels watch around them,
 Health and plenty banish care and fear,
 All the joys of happy life surround them,
 Bless'd and honor'd be their dwelling here.
 When the weary toil of life is over,
 And we calmly change the old for the new,
 Oh, may we meet and find another
 Home as dear as that where roses grew.

CHORUS.

Oh, may we meet and find another
 Home as dear as that where roses grew.



NICHOLAS J. GRIST, known professionally as "*Nick Norton*," was born January 29, 1845, in Detroit, Mich. At the age of nine years he began learning the printer's trade at the Detroit "Free Press," then owned and edited by Wilbur F. Storey. After working about one year at the "Free Press," he went to work for the Detroit "Tribune." Having been left an orphan with several younger brothers and sisters to support, he looked about him for some extra night work, in order to increase his finances. He was introduced by the editor of the "Tribune" to Mr. E. T. Sherlock, manager of the Metropolitan Theatre, who placed him at that house at a salary of \$1.50 per week.

The banjo was his first love, and for six months he strummed away under a local teacher. Then he decided that singing should be added to his accomplishments, and for three years the teacher labored with him. At the end of that time he gave up in disgust and advised Nick to try something in which he should not be called upon to sing.

The first thing he saw was a trapeze act, and he decided that Fate had placed him on earth to become a trapeze performer, largely because a trapeze performer is not called upon to sing. He rigged up the swings in the flies over the paint frame and put in every minute he could on the bars. He was getting so that he could make the leaps very well, when one morning he slipped and landed on the paint table, and that settled it.

Then came along Silas D. Baldwin, who in the summer traveled with Robinson & Lake's Circus (the original of the famous John Robinson show), and from the wings Nick watched his juggling.

"That is what I want," he said to himself. "I do not have to sing and I stay on the floor."

He began to practice, and from Henri Augoust (father of the famous Augoust family) learned other tricks. The foreman of the printing office objected to his practicing with types and other furnishings of the shop, and before his time was out he informed him that he thought he never would make a good printer and that he had his doubts about the juggling, but thought he had better take chances with the latter.

His chance came in 1863 at a benefit to Tom Vance, a popular comedian, and brought a traveling engagement. A theatrical man by the name of McMurty came along with a band of Indians for the old Barnum Museum. He was ahead of his engagement and he and the proprietor of the theatre formed the scheme of taking the troupe through Michigan playing the fairs.

In addition to McMurty and his Indians there was a man to act as door-keeper and Nick. They played in a tent through the day and in the evening at whatever corresponded to the town hall.

The programme was a lengthy one, being opened by the Indians in a war

dance. Nick's juggling was the second number, and for the third feature there was another dance. He came on after this in light and heavy balancing, and after that there was a third dance.

This gave him time to change to a Dutch costume, and in spite of what his teacher had told him, he came out and sang, "Fighting Mit Siegel," then a popular comic war song. A dance followed this, and then he came on in cork and sang. There was more dancing and Nick came on to do the "Essence."

During the next dance McMurty, who sold tickets, relieved the doorkeeper, who blacked up and went on with Norton in a banjo specialty, and after another dance by the Indians the two did an afterpiece, "Stocks Up and Stocks Down," which is still in use, being the one in which a chair turned down affords a safe or risky support, according to which end you sit upon.

The tour of the troupe came to an abrupt close at Pontiac, Mich. The day performance had been concluded, and the tent was already at the railroad station. The Indians were to give a performance in the evening, however, in the opera house.

After supper the Indians secured a supply of liquor somewhere, and, possibly with a view to preventing the performance, threw the benches out of the opera house and wrecked the stage.

Nick carried his box of traps down to the train, checked that and the canvas to Detroit, and so ended his first theatrical tour.

He played his next engagement at Saginaw, where he put in a few weeks at the Strasburg Hall. The opera house was on the outskirts of the town, and, as the winter was a severe one, it frequently happened that, in spite of their small company, there were more persons on the stage than had paid admission to the auditorium.

His next engagement was in Grand Rapids. This was worse than Saginaw, and after a week the show gave up. John Fielding, Albert Davis and Norton fell in with a man who was making a profitable living out of bounty jumping. He had a lot of money and when he said, "Come on to Chicago," and added the information that he would stand the expense, they jumped at the chance.

There was no railroad connecting the two places in those days, and it was a cold drive by stage, but at last they arrived in the promised land, and Stutty, their bounty jumping friend, put them all up at the City Hotel.

After breakfast they separated to go to look for work, and by good luck Nick obtained work for \$12 a week in Beller's Concert Hall, at Kinzie and Clark streets. He stayed there for some time, and for weeks the entire salary went to support the trio, the others not having found work. Pat Vickers, father of Mattie Vickers, and an old performer himself, cut his rates a dollar a head to help them along.

In Chicago Norton met and doubled up with Gus Lee, a blackface performer, who afterward became one of Barnum's famous clowns.

His next engagement with Lee was at Toledo, after which they went to Cleveland to join the forces of A. Montpelier, then running what was known as the Athenæum. From Cleveland he went to Buffalo, to Carr's Melodeon; met and doubled up with Billy Emmett, and were the first Dutch rough wooden shoe song and dance team. Emmett, being thin and lank, did the girl, to Nick's fat Dutchman, a combination afterward followed with such great success by Pete

Baker and Tommy Farron. Norton then went to Philadelphia and took an engagement at J. C. ("Fatty") Stewart's Apollo Hall, a place in a Vine street basement, where the ceiling was so low Nick found it almost impossible to do his juggling act. His salary was small and the ghost was permanently disabled, owing to Stewart's mania for playing faro and bilking the performers. Nick next went to Bob Gardner's Melodeon, in Baltimore, which was a good engagement and he recovered his financial equilibrium again.

When the Civil War came to a close, as soon as peace was concluded, Norton joined a company organized by John W. Wharton and taken to Richmond, Va., where they opened April 24, 1865, at the Metropolitan Hall, on Franklin street, that city. While playing this engagement Nick tells a story of his experience trying to be a cannon ball juggler, and he relates it in his own way, as follows:

"We soon made friends with the officers, and through a military friend I obtained access to the artillery stores, which provided me with a long-desired opportunity for practicing cannon-ball juggling. I picked out a large shot for the theatre and a smaller one for my room, doing most of my work with the heavier missile.

"I got along nicely with the large ball, and soon could perform the routine tricks in creditable fashion. Trouble came when I sought to balance the ball on an eight-foot stick, knocking the stick out and catching the ball on my shoulders.

"It landed in the proper place, but I forgot to duck. When I came to, the band was playing on the balcony of the theatre to attract the crowd to the performance. I had been practicing in what had been the belfry of the old church, and for all I know the ball is there yet. The five hours of unconsciousness had taken all desire from me. I crept through my work as best I could that evening, but it was a hoodoo day for cannon balls.

"I was stopping at the Powhatan Hotel, rooming with Morrissey Little, a well-known jig dancer. During the night the cats began their nightly concert with an unusually elaborate program and Little could not sleep.

"Catching up the smaller of the cannon balls which I had brought to my room, and knowing that I was sick of them, he aimed at the leader and let go. It stopped the cats all right, blowing a score of them to Kingdom Come, and it also tore a hole in the pavement big enough to hide a horse and cart in. I had happened to get hold of an unexploded bomb and the shock of hitting the stone-paved courtyard had exploded it.

"Richmond had not yet quieted down, and the first impression was that it was the work of some Secessionist. Every room in the hotel and adjoining houses were searched, but as actors we were free from suspicion, and, moreover, our interest and surprise were so marked that we never became connected with the event, which, by the way, created no little talk. I believe that there are still federal officers who tell of this night's adventure, convinced that it was a hostile move on the part of a newly conquered foe."

At this time the management of the Melodeon in Baltimore had decided to reopen that place under the new name of the Casino. Nick applied for an engagement there. They told him new faces were wanted, but as he was up in all dramas they were to put on they decided if he would change his name they would give him a place in the company. A little thing like that did not bother Nick. He

told them to go ahead and bill him any way they liked. In the opening bill there, July 4, 1865, among other names was that of "Nicholas Norton, juggler, plate-spinner and versatile actor." This change of name seemed to bring Nick a change of luck as well, and he has been known as Nick Norton ever since.

After that he traveled with various circuses as ringmaster and juggler in the summer; during the winters he was engaged as stage manager in the principal vaudeville theatres of the country. In 1876 he came to Chicago as stage manager to Hamlin Brothers' Coliseum, on Clark street (on the site of the present Grand Opera House). From there he cast his lot with William Emmett at the Academy of Music, Halsted near Madison street. In 1881 he went East and became manager of the Standard Theatre and Grand Opera House, Brooklyn, N. Y. After a two-year stay there he returned to William Emmett at the Olympic Theatre, Chicago. After that he managed Wood's Museum, on Randolph street, which shortly afterwards fell into the hands of Stanhope & Epstein. With the close of the World's Fair the museum went out of existence. Norton then went to New York and assumed the management of Hyde & Behman's Theatre, in Brooklyn, and was with them up to the close of the season of 1909. He then went into a booking agency business for a circuit of theatres in New York city, but retired after a few months to re-engage again in the managerial field, and at present is managing the Family Theatre, in Pittsburg, Pa.

Brother Norton is one of the very old and early members of No. 4; was initiated in Chicago Lodge on October 22, 1876, being No. 13 on the membership roll. He was the stage director of amusements at the first social session on the night of the institution of No. 4, and was ever after a staunch supporter and a hard worker for the upbuilding of the lodge.

Nick" is an earnest, sincere Elk, always faithful and dependable, and Chicago Lodge owes much to his hard work and untiring efforts to build up the struggling organization of the early days. Now a life member. Has a summer home in Mount Clemens, Mich.

WILLIAM HENRY RICE was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on June 1, 1844. He made his debut as a boy singer, at the age of eleven years, with Charlotte Cushman. Sam Sanford was the first man who ever blacked Mr. Rice's face. This was in Norfolk, Va., in the fifties. He was with Sanford's Minstrels, Cotton & Murphy's (Joseph Murphy, of "Kerry Gow" fame), Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels, Welch, Hughes & White's, Thatcher & Ryman, Birch, Bernard, Wambold & Backus, California Minstrels, San Francisco Minstrels, Duprez & Green, Newcomb & Arlington's, Hooley's, Carncross & Dixey's, Christy's, Dan Bryant's, Simmons & Slocum's, and of late years with Barlow, Wilson, Primrose & West's; McNish, Johnson & Slavin's; Johnson & Slavin's, Cleveland's, George Wilson's, William H. West's, and Primrose &



Dockstader's. Mr. Rice's last traveling engagement was with the Great Lafayette show. For the past seven or eight years he played an annual engagement with Frank Dumont's Minstrels, in Philadelphia. Mr. Rice stood alone in his line, and was practically the only one of late years who played a burlesque of women in black-face. His impersonation of Sarah Bernhardt was a masterpiece, and he made a great hit with it in England and on the continent.

He died suddenly on Friday, December 20, 1907, in the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. He is survived by his wife, five sons, and one sister. The interment was in Elks' Rest, Evergreen Cemetery, New York.

Brother Rice was one of the group of Elks with Hooley's Minstrels playing in Chicago in 1876 who helped to institute Chicago Lodge, No. 4, although Brother Rice himself was not made an Elk in New York Lodge until two years later.



JOHN B. JEFFERY was born in Drummondville, Ontario, in 1846, and was taken by his parents, when quite young, to live in Hamilton, Ontario, where he received his early education. After leaving school, he accepted a clerkship in a country store in Galt, Ontario, where, after several months' stay, he returned to Hamilton and went to work in a hardware store. He then served an apprenticeship as a printer's devil on the Hamilton "Spectator." He then, at the age of sixteen, went to the city of Chicago, arriving there on May 26, 1862, and went to work that same night on the "Morning Post" of that city. He there learned to be a compositor with sufficient knowledge to enable him to set up the theatrical programs, railroad time tables and election tickets in the job department of that paper. Young Jeffery continued with the

"Morning Post" till after the close of the war, when the name of the paper was changed to the "Morning Republican," and Charles A. Dana came on from Washington and was installed as managing editor. He remained with this paper until Dana went to New York and started the "New York Sun," in 1867. Jeffery then went to work for Towner, Millard & Decker, staying with that firm until 1868, when he went to Indianapolis as business manager on the "Indianapolis Sentinel." While in that city he, with John Holliday, got out the first penny paper—the "Indianapolis News." While Jeffery was on the "Sentinel," he gave that paper a new dress and moved into a new building on the Circle, and secured from a Republican Legislature the state printing contract, for a Democratic paper—something unheard of in those days. In 1870 he returned to Chicago and became associated with Colonel Farrer on the "Chicago Evening Journal." During Jeffery's connection with the "Chicago Evening Journal," he formed a wide circle of acquaintances among the men of the theatrical and literary professions. In 1871 he became manager of the "Chicago Evening Journal," and in his connection therewith built up quite an extensive theatrical and show printing business. He

arranged and published the first Showman's Guide and Directory; got out the opera and theatrical programs for Crosby's Opera House, Wood's Museum, McVicker's Theatre, and the Dearborn Theatre. About this time, "Uncle Dick" Hooley, Charley White, A. L. Parks, and Cool White came on from New York to Chicago and opened a minstrel and variety theatre in Bryan Hall, on Clark street (now the Grand Opera House). Then came the great "Chicago Fire in 1871," and swept all the theatres and all of the printing houses out of existence.

Forty-eight hours after the great fire, Jeffery got out a fire edition of the "Chicago Evening Journal," at 75 Canal street, while the fire was still burning on the opposite side of the river. From 1871 to 1876 Jeffery made a number of trips between New York city and Chicago, and became intimately acquainted with Charlie White, Tony Pastor, Frank Girard, Henry S. Sanderson, and Henry P. O'Neil; and during that period he became interested in the Order of Elks as an auxiliary to the "Protective" feature of the show printing trade. As the show printers at this time became vitally interested, financially, owing to the fact that the show business had changed front from stock companies to traveling companies, and this involved the show printers carrying a great many heavy accounts for the theatrical profession, and this influence brought out and developed the "Protective" side of the Order of Elks. Jeffery, Joe Mackin, and Nick Norton were instrumental in helping along the institution of the Chicago Lodge of Elks, and Jeffery, when the charter list was completed, furnished the money and applied for the dispensation for the institution of the lodge. Jeffery was one of the charter members of No. 4, and was elected its first treasurer at the time of its institution, October 15, 1876, and was re-elected unanimously each year thereafter for the first four years of the lodge's existence, at which time business demands upon Jeffery's time necessitated his absence from Chicago in looking after state politics in connection with his paper, and during that period George A. Treyser served as treasurer. In 1883 Jeffery made a trip to Europe, and upon his return the Jeffery printing establishment was destroyed by fire the second time. Nothing daunted, John B. re-established and rebuilt his business even greater than before. Brother Jeffery appears of record as having been initiated in No. 4 (and advanced the same night) on November 26, 1876, being No. 11 on the membership roll. This possibly is an error, as the record further shows that he was elected as treasurer on the night of October 15, 1876, when No. 4 was instituted. Brother Jeffery was made a life member March 27, 1902; now resides in Oakland, Cal. Brother Jeffery was one of the good old "stand-bys" in the early days that fought the battles of No. 4, and he spent his time and money freely to put this lodge on a sound basis. Brother Jeffery was appointed by President McKinley as United States Quartermaster and Disbursing Officer of Public and Civil Funds during the Spanish-American War, and went through active service as Division Quartermaster in charge of the expeditionary forces for the Philippines. He ranked as Captain, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the Spanish Bank at Iloilo, and did heroic service in that campaign. He received not only honorable mention but strong approval and recommendation to the Department at Washington by Brig.-Gen. M. P. Miller, U. S. A., who, in speaking of Brother Jeffery, concludes his report to Washington as follows: "I wish to say that when there was any hazardous or important duty to

be done, he (Jeffery) showed marked executive ability, promptness and readiness in executing my orders." And praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed.



RICHARD M. HOOLEY, a veteran manager and one of the pioneers of minstrelsy, the son of James and Ann Hooley, was born in the county of Mayo, Ireland, April 13, 1822. He was brought up in Manchester, England, whither the family moved when he was ten months old. James Hooley, his father, was a well-to-do dry goods merchant, who intended that his son Richard should become a physician. Accordingly he became a student at the Hyde Academy, near Manchester, with the intention of fitting himself for the medical profession. A natural love of art, however, overrode paternal intention and scientific possibilities. Richard grew quickly to be master of the violin.

In 1844 he came to America on a pleasure trip. He remained in New York, where, his talent being recognized, he was offered an

engagement and made his first appearance in the profession at the Assembly Rooms, Buffalo, August 17, 1845, as leader with E. P. Christy's Minstrels. He remained with that party two years, performing in all of the principal cities, after which time he left Christy's and, in 1848, visited Europe in the capacity of leader and business manager of the Virginia Harmonists, Captain Briggs, proprietor. They performed at Her Majesty's Concert Room, Hanover Square, London, and various theatres in the metropolis, and afterwards visited the provincial theatres throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. Returning to America, about the year 1851, Mr. Hooley organized a company of his own, and again visited England, Ireland, Scotland, Boulogne, Cadiz, Paris, and Brussels, returning to America in May, 1853; attaching himself, for a time, to Kunkel's Nightingale Serenaders, then performing in Baltimore. He was next leader of the Metropolitan Serenaders, under the management of Major Dumbolton, who was the founder of the style of Ethiopian minstrelsy extant in the sixties. Mr. Hooley next joined the party at 472 Broadway, under the management of George Christy and Henry Wood, with whom he remained about one year. He then visited California in 1855, as leader of the California Minstrels, under the management of Thomas Maguire. After performing with them three months he became a partner with Mr. Maguire. He made eight trips East by sea, three across the Isthmus of Nicaragua and five by way of Panama, taking out Mr. and Mrs. James Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, and other dramatic celebrities, introducing them for the first time on the Pacific coast. After a three years' partnership with Mr. Maguire he left San Francisco and associated himself with George Christy, and performed at Niblo's Saloon in the fall of 1859 with a most excellent company, until he withdrew and took in as partners S. C. Campbell and G. W. H. Griffin, under the firm name of Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels, and

appeared at Niblo's Saloon in the summer of 1860. This was acknowledged by all to be one of the most finished and artistic organizations ever presented to the public. It comprised the well-known names of R. M. Hooley, S. C. Campbell, G. W. H. Griffin, Billy Birch, Ben Cotton, J. Unsworth, Master Eugene, M. Norton, Ad. Weaver, Master Barney, J. B. Donniker, Sig. Olivera, J. Melville and W. Castle.

After a nine months' season there the "Wide Awake" political excitement incident to Lincoln's election drove him out of New York and upon the road. The company disbanded in 1861 at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Messrs. Campbell and Griffin joining Bryant's Minstrels and Mr. Hooley for a time laying on his oars, like Micawber, "waiting for something to turn up," until October, 1862, when he conceived the idea that Brooklyn would support a good minstrel party properly conducted, and accordingly he organized Hooley's Minstrels, and notwithstanding the previous attempts of other managers, he opened the hall on the corner of Court and Remsen streets, which from the start proved a great success. He was burnt out, but immediately commenced rebuilding on the site of his opera house, and it proved to be one of the best minstrel halls in the country. The success of Hooley's Minstrels for the next seven years, or until 1869, was among the greatest triumphs of negro minstrelsy, clearing \$300,000.

Mr. Hooley came to Chicago in 1869 and built Hooley's Opera House on Clark street on the present site of the Grand Opera House. The venture was a success. When the house was swept away by the fire of 1871 it was under the management of Frank E. Aiken and Frank Lawler. It was occupied by a stock company. Mr. Hooley had only leased it a week or two before the fire for a period of five years, and had retired, his income at that time being more than \$30,000 a year. When the smoke cleared away Mr. Hooley had lost \$180,000, and was on his way back to Brooklyn—not, however, until he had exchanged the opera house ground for the site on Randolph street, where Hooley's Theatre (now Powers') stands.

In 1872 he returned to Chicago, and in October of that year opened his new theatre with Kiralfy's company in "The Black Crook." Hooley's Theatre was better known in those days as "Hooley's Parlor Home of Comedy." He gave up his Brooklyn theatre in 1878. In his company were James O'Neill, William H. Crane, Nate Salisbury, Nellie McHenry and others.

Hooley's Theatre has been the scene of the triumphs of many actors. Nat Goodwin has nearly always played there, while Joe Murphy never played at any other downtown house. James O'Neill, who was a member of Hooley's stock company when he became a star, performed there. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall selected it as their home. Daly's company nearly always played there, and Ada Rehan, Rosina Vokes, E. S. Willard, Eleanora Duse, A. M. Palmer and Daniel Frohman have all at different times occupied the cosy theatre. Mr. Hooley always did his own bookings for the season; although in his later years assisted by Harry T. Powers, his was the guiding hand.

Mr. Hooley was married to Miss Rosina Cramer in San Francisco in 1856. She and two daughters survive him. The eldest daughter, Rosina, died in 1882; the second daughter is Mrs. Grace Hurlburt, of this city. The youngest daughter, Mary, is unmarried.

Hooley's Theatre has always been successful, especially so since the panic of 1873. The house was remodeled in 1883 and again in 1885. Mr. Hooley was a manager, and not a janitor, as many at the head of theatres are today. Mr. Hooley in his way was a creator—an originator. He was one of the first connected with the origination of the negro minstrel business in America, and was associated with some of the best performers, many of whom became great figures in legitimate comedy and drama.

Bartley Campbell was Mr. Hooley's dramatist, and it was through Mr. Hooley that Campbell made his first step in popular favor. In his relations with managers he was upright and just, and the noted men who have catered to the theatre-going public in this country have always held him in the highest esteem. Apart from his professional life he was broad and liberal in his views, and in his charities, which were multifarious, he was a most unostentatious man.

Mr. Hooley was an ardent and enthusiastic Elk, a member of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, having become a member on May 16, 1878, by affiliation. He was most generous in the support of the cause of Elkdom, donated his theatres and contributed in other ways toward the charity benefits of the Elks. He died at his residence at No. 17 Delaware place, Chicago, on September 8, 1893, aged seventy-one years. He was buried in Calvary cemetery, Chicago, from the Church of the Holy Name.

He was the patriarch among Chicago theatre managers, the benefactor of indigent actors and the friend of the entire profession. He was more widely known and affectionately referred to as "Uncle Dick." He was one of the few American managers whose career dated back away into the forties, with a reputation as a successful originator and promoter of amusements on two continents. His benign face was as well known in London, Paris and New York as in Chicago, the city of his adoption and pride.



HUBERT W. EAGAN was born in the town of Castlereagh, County of Roscommon, and Province of Connaught, Ireland, on December 18, 1841. About the year 1848, when Hubert was but seven years old, his parents emigrated to America, and then first settled in Bangor, Me., where they lived for about one year, when they moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where he lived with his parents for about ten years. While living at this latter city he served his apprenticeship as a brass worker; but, having a natural bent for mimicry, he decided to go on the stage, and secured his first engagement in 1857 at the Metropolitan Theatre in Buffalo, then under the management of Thomas Carr. This theatre was run as a legitimate stock house, and young Eagan received his training here for a comedian and character actor. He played his first Shakespearean part in the support of Edwin Booth in "Hamlet."

In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, he left the stage and enlisted in the First Regiment of Michigan Volunteers at Detroit, and served in the army as a private until the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, when he was so badly wounded he was captured by the Confederates and confined in Libby Prison for eleven months, when he was sent to the Confederate prison at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and later to Salisbury, N. C. He was exchanged under parole and came home in 1862 to Detroit and started in the show business again at Beller's Variety Theatre. From there he went to New York city, to the American Theatre, at 444 Broadway, under the management of Bob Butler, and was there the entire season. From there he went to Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., and in 1863 he took a partner, James S. Edwards, under the sketch team name of Eagan & Edwards. In this same year (1863) Brother Eagan married Miss Jennie Williams, the originator of the skipping-rope dance; then went to Cincinnati, and from there to Chicago and played for Charles Chadwick at Chadwick's Varieties, on Dearborn street, later the site of the old Illinois National Bank. He played here the seasons of 1864, 1865, 1866 and part of 1867; then joined Burgess & La Rue's Minstrels, playing end man and acting as stage manager, taking the place of Cool Burgess. Mr. Burgess then sold out his interest in the show, and the organization went under the name of La Rue's Minstrels. In 1868 he went to St. Louis and assumed stage management of the Grand Opera House, under George Deagle, manager. In 1869 he worked for Harry Williams in Pittsburg, then took a half interest in the Theatre Comique, in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1870 he played for Col. William E. Sinn at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, Md. In 1871 he joined Tony Pastor in the Bowery, remained there a season (second engagement), went on the road again, and came back to Pastor's Theatre; and at this time he joined the Elks, New York Lodge, No. 1, when they met in Clarendon Hall. In 1872 he went to Baltimore as stage manager for Mr. Kernan at the Monumental Theatre, which was christened by "Hughey." He was on the road with circuses, etc., up until 1876, and was playing a "date" in Chicago at the Academy of Music (west side) when Fred Ames was its manager, and had been there only a week when the institution of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, came up and he went in as first Lecturing Knight (Grand Lecturer), but still a member of No. 1. He was on the road from 1876 to 1879. Demitted from New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., to Baltimore Lodge, No. 7, in the spring of 1879; was elected Exalted Ruler of Baltimore Lodge in November, 1879. In 1880 he played in Cleveland and Detroit in stock companies. In 1881 he was stage manager at the Vine Street Opera House in Cincinnati, under the management of Thomas Snellbaker; in 1882-83 he was on the road again, and from 1884 until 1896 was stage manager at the Park Theatre, Chicago, Ill., at which time he retired from the theatrical business and went back to work at his trade, in which he is still engaged at the present time.

Brother Eagan was initiated in New York Lodge, No. 1, on September 10, 1871; advanced to D. E., January 7, 1872, being No. 342 on the membership roll. In 1879 demitted to Baltimore Lodge, No. 7; was elected E. R. of No. 7 that same year, and demitted from No. 7 to No. 4 on February 14, 1889, being No. 319 on the membership roll of Chicago Lodge.

"NANCY AND ME."

As sung by Hugh W. Eagan.

Air: "The Campbells Are Coming."

Behold me, a Scotchman, sae blythe and sae braw,
 Fra may aen native hills I hae hastened awa';
 I came to America, the land of the free,
 Where there's nae happier couple than Nancy and me;
 Nancy, that's my sma' wife d'ye ken;
 We hae twa canny wee'uns, twa' sweet little twins;
 Nan resembles the mither, and Ronald's like me,
 And to our auld age they a blessing will be.

CHORUS.

Then when we were married the pipes they did play;
 The lads and the lassies were all blythe and gay;
 When we were married the pipes they did play,
 In honor o' the wedding o' Nancy and me.

When first I landed I worked day and nicht,
 'Till the war it broke out, then I went to the fight;
 We rushed at the foe there with three hearty cheers,
 The Seventy-ninth Regiment o' the bo' Volunteers;
 And a' around me my comrades did fa',
 I thought of the wife and the bairns far awa'.
 To the star-spangled banner it floated, you see,
 So I struck a guid blow for Nancy and me.

Chorus.

And now that the sword is turned into the scythe,
 Nancy's contented a-milking her caye;
 For we hae a cosy, wee farm, d'ye see,
 And the lads and the lassies help Nancy and me.
 Once in a twelvemonth we meet on the green,
 The brau-i-est party that ever was seen;
 Our neighbors they sing, and all foot it wi' glee,
 In honor o' the wedding o' Nancy and me.

Chorus.

EDWARD LAKE was born in Syracuse, Onondaga county, New York, on November 29, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and went to work in the Syracuse Hotel, where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War, at which time he enlisted from that city on April 19, 1861, in the army, and at the end of his term, in July, 1863, he re-enlisted and remained in the service until July, 1865, when he was honorably discharged; whereupon he returned to Syracuse and resumed his old position in the Syracuse Hotel, where he then remained until 1868, when he came West and located in Jonesville, Mich., in the hotel business for the next succeeding four years. He then went to Jackson, Mich., in the same line of business for the next seven years; he then went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was engaged in the theatrical business for several years.



He went to Chicago later and became connected with the management of the Coliseum Theatre in that city, and for several years thereafter was engaged at various times in the theatrical and hotel business up to the year 1902, when he went to the far West and located in Seattle, Wash., continuing in the hotel business, and remained in the new city of his adoption until 1904, when failing health compelled his relinquishment thereof, and he went to the State Soldiers' Home, at Orting, Pierce county, Washington, where he is now residing and in the enjoyment of good health. Brother Lake was proposed in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, by Bro. Nick Norton; was an active member in the early days and was a prominent figure in all the social sessions of that period.



JOHN ADAMS CORWIN was born in Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, August 14, 1848. Leaving home in 1867, he went to Washington, D. C., became a clerk in the United States Treasury Department, studied law at the Columbia Law School, graduated therefrom in June, 1870. He came to Chicago on the Sunday after the big fire in 1871, working in lawyers' offices and practicing before the courts for a few years, when he drifted into newspaper work. Was attached first to the old Chicago "Times" under W. F. Storey, and with the Chicago "Tribune" under Joseph and Samuel Medill. For many years was a traveling correspondent for these papers, writing politics and feature stories all over America. For twenty-five years represented the "Times" and "Tribune" at sessions of the General Assembly in Springfield, Ill., and for

the greater part of the time working in Washington during sessions of Congress. He represented the Chicago "Herald" at Springfield and in Washington for one year. His wife died August 18, 1901, and he has no children.

Brother Corwin was not in Chicago at the time No. 4 was instituted, but was later brought into the lodge by Joseph Mackin. When Corwin became an Elk he brought in Dr. Simon Quinlin and the comedian, Nat. C. Goodwin. For several years Brother Corwin was very active in the interests of the lodge, and was a tower of strength to help the struggling lodge in its early days. He was initiated in Chicago Lodge, April 26, 1877, advanced same date, being No. 34 on the membership roll. Made a life member January 19, 1905. Now living in Baltimore, Md., where he is the collector of the port, United States customs department.

JOHN C. CAMPBELL, whose right name was George Keller St. John, was born in Frederick, Md., in 1844, and he was a printer by trade, having served his time in Dayton, Ohio. He was for many years connected with the minstrel profession, and was with the Morris Brothers' Minstrels for some time, playing both the bones and the tambourine, and appearing upon either end. He was a member of Hooley's company in Brooklyn and was also with Hooley in Chicago. During the season of 1864-5 he performed at the Athenæum, a variety theatre, Pittsburg, managed by Josh Hart for F. Aims, the lessee. When Kelly & Leon opened their minstrel hall at 720 Broadway, New York, Mr. Campbell appeared on the bone end and Edwin Kelly on the tambourine end. He next went to Brooklyn and performed with John Hooley and Hawxhurst's Minstrels. He tried the dramatic stage, acting at the Bowery Theatre the character of Pomp in J. J. McCloskey's drama of that name, but did not achieve any marked success, though he continued to act in it during the season of 1871-72. It was by reason of his association with this character that he was familiarly known in the profession as "Pomp" Campbell. His last appearance in public was at Donnelly's Olympic Theatre, Brooklyn, in the early part of 1874. He had consumption and was ill for about ten months, the last three months of that period being confined to his bed. During his last hours he was constantly attended by Billy Hart and Archie Hughes, and he died in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 26, 1875, aged thirty-one years. He was an old member of the Elks, being initiated September 6, 1868; advanced April 17, 1869; No. 52 on membership roll. He was cared for and buried by the order, January 28, 1875, in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., thirty-four members being present, and John Queen, Archie Hughes and Billy Hart were among the pallbearers. He left a wife, no children.

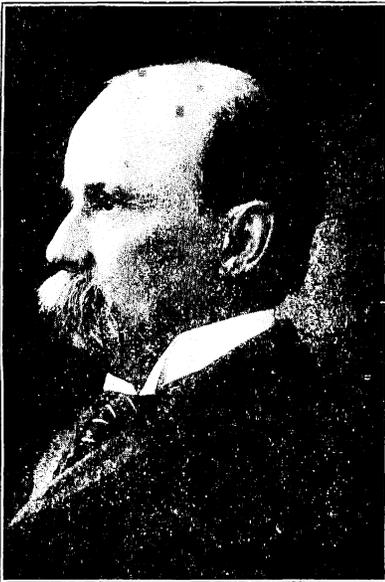
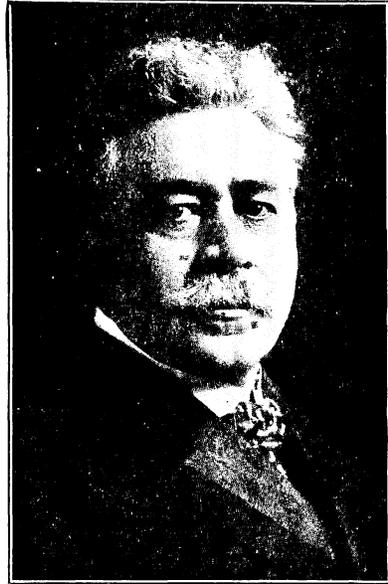


J. C. Campbell was one of the three Devout Elders in New York Lodge,

No. 1, who constituted the legal quorum of three, required by Elk law, to institute Chicago Lodge, No. 4. He was therefore one of the early fathers of this lodge.

MARCUS A. KAVANAGH was born in Des Moines, Ia., September 5, 1895, and graduated from Niagara University June, 1876, and from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa, in 1878. He was elected city attorney of Des Moines, Iowa, in 1881, and re-elected to the same office in 1883, and also was elected judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Iowa, in 1885, but resigned that office to come to Chicago in 1889. During his residence in Iowa he was in the National Guard of that state, and when elected judge was lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment, I. N. G. After his residence in Chicago, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, and was the colonel in command of that regiment during the Spanish-American war. Afterwards, in 1898, he was appointed to the Superior

Court bench, by Governor John R. Tanner to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Judge John Barton Payne. He was twice re-elected to the office of judge, the last time leading the other candidates on the ticket by many thousands of votes. He became a member of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, of Elks, on December 7, 1905, being No. 2037, on the membership roll.



JOHN AUSTIN HAMLIN was born in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, June 29, 1837. He came of a family of doctors, his father, Dr. William Starr Hamlin, being one of the best known physicians of his time in Ohio. The son was educated in the public schools and at Taylor's Academy in his native town. He had invented the oil which carried his name from one end of the country to the other.

Mr. Hamlin came to Chicago from Cincinnati in 1861, to develop the patent medicine business known as Hamlin's Wizard Oil, which he had established two years before at the age of twenty-two years. After entering the theatrical field the Wizard Oil business occupied less of his personal attention, though it had been a source of large profits.

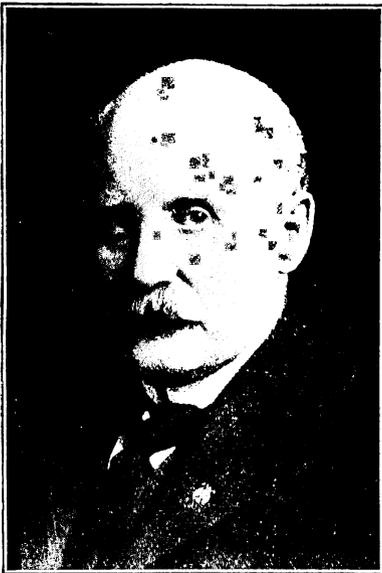
Mr. Hamlin was one of the best known theatrical managers in the country and noted for the independent manner in which he conducted the Grand Opera House. He built the theatre in 1872, immediately after the fire, and called it Hamlin's theatre.

A few years later the name was changed to that which it now bears. His ownership of the property has been continuous. Will J. Davis was one of his early associates in the theatrical business.

Mr. Hamlin died of heart disease, in Chicago, on May 20, 1908, aged seventy years.

He was married in 1860 to Mary Eleanor Hart, at Cincinnati. Of their seven children, four are living. His daughter is Mrs. Mancel T. Clark, of Winnetka. Harry L. Hamlin, his eldest son, has charge of the Grand Opera House. George Hamlin is a tenor singer of international reputation. Herbert W. Hamlin is an attorney, with offices at 87 Clark street. Mr. Hamlin's widow also survives him. His son, Frederick R. Hamlin, who made a decided success as a theatrical manager, died two years ago. Mr. Hamlin was a Mason and an Elk, and a member of the Union League and Washington Park Clubs.

Brother Hamlin was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, January 31, 1878, and advanced October 6, 1884, being No. 167 on the membership roll.



LISTON HOMER MONTGOMERY was born in McCutchenville, Wyandotte county, Ohio, on August 21, 1848. He was the son of Dr. John and Harriet Newell Montgomery. At the age of four his parents moved with him to Adrian, Seneca county, Ohio, where he attended the village school for a number of years, or until he entered the high school at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and later attended Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio. It was at Tiffin, Ohio, that young Montgomery enlisted in Company G of the 164th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on May 2, 1864, in a hundred-day enlistment. His regiment saw active service in the Army of the Potomac, but, aside from several skirmishes and a few brushes with the enemy, never got into any very heavy actions of the war. His regiment was mustered out on the 20th day of August, 1864,

and Mr. Montgomery then began teaching school at Crestline, Ohio, and at other points, for the subsequent five years, at which time, in June, 1866, his parents moved to Apple River, Ill., and Liston came to Chicago, where he engaged in the passenger service at different times at railroading. He early evinced a predilection for the study of medicine, and used to steal books from his elders and pore over them seeking to acquire a knowledge of medicine, his father before him having been a physician, Dr. John Montgomery, he continued to study medicine until September 30, 1869, when he came to Chicago, and on that same date matriculated at the Northwestern University Medical School (Chicago Medical College), and was graduated from that institution May 14, 1871. He then served for one year as house surgeon and senior resident physician in Mercy hospital, Chicago, or until he finally decided to locate permanently in Chicago, where he has remained in the practice of his profession ever since. Brother Montgomery

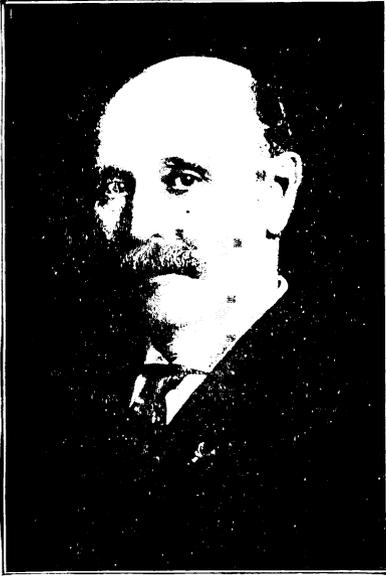
joined Chicago Lodge, No. 4, August 19, 1886, and was advanced to the degree of Devout Elder, September 2, 1886. He served as an officer in various chairs for several terms, Esteemed Lecturing Knight under Exalted Ruler Ernest Vliet, and three years as Trustee, beginning with Rev. Henry G. Perry, as the then Exalted Ruler, and for two years thereafter.



BENJAMIN R. HALL was born in Pennsylvania, on November 11, 1833. He had a liberal education and evinced an early taste and talent for journalism, while engaged in learning his trade of printer, and after an experience as a local reporter in several small cities of the Keystone state, became editor of the "Bellefonte Watchman." Later on he went to the State Capitol, where he effected an arrangement with about thirty newspapers of the interior, whereby he supplied them with a regular weekly letter embracing the particulars of legislation of interest to the various sections, political gossip, personal items, and topics of general interest. For a short season thereafter he owned and edited a paper in the Susquehanna Valley, after which he was engaged as a reporter on the Harrisburg "Daily Telegraph," followed later by service in

the same capacity on the Philadelphia "Bulletin." During the early part of the Civil war, with his headquarters in and around Washington, he contributed a series of letters on the war to the New York "Journal of Commerce," a paper which he afterwards faithfully served in its Ship News department. He was next on the reportorial staff of the "New York World," and an editorial writer for "Sutton's Aldine," besides contributing articles on various topics to other journals and acting as a metropolitan correspondent for out-of-town papers. In 1873 he came to Chicago, and drifted into the tobacco trade, but found time to keep on writing; dramatic reviews for a West Side weekly in Chicago, contributed regularly to the "Philadelphia Mirror," and edited the "Western Undertaker," and sent special telegrams on occasion to the "New York Daily Truth," and furnished weekly letters to various other journals. For several years he was correspondent for the "New York Dramatic News." In his latter years his failing health precluded him from writing any longer and for some time before the end he had ceased to write altogether. Brother Hall died in Chicago at his residence, in West Van Buren street, on January 31, 1907, and was buried with Elks services from the Lodge room of No. 4. Interment was at Forest Home Cemetery, Chicago.

Brother Hall was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on May 29, 1881, and advanced July 3, 1881, being No. 40, on the membership roll, and a life member. On March 31, 1892, Brother Hall was elected to the Board of Trustees, to which office he was successively re-elected at the expiration of each of his terms up to the day of his death.



CLARENCE WINTHROP WATROUS was born in Port Washington, Wis., on May 15, 1845. Received his early education in the public schools of his native town, afterwards went to Milwaukee, where he graduated from the high school of that city. He learned his trade as a printer in the office of the "Milwaukee Sentinel," at the time when George A. Treysen was the foreman. After learning his trade he went up into Minnesota prospecting for land, and then went to work in the job department of the "Republican" at Winona, Minn. Went from there to the job department of the "Rochester Post," and also worked on that paper in Rochester, Minn. From there he went to work as clerk in the senate of the state legislature at Madison, Wis., in 1871-2. From there he came to Chicago and took a position as steward at the Joliet Penitentiary

for about a year and a half. He then returned to Chicago, where he again went into the hosiery and knitting manufacturing business employing 125 operators and continued this business for several years, or until he sold out to the trust. He then went to work for Broadway & Treysen, the bill posting concern of Chicago, and was with that concern for twenty years, or until they sold out. He then went back again to his trade. In 1875 he married a Miss Harriet Chaddock, of Chicago, and he has five children, four boys and one girl.

Brother Watrous was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on January 8, 1886, and advanced on February 25, 1886, being No. 179 on the membership roll.

ANSON STAGER TEMPLE came to Chicago from Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1878 and took a clerkship in the office of Anson Stager, vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He remained there about three years, then going into the general offices of the Illinois Central Railway Company, where he remained about two years and a half. It was while in the last position that he took his first step in the theatrical business. He began as an usher at the old Standard Theatre, of which John W. Dryer was then manager. Dryer soon recognized in young Temple the making of a first-class theatrical man, and within a year appointed him treasurer. Two years after this advancement he was offered and accepted a like position with the Grand Opera House. He remained there two seasons, resigning to accept the position of



treasurer of the Auditorium. He remained with the Auditorium until the beginning of his career as lessee and manager of the Schiller Theatre, about one year before his death. Through his connection with the other theatres named he made the acquaintances and formed the friendships in the theatrical profession which enabled him in a great measure to bring the Schiller into the popularity it had attained in so short a time under his management. He was married about the time he began his theatrical career, to Miss Marie Turney, and three children, a daughter, eight years old, and two sons, aged seven and five, were born to them.

Brother Temple was on a week's vacation fishing trip to English Lake, Ind., on the morning of September 7, 1893, when he was killed in a "head-on" railroad collision between a Pan Handle passenger and a Fort Wayne milk train, at "Chicken Coop Bend," just outside of Colehour, below South Chicago, Ill. He was instantly killed as he sat in the smoker.

The funeral was private, and interment in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago. Bishop Cheney of the Episcopal church read a short service at the house, no services were performed at the grave; a large delegation of Elks of No. 4 attended the funeral.

Brother Temple was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on November 29, 1888, and advanced May 25, 1889, and stands No. 359 on the membership roll.

HERMAN ALLEN FISTLER was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on April 22, 1833. He received a common school education. He learned the trade of pattern-maker and worked at it until 1850, when he took up the trade of engraving, and was the man who did the first show printing in the United States, in company with Pop Wooster, in the year 1852, being one of the earliest poster engravers in the country. He went to Cuba and Brazil as advance agent for Chiarini's Circus. He also acted at one time as advance agent for Haight and Chamber's Circus. He is said to have been very rich at one time, having made and lost a fortune in the circus business. He also was advance agent for Arlington's Minstrels and Haverly's Minstrels, traveling all through Europe and South America. For several years he was clown with Dan Rice's Circus. In 1871 Mr. Fistler was located in Chicago, being burnt out by the great fire of October 9, of that year. He then went to work for the John B. Jeffrey Show Printing Company, and in 1883 moved to Milwaukee, where he entered the Riverside Printing Company. In 1888 he started to work for the King and Towle Company, and left there in 1895 to work for the American Show Printing Company, Milwaukee, and was with them up to the time of his death. Mr. Fistler had been married three times; his first wife was Miss Adeline Howard (daughter of Col. W. H. Howard), whom he married in 1854. They had two sons, Francis R. and William C. Fistler. His first wife having died, he married again, in 1870, a Mrs. Johanna



Bathwick, who died in 1875, also leaving two sons, Charles J. Fistler and Franklyn B. Fistler. On January 12, 1882, he was married, for the third time, to Miss Mary Albright, of Buffalo, who, with one daughter, Emily, survived him at his death, and are at present living in Milwaukee.

Mr. Fistler had been in failing health a year previous to his death, which occurred July 18, 1905, in Milwaukee, Wis. He is buried in the Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago.

Brother Fistler was initiated into Chicago Lodge, November 14, 1879, and advanced December 12, 1879, being No. 96 on the membership roll.

FRANCIS T. COLBY was born in the city of Chicago, September 27, 1860. His parents came of old New Hampshire stock. His education was received in the public schools and the old Central high school of Chicago, from which latter institution he graduated at the age of sixteen. He then took a special course at the old Chicago University, graduating from there with honors in his class of 1880, before he had attained his majority. He then took up the study of law in the office of the late Judge Goggin, and in due time was admitted to the bar and began to practice his profession, particularly in the direction of expert examination of real estate titles and probate matters. He successively followed his profession until 1902, when failing health caused his retirement therefrom. Mr. Colby never sought political office; notwithstanding,



was nominated for state's attorney on the labor ticket in 1888, but he declined the honor. In spite of his declination his name was allowed to remain on that ticket and his personal popularity was attested by the fact that he received over twelve thousand votes. He has always been prominent in local military organizations. In 1889 he was appointed inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of captain, in the Hibernian Rifles; and not long afterward he was chosen colonel of the command. In June, 1893, when the regiment was received into the ranks of the state militia, Colonel Colby was re-elected to the colonelcy and duly commissioned by Governor Altgeld. The following year he was senior colonel of the First Brigade, I. N. G., Colonel Koch of the First, and Colonel Judd of the Second, having retired since his commission was issued. In June, 1892, he was elected supreme commander of the Uniform Rank, Catholic Order of Foresters, and was an active worker in the A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., Catholic Legion, Royal Arcanum, Royal League, Loyal Legion, and United Irish Societies. He belonged to the American Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, and the Chicago Law Institute. In 1882 he was married in Chicago to Miss Rose L. Sullivan, and had five children, living: Beatrice, Evelyn, Genevieve, Imogene, and Francis T., Jr. The latter years of his life, on account of his failing health, he lived in San Francisco, and, returning home, died December 22, 1909, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery,

Chicago. A firing squad from the Seventh Regiment, I. N. G., was escort to the cortege.

Brother Colby was initiated in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, of the Elks, on December 20, 1888, and was advanced on April 11, 1889, being No. 348 on the membership roll, and was always an ardent Elk and enthusiastic worker for the order. During the Perry administration in 1889-90 he served a full term on the Board of Trustees of his lodge.

His wife and surviving members of the family are residents of Chicago.

WILLIAM CAMERON COUP was born in Mount Pleasant, Ind., in 1837. When he was still a boy his father bought the local tavern in a small country village. The business of hotel keeping did not commend itself to the future showman, who left home and took the position of "devil" in a country newspaper office. Soon, however, he became dissatisfied with the opportunities which the printing craft seemed to present and started out to find something which better suited his unformed and perhaps romantic ideas of a profession.

After a hard tramp of several miles he chanced to encounter a show and immediately determined that this was the field to which he would devote his energies and in which he would make for himself a name and a fortune. With this show he served an apprenticeship in a humble capacity and gained a clear idea of the essentials of the business.

In 1861 he secured the sideshow privileges of the E. F. and J. Mabie circus, then the largest show in America. He remained with this firm until 1866, when he secured similar privileges with the Yankee Robinson circus, with which he allied himself until 1868. In the latter year he formed a co-partnership with the celebrated Dan Castello, and entered upon the first of the original ventures marking as many distinct epochs in the history of the circus in America. This departure was the organization of a show which traveled on boat and stopped at all the principal lake ports of the great inland seas. This enterprise was a decided success.

At that time P. T. Barnum had never been in the circus business, and Mr. Coup had not personally met this King of Showmen. He keenly appreciated, however, the prestige Mr. Barnum's name would give to a circus enterprise, and went to New York for the purpose of interesting Mr. Barnum in an enterprise of this character. This object he had no difficulty in accomplishing, and in the spring of 1870 they put an immense show on the road, which toured the eastern states and was highly successful.

The next year marked a turning point in the career of Mr. Coup, and also in that of the traveling show business. He was the first man who ever called the railroad into service for the purpose of moving a circus and menagerie. This



significant step was taken in opposition to the judgment of his partner, P. T. Barnum, and in the face of the doubts and objections of the leading railroad officials of the country, Mr. Coup's faith in the result of this "rapid transportation movement" was firm, and he astonished Mr. Barnum and the entire public by the phenomenal success of this venture which brought a rich harvest of money and reputation.

The project of building a permanent amusement palace in New York came to Mr. Coup in 1874. Under his supervision and while Mr. Barnum was in Europe, he erected the famous New York Hippodrome. His labors in this connection were so arduous that when the great enterprise was thoroughly established he felt obliged to take a long rest. To this end he severed his partnership with Mr. Barnum, and in 1875 took his family to Europe.

Immediately following his return to America, in the spring of 1876, Mr. Coup announced that he had formed a new co-partnership with Mr. Charles Reiche, for the purpose of starting another mammoth enterprise, to be known as the New York Aquarium. A large building especially designed for this purpose was erected at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, and was opened October 11, 1876. Into this enterprise Mr. Coup threw the energies and ambitions of a lifetime and as long as he retained its management the great undertaking was notably successful.

His labors in this connection brought him into relationship with the most celebrated scientists of the world; and many of them became his personal friends. "Scribner's Magazine" devoted many pages to an article describing the Aquarium, and referred to Mr. Coup as a benefactor of science and as a valued contributor to a more popular knowledge of biology.

Because of disagreements with his partner, he disposed of his business at a great sacrifice, and started out on the road with the "Equescurriculum," an entirely novel and original exhibition, consisting of trained bronchos, performing dogs, goats, giraffes, etc. Each year new attractions were added to this show, and in 1879 the New United Monster Shows were organized by Mr. Coup, and developed into one of the largest circuses in the United States.

Four years later he established the Chicago Museum in the building then known as McCormick Hall, located at the corner of Kinzie and Clark streets, Chicago.

Wild West shows and trained animal exhibitions engaged his energies from 1884 to 1890.

The "Enchanted Rolling Palace" was put out in 1891, and created a sensation throughout the country. This show was a popular museum housed in an elaborate and expensive train of cars, especially constructed for the purpose. With this enterprise he toured the eastern and southern states. This was practically his last important undertaking, and his last years were practically spent in retirement. Mr. Coup died at St. Luke's Hospital, Tampa, Fla., of pneumonia, aged 62 years. His remains were brought via Chicago to Delavan, Wis., where the funeral services were held in the Christ Episcopal church on the afternoon of March 7, 1895, a large delegation of Elks from Chicago Lodge, No. 4, of which Mr. Coup was a member, accompanied the remains to Wisconsin. His Elk membership number was 127, he having been initiated into the order June 25, 1882.

HUGH ANTOINE D'ARCY was born in a suburb of Paris, France, on March 5, 1843. He was taken by his parents, when a child in arms, to England and from infancy was reared in that country. He started in life, in the amusement business, as call boy and basket carrier, at the age of 16, at the Theatre Royal in Bristol, England, and every now and then he was there pressed into service to play small roles when boys were needed, at the same time during the day he worked at a book store, which supplied the Lacy's play books. After considerable experience around theatres in the old country, he came to America in 1872, and located in New York, where he became an American citizen. He then engaged in the costume business for the next four years, his business taking him to Memphis, Louisville and Cincinnati. In 1877-78 he worked in the box office at Robinson's Opera House, at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1878-79 he traveled as agent for Barney Macauley. In 1879-80 was agent for Mattie Vickers, Harry Weber, Ben Cotton, and Minnie Palmer shows, respectively. In 1880-81 he was the manager for Mattie Vickers and W. J. Scanlan. In 1881-82 was agent for "Old Shipmates," and "Only a Farmer's Daughter," companies. In 1882-83 was manager for the Bertha Welby company in "East Lynne," and continued with that attraction until 1885, when he was manager of "Called Back." In 1885-86-87-88 he was agent for Ada Gray. In 1888-89 agent for Estelle Clayton. In 1889-90 was agent for Frank Mayo. In 1890-91 manager for "The Prince and the Pauper" company. In 1891-92 manager of "Lost in New York," and "Money Mad" companies. In 1892-93 agent for Lillian Lewis, in "Article 47" company; and, later in same season, treasurer for Niblo's Theatre, New York. In 1893-94 he was manager for "The Land of the Midnight Sun" company, and latter part of same season with the Harrigan company. In 1894-95 agent for the Harrigan company. In 1895-96 agent for the Effie Ellsler company. In 1896-97-98 agent for Robert Mantell. In 1898-99 agent for Tony Farrell, and Paul Gilmore companies. In 1899-1900 manager of "Humpty Dumpty" company. In 1900-01 agent for "The Christian" company. In 1901-2 agent for "Sag Harbor" company. In 1902-03 agent for James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo." In 1903-04 manager for "The Manxman," and later, same season, agent for the Harrigan company. In 1904-05 agent for "Me, Him and I" company. In 1905-06 agent for John Drew, in "The Duke of Killcrankie." In 1906-07 agent for Rogers Brothers company. In 1907-08 agent for De Wolf Hopper Opera company. In 1909-10 agent for "The Bachelor" company, and later in same season agent for Marguerite Clark, in "The Wishing Ring." During the thirty-five years that Mr. D'Arcy has been an active worker in the executive branch of the theatrical profession he has found time to write some thirty-one plays, seventeen sketches, and over 100 poems, songs, and lyrics. His plays comprise, viz.: Hearts and Arms, Marguerite Rennie, Love and Labor, At the Arlington Cottage, A



Parisian Passion, The Master of Helmegarn, Humpty Dumpty, The Tossefolah Girls, The Face upon the Floor, Claire, and The Ironmaster, Nellio, The Destruction of Naples, Mr. Jacobs, Shamrocks and Kisses. Mr. D'Arcy's numerous sketches, viz.: The Only Pebble on the Beach, Mr. Phox of Philadelphia, Mollie's Fiddler, A Gold Brick, Rusty Ruggles, The Gnome of Ouray, Concharez, Two Loves, one Lover; The Circus Rube, the Conqueror, The Last Woman, The Merry Milk-Maids, The Hot-Air Merchant, Santa Claus' Visit, The Girl and the Pearl, My Boy, Nichette and Nathal. Some of the numerous songs and poems he has written are: The Face upon the Floor, The Old, Old Story, Charley Wong, Thompson's Ward, Paul Kauvar's Dream, Tootsie Brandt, We Drifted Down the Hudson, The Legend of the Lily-Pool, Ballad of East Lynne, They Laid her where the other Daisies Grow, Good-Bye, Loraine, The Rape of the Blarney-stone, etc. Among the foregoing poems the famous recitation entitled, "The Face upon the Floor," was written in 1888, and has gone all over the world. This popular story has earned thousands of dollars for Sam Bernard, Macklyn Arbuckle, George Fuller Golden, and others, who made it a special number of their vaudeville acts. D'Arcy is now one of the Shubert agents and still active in the theatrical profession. He paid dues for twenty-five years, consecutively, in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and on his sixtieth birthday was made a life member of No. 4. He was initiated into No. 4 on May 29, 1881, and is No. 33 on the membership roll. He was associated with Sprague & Mitchell, then managers of the Olympic Theatre, Chicago, and also owners of small road companies, such as "Nip and Tuck," Ben Cotton and family, and Mattie Vickers, at the time he became an Elk.



CHARLES GEORGE BROWNING was born in Brookthorpe Court, Gloucestershire, England, on June 15, 1868. He went to school in Gloucester, and later to Circencester College, in Gloucestershire. He came to America in 1888, when he was twenty years old. He came directly to Chicago, where he obtained his first employment with the Nelson Morris Company, where he remained for seven years as the foreman of one of the departments. He then went into the grocery and meat business, on his own account, at Sixty-third street and Stewart avenue, Chicago, and was there for nine years. Then went into the amusement business at Sans Souci Park, Chicago, in 1904, and after being there two years, later, went into the same line in Riverview Park, same city, in the manufacture of miniature railways, where he is engaged at the present time.

He was married in Chicago, in 1893, to Miss Cora M. Walz, who died nine years later, in October of 1902; one child, a daughter, Miss Harriet P. Browning, and the father, surviving. Brother Browning was initiated into No. 4 on June 22, 1905, being No. 1916 on the membership roll.

FRANCIS EMIL TIMPONI was born in Moliterno, Basilicata, Italy, on March 29, 1862. He went to the common schools in his native town, and later to the Jesuit College, near Salerno, where he was being trained for the priesthood, but after six months his uncle took him home, and Timponi began studying music in Naples. In 1878 he emigrated to America, locating in New York City. He began playing violin at Harry Hill's place, where he stayed for about a year and a half, then went out on the road with different shows. Came back to New York and engaged with Augustin Daly, as his first violin player and assistant conductor, where he remained for the next five years. He then went traveling with Yale's "Devil Auction" company for one season. When with this show, passing through Chicago, he met "Uncle Dick" Hooley,



who offered him the position of director of the orchestra at Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, which he accepted (in 1885) and he has remained there ever since. Brother Timponi was married in Chicago in 1885, to Miss Maria Brambilla, the premiere danseuse of the Kiralfy company, and they have resided ever since in Chicago. Brother Timponi was initiated in No. 4, on April 16, 1908, being No. 2362 on the membership roll.

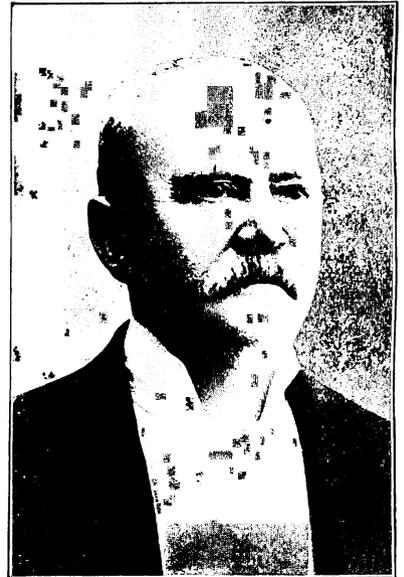


GEORGE WHITEFIELD WHITEFIELD was born near Boston, Mass., on September 30, 1855, the son of the Rev. John and Martha (Kemp) Whitefield, and a grandnephew of the Rev. George Whitefield, the celebrated English evangelist of the eighteenth century. In boyhood he was brought by his parents to Aurora, Ill., where he was educated in the public school and high school, his first employment after leaving school being as a bookkeeper. While still in his teens he opened an art store in Aurora, and, after reaching manhood, spent some time on the plains. In 1879 he began studying laboratory work preparatory to opening a dental office during the following year, in the meantime, while engaged in practice, pursuing medical and dental college courses, taking the degree of D. D. S. at the Chicago Dental College in 1885, and

that of M. D. from Rush Medical College in 1886. The official positions which he has held in connection with his profession include the chair of Dental Pathology in the American Dental College and that of Electrical Therapeutics in the Dental

Department of the Northwestern University; also for some time was aural surgeon in connection with the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and assistant surgeon under the celebrated Dr. Gunn, preceding the death of the latter in 1887. He is a member of the Chicago Dental Society, the Odontographic Society and the Electric Club, and served as delegate to the Ninth International Medical Congress; is also the inventor of several valuable instruments now in general use in connection with electro-therapy. On January 31, 1895, Dr. Whitefield was married to Miss Fannie Comstock, daughter of Charles Comstock, and they have one daughter, Julia Sprague. For five years he was a member of Company D, Third Regiment, I. N. G., and served with his regiment in suppressing the riots at Braidwood, Ill., in 1877. Owing to failing health, he entered commercial life, serving for a time as vice-president of a company whose business interests led to his making a trip to the tropics. In a short time, having regained his health, he returned home in 1903 and assumed the practice of his profession, which he has followed continuously since. He was vice-president of the American Fruit and Transportation Company and a director of the Rio Bonito Company. He was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on March 6, advanced August 7, 1884, and being No. 162 on the membership roll. Was elected E. Lecturing Knight under the John W. White administration. Now resides at 1518 Hinman avenue, Evanston, Ill.

CHARLES MATHEWS was born in Doylestown, Pa., September 25, 1841. Went to school in New York city. Came to Chicago in November, 1858. His first position in the West was train boy on the Michigan Southern railway. In 1860, in the same capacity, he made the trip on the first train out of Chicago over the Chicago & Northwestern railway, whose then terminus was Oshkosh, Wis., hitherto it being only Fond du Lac. He served with honors during the Civil War, enlisting in Chicago, August 4, 1862, with the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Second Board of Trade Regiment of Volunteers, Company E. Was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, at which latter place he was wounded, and by reason of said wounds received in battle he was honorably discharged at Madison, Ind., on May 30, 1864, going back to New York city, where he lived with his mother for about three months, when he again started west and came to Chicago and went into business at the corner of State and Randolph streets. From there he went with Tom Foley's billiard rooms, at the corner of Randolph and Canal streets, and upon leaving there went to Burke's Hotel, and for the next twelve years was with Burke & McCoy. In 1884 he went to work for George Hankins at 134 South Clark street, where he remained for the next ten years. He then embarked in business for himself, taking as a partner Andy Moynihan, and locat-



ing at 298 Wabash avenue, where they ran for nearly a year, after which he went into the Almanaris mineral water business for nearly two years thereafter. He early evinced a great love for billiards and there were very few billiard matches or tournaments of any note in the middle West that were ever considered complete unless this old-timer officiated as marker, his powerful voice and pleasant manner and intimate knowledge of the game of billiards making him a valuable man. He has marked some of the greatest matches in the country, such as the tournament between Parker, Rhines, Vermoulin and Foley; the big matches in the Central Music Hall, Chicago, between Shaefer, Slosson, Maurice Daly, Vigneault, Sutton and Morningstar. He is an old and faithful member of No. 4, and has occupied the post of Steward for several years.

THOMAS W. PRIOR was born in East Boston, in 1861, his father being William M. Prior, a portrait painter of considerable note at that time and a member of the Boston Society of Artists. Upon the death of his father, in 1870, he moved to Boston and in 1875 came to Chicago. His first work of note in Chicago was on the "Chicago Times," during the Wilbur F. Storey regime. He remained with the paper until the building of the Chicago Opera House in 1885, when he became treasurer of the theatre, which at that time was under the management of David Henderson. The following year he was made business manager of the theatre and remained such for about nine years, when he severed his connection with the Chicago Opera House to become the owner of "Jupiter," a comic opera, by Harry D. Smith, in which Mr. Prior



starred Mr. Digby Bell. During the World's Fair year Mr. Prior managed the Trocadero (which was located in the Battery "D" Armory on the lake front), for the Ziegfeld Corporation, and the following year became manager of the Schiller Theatre, now the Garrick. Mr. Prior held the lease of this theatre for three years, and during the time made many notable productions of comic opera, which were heralded by the papers as not even second to McCaull productions. He also produced the "Little Robinson Crusoe" for a summer run, an extravaganza with a notable cast, consisting of Eddy Foy, Henry Norman, Marie Dressler, Marie Cahill, Adele Farrington, Sadie McDonald, Frank White, James E. Sullivan, and others. During the run of summer opera at the Schiller Mr. Prior discovered and brought out Grace Van Studdiford, then Gracia Quive. It was during his incumbency of the Chicago Opera House and the Schiller Theatre that he placed both of these houses at the disposal of the "Elks," gratis, for their annual benefit and lent his assistance in the forming of the excellent bills that signalized the annual events. In consequence of this, and the fact that he placed the Schiller Theatre at the disposal of the organization for an "Elks' Theatre," the body of "Elks" tendered him a gratuitous membership, which Mr. Prior

accepted, and also presented him with a framed embossed scroll, officially thanking him for his disinterested work for the "Chicago Lodge of Elks." After giving up the lease of the Schiller Theatre, Mr. Prior entered into a Roller Cotton Gin proposition, a charge he exploited a number of years. Finally, returning to Chicago, taking the position of Director of Publicity of White City, 1906. In 1907 he was offered the same position again at White City, but preferably took the same office at Riverview Park, then in its infancy. It is claimed that, through his efficacious advertising, Riverview Park jumped into first place among the parks of the country, which position it has maintained ever since. During the season of 1907 at Riverview he installed there the big spectacular play, "The Train Robbery," which was the most successful large show ever placed in any of the summer parks.

In 1908 he accepted the position of general amusement manager of Forest Park, then in prospective, laid out the park and, with E. Roberts, the architect of Oak Park, built the park. At the closing of Forest Park in the fall of 1908, Mr. Prior projected and has carried to a successful termination, the immense artificial ice skating rink, bound by Van Buren, Paulina, Congress and Hermitage Avenue and at the Marshfield station of the Metropolitan railroad. The building is to be finished in the middle of November, and will be about the size of the Coliseum.

Mr. Prior was married in June, 1883, to Annie Jane Pond. Two children from the union, a boy, Frank M., and a girl, Grace Winifred. The daughter died January 19, 1907.



THOMAS BASSETT KEYES was born in Oneonta, N. Y., on October 22, 1874. He is the son of Melville Keyes, attorney-at-law, of Oneonta, N. Y., and E. Elizabeth Bassett. He began to read medicine with his grandfather and with Dr. J. H. Van Rensseler, of Oneonta, N. Y., and Dr. A. Vander Vere, of Albany, he graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1895 and came to Chicago and commenced the practice of his profession. He has invented several new surgical operations, and is the originator of many new treatments. His literary achievements are extensive and cover a wide range of subjects, some of which, on surgery, are "An Old Operation for Vesical Calculi; Revived under Modern Aseptic Methods"; "Surgery then Hypnotism, Especially for Malignant Growths"; "Surgery then Hypno-

tism in the Treatment of Strabismus," and many others of equally scientific importance. All of which formed a series of articles embodying the same theory. Among these may be mentioned as of special importance and interest: a paper on "The Treatment of Hypnotism of Dipsomania, Morphiomania and Onanism," which was published in the journal of *Materia Medica*, 1896; also, "Hypnotism for the Cure of Stammering," published in the Columbus "Medical Journal" of

1896, and "Hypnotic Suggestion as a Cure for Asthma." Having devoted considerable attention to hypnotism in its relation to medicine, and being Professor of Suggestive Therapeutics in the Harvey Medical College, and having had large experience in clinical work, he is considered the highest authority in this country on this subject. He has achieved more than a national reputation and numbers among his patients residents from every state in the Union.

Dr. Keyes married Miss Elsie C. Holden, and they have one daughter.

Brother Keyes became a member of Chicago Lodge, B. P. O. E., on July 20, 1899, and is No. 931 on the membership roll.

JOHN W. DUNNE was born at Skaneateles, Onondaga county, New York, October 27, 1852. He first went to school in his native city and later at San José, Santa Clara county, California, where his family moved in 1860.

He made his first appearance on the stage (amateurs) about 1867 at Stark's Theatre in San José, and about 1869 he made his debut as a professional with a repertoire company then touring California and Nevada. Afterwards he played in stock at Maguire's Opera House and the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, Cal.; played two seasons in stock at the Salt Lake City Theatre, Utah; went from there to Denver, Colo., where he played for two seasons; after that he returned to Salt Lake City for a short season, and from there he went to Pioche, Nev. (then a great mining camp), in support of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bates; after that he went to Leadville and Denver for two seasons, and from there to Detroit, Mich., where he was leading man at the Park Theatre for one season. The next two seasons he was juvenile man at the Academy of Music, Chicago, Ill.

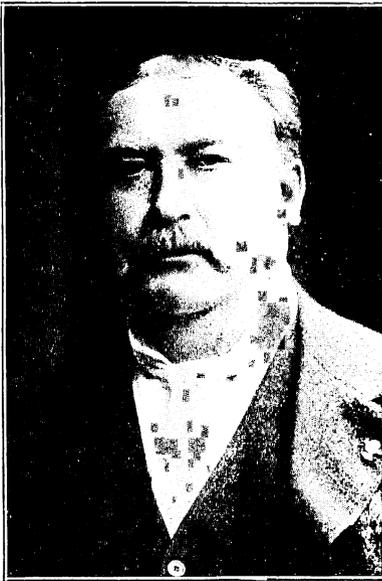


At the expiration of that engagement he first went into management, having charge of the first starring tour of the late Charles A. Gardner in "Karl"; after two seasons with him he starred the late Patti Rosa for ten years; after her death he starred Joseph Cawthorne in "A Fool for Luck" and Gladys Wallis in "Fanchon." He then entered into a partnership with Thomas W. Ryley and exploited Hoyt's "Milk White Flag," in which Mary Marble was featured, and in which he played the part of "The Colonel" (Napoleon). They also exploited for several seasons Mathews and Bulger, Eddie Foy in "Hotel Topsy Turvy"; and in conjunction with John C. Fisher they produced the great musical success, "Floradora." He next became a member of the firm of Wells, Dunne & Harlan, which was successful for six seasons, exploiting the Bijou Musical Comedy Company, "Babes in Toyland," "Nancy Brown," "Wonderland," "Dream City" and Charley Grapewin in "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp." On January 25, 1909, he presented Sam Chip and Mary Marble in Anna Marble Pollock's little

playlet, entitled "In Old Edam," and from the success accorded it they anticipate a long and prosperous run with it in the present day of advanced vaudeville.

Brother Dunne relates the following incident in connection with his life. He says: "In 1875 I was a member of an organization that crossed the plains by wagon from Salt Lake City to Placerville, Cal. Among its members were Mr. and Mrs. D'Angelis (the parents of Jefferson D'Angelis), Jefferson D'Angelis, Sallie D'Angelis, Millie La Font, Jennie Reiffarth, Tommy Rosa, Harry Lorraine, and the late Charles Vivian, the man who was, in a great measure, responsible for the founding of our order of Elks. They were a happy party in spite of the many hardships they encountered. Charles Vivian was my particular friend and pal, and was one of the most charming and entertaining men I ever knew."

Brother Dunne was made an Elk in Sacramento Lodge, No. 6, April 21, 1876, and dimitted to Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on February 26 1882, being No. 51 on the membership roll. Now resides in New York city.



LORING J. OLDHAM, better known, professionally, as L. J. Loring, was born in Medford, Mass., June 1, 1851. In 1856 the family, including his parents, two sisters and himself, emigrated to Lawrence, Kan. He fought all through the John Brown trouble and the Civil war. In 1865, after General Lee's surrender, Mr. Loring returned east and located in Charlestown, Mass., where he finished his education. Leaving school, he went to work as stock clerk in a large clothing house in Boston, Mass.

Shortly after that he got the dramatic fever and joined the famous Boston Museum Stock Company, the house of William Warren, the great comedian, and other celebrities, in the fall of 1873, and remained a member until 1877, when he accepted an offer from Mr. Charles Spaulding, of the Olympic Theatre Stock Company, of St. Louis, Mo., where he remained for two seasons.

He afterwards returned to the Boston Museum, 1877-80, and the following two seasons supported Miss Rose Eytinge in all her great Union Square successes, playing the parts originated by Stuart Robson and J. H. Stoddard. In 1882 he was in the original cast from Booth's Theatre, New York, of the "Romany Rye." In the fall of 1883 he joined the famous Salisbury's Troubadours, and remained with them for three years.

In the season of 1886 he was with Joseph Murphy; afterwards with Shook and Collier's great production of "Lights o' London," playing the Yorkshireman, Seth Preene. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Loring played a special engagement in the Boston Stock Company, producing Charles Read's adaptation of "Dora," starring as Farmer Allen, followed by a starring engagement under the management of Newton Beers and Will McConnell, as Job Amroyd, in "Lost in London."

Seasons of 1890, 1891 and 1892 supported Milton and Dolly Nobles in their repertoire of original plays. For five consecutive seasons, 1900 to 1905, he supported Miss Nellie McHenry, playing the part of Judge Beeswinger in "M'Liss"; the season of 1906 with "York State Folks," as Simon Peter Martin, and later joined Jessie Mae Hall, in a "Southern Vendetta." For the past three seasons and up to the present time Mr. Loring was a stage manager for, and playing in the support of, Miss Beulah Poynter, in "Lena Rivers," and "A Doll's House."

At various times Mr. Loring has been associated with and played in the support of Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough, Joseph Jefferson, Frank Chanfrau, Sr., John T. Raymond, Dion Boucicault, Robert Mantel, Robson and Crane, John Gilbert (of Wallack's Theatre), Walter Montgomery, Charles Barron, William Warren, Joseph Murphy, Frank Mayo, George Vanderhoff, Harry Montague, W. J. Florence, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Fannie Davenport, Louis Montague, Charlotte Thompson, Maggie Mitchell, "Lotta," Katie Putnam, and many others; and also was in the cast that supported the eminent Italian tragedian, Signor Rossi, during his farewell engagement in Philadelphia, and of Edmund Kean at the Chestnut Street Opera House, in the spring of 1882. His biggest hits, however, were Seth Preene, in "Lights o' London," Denver Dan, in Frederick Bryton's production of "Forgiven," Luke Leggett, in "Among the Pines," the General, in Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag," the Judge in "M'Liss," and General Buckthorn, in "Shenandoah."

Brother Loring was initiated and advanced in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on January 5, 1888, and stands No. 246 on the membership roll.

JOSEPH J. OLIVER was born in New Orleans, La., circa, 1866. His father was a physician, who died when Joseph was quite young. He came to Chicago about the year 1877, and studied law, later taking a position with John R. Jennings, real estate dealer. In 1884 he became treasurer of the Peoples' Theatre, State Street, near Congress (then managed by Mr. Josiah Baylies), where he remained two years. He then went to the Eden Musee, on Wabash Avenue, where he remained during the season of 1886, at the expiration of which time he returned to the Peoples' Theatre, as assistant manager, and held that position up till the time of his death.

Mr. Oliver was a very brilliant young man, being associated with the press, and a great favorite among literary men, such as Opie Read, Elwyn A. Barron and Kirke La Shelle.

He was kind and considerate and always a friend to those less fortunate than himself.

Brother Oliver was initiated and advanced in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, January 8, 1891, and stands No. 408 on the membership roll. His death occurring February 15, 1891.





ROBERT W. SMITH was born in Rock Island, Ill., on May 15, 1860, and came to Chicago, Ill., with his family in 1862; attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old, when he went to Professor Lauth's private school until he was sixteen years of age.

His chief occupation was that of hotel clerk, in which capacity he has served at different hotels all over the country. He was quite an extensive traveler not only in this but foreign countries.

He died in Chicago, the 21st day of February, 1908, and is buried in the family lot at Oakwoods Cemetery.

Brother Smith was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, September 3, 1882, being No. 123 on the membership roll.

On November 2, 1882, he was appointed "Esquire" under Mortimer McRoberts, E. R.; on November 1, 1883, he was elected Tiler; on May 30, 1890, he was elected E. Leading Knight. On March 31, 1892, he was elected Trustee; on March 30, 1893, he was again appointed "Esquire," under Stevens, E. R.

JOHN R. MOODY, the twentieth member on the membership roll of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, was born August 25, 1840, in Wellsville, Ohio. His father moved to Buchanan county, Iowa, in 1853, where John lived on a farm until he was thirty years old, when he began to teach school and continued as a pedagogue for two years, when he obtained a position as clerk in a general store with August Myers at Independence, Iowa, at which place he made the acquaintance of a fellow clerk in this same store, W. W. Cole, he of later circus fame, and they became great chums. A few years later he went to Pittsburg, Pa., and entered in the cigar business, which, however, only interested him for some little time, and from this point started in the "show business," doing an act called the "One man show," which seemed to stand alone for originality. He then took the name of "Dibbolo" and was known ever after that as "Dib" Moody. He then left the stage for the sawdust arena, and in the circus field he was announcer, privilege manager, side show and animal lecturer for years for the Van Amberg, Cole, Sells Brothers, Burr Robbins, and Wallace shows, until 1888, in which year he formed a co-partnership with John Long, manager of the old Park Theatre, Chicago. Later he started in business for



himself at Dearborn and Jackson streets, Chicago, then sold out and opened a summer garden and museum at Sixty-first and State streets, Chicago, which he continued to manage until the time of his death, which occurred on December 31, 1894.

Brother Moody was a great lover of animals, having a small menagerie of domesticated birds and animals around him, a great collector of curios, souvenirs, relics, old play bills, photographs, medals, coins, autograph letters, etc. He was a great entertainer, an enthusiastic Elk, and always ready to do anything he could to further the cause of Elkdom. His wife survived him only ten days. They had one child, a girl, since grown to womanhood and married, living near St. Paul, Minn. Brother Moody is buried in the Elks' Rest at Mount Greenwood.

Brother Moody was one of the very early members of No. 4, being No. 20 on the membership roll, and initiated on January 16, advanced February 20, 1881.

BARRY MAXWELL (Maxey) was born in New Orleans, La., on October 29, 1849. He received his schooling in the Crescent City, and in 1857 made his first public appearance by riding a mule in a circus. His first professional engagement was with the Crescent City Serenaders. After that he played in stock until 1874, when he came to Chicago and went to work in the stock at the Coliseum Theatre, where the Grand Opera House now stands, under the management of John Hamlin, remaining there for two seasons. It was while he was playing this engagement that Chicago Lodge, No. 4, of Elks was instituted, and shortly thereafter Mr. Maxwell joined the lodge and has held his membership therein ever since.



In 1876 he joined Haverly's Minstrels as one of the original Forty—Count 'em—played a season with them, and went with the same company to England in the season of 1877, returned to America with the show in 1878; in 1879 joined Gordon's New Orleans Minstrels, remaining with that band until the close of the following season, when he went to 'Frisco with Bartley Campbell's "White Slave" company, comprising Georgia Cayvan, Gus Williams, Cecil Rush and Will Thompson; the company played the old California Theatre in that city until the end of the run. He then joined Emerson & Reed's Minstrels at the old Bush Street Theatre, 'Frisco, for the season of 1882, and met and married Miss Louise Sylvester that season. In 1883 he appeared with his wife in a production of "A Mountain Pink" at Hamlin's Grand Opera House, Chicago; remained with that show for two seasons. Then joined the New Orleans Minstrels for a season, then Dockstader's Minstrels at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall on Broadway, New York, for three seasons. In 1889 he formed Schoolcraft & Maxwell's Min-

strels, playing through New England. Then joined the Charles H. Hoyt's forces and remained with that organization until the time of Mr. Hoyt's death, when he went with Sam Shubert, who was producing the Hoyt plays; with him three seasons. Then back to Hoyt's plays under Fred Wright's management. Then joined the "County Chairman" company, playing *Sassafras Livingston*, with Macklyn Arbuckle; then to the "Clansman" company for two seasons, and this last season with Litt & Dingwall's "In Old Kentucky," doing Uncle Neb. Brother Maxwell resides in Red Bank, N. J. He stands No. 61 on the membership roll of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, of Elks.



THOMAS JAMES MORRISSEY was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 3, 1849. Educated in the public schools of that city. He says he is a good Elk because he was educated on Elk street, at the No. 4 school. In 1868 went on the stage with Gus Lee in a concert hall in Chicago, doing a jig dance in black face. Went from Chicago to New Orleans in 1868; worked for Pat Swan, who ran a concert hall in the Crescent City. In 1869 he finished his engagement in New Orleans and early in the fall of that year went to Memphis, Tenn., playing at the Washington Street Varieties; then went to St. Louis to join Sherman's Circus and Variety Show, under canvas, finishing that season with them. In 1870 started again from St. Louis with Wheeler's Variety Show through Illinois, until it closed, when he went to Detroit for the

Theatre Comique, then under the management of Charlie Welch; at the close of that engagement he came to Chicago. Then joined Charles Dobson's Globe and Star Troupe and played "dates" in Chicago up to the time of the great fire in 1871. Was playing at the old Tivoli Theatre on the site of the present postoffice in the night of the great fire. Four weeks after the fire he went to work for the first place of amusement rebuilt in Chicago, at Ryan's Varieties, at Twelfth and Clark streets, and later in the season with the same management at another house at Clark and Monroe streets, working on the same bill with Billy Courtright, John Gilbert, Jimmie Quinn, the old banjo player, Sallie St. Clair, and Nellie Howland. In 1873 was engaged at the winter garden for Fitzsimmons & Egan. He met and married Maud Davenport and they played as Tom and Maud Morrissey. Then went West to Omaha with John S. Raynor, playing Kelly's Minstrel Hall in that city. In 1874, late in the year, went to St. Louis at the Donnybrook Varieties; then for a season with Dan Rice's Circus, which closed then played various engagements at the Gardens in Indianapolis. In 1876 he played an engagement at Miller's Winter Garden in Philadelphia; then joined Healy's Hibernian Minstrels and McEvoy's "Mirror of Ireland," until the close of the season of 1876-77. In 1877 he joined No. 4 of the Elks. Played the Coliseum Theatre, Chicago, in 1877-78. In 1879 was the manager of the Winter Garden in St. Louis. In 1880 rejoined McEvoy's Hibernicon for a tour through the South

and East. In 1881-82 was with the same show, traveling through the British provinces. In 1883 played the London Theatre in New York city, and thereafter played the Old Bowery Theatre, Eighth Avenue Theatre, Niblo's Garden, Miner's Bowery Theatre, Pacific Garden; then went to Baltimore for Colonel Sinn at the Front Street Theatre, that city. Then went to the Theatre Comique in Washington, D. C. Returned to New York city and went to work at Colonel Sinn's Park Theatre in Brooklyn. Was in and around New York for five years; then went to Boston to the Lyceum Theatre, Grand Opera House, Keith's Theatre, and the Howard Athenæum; then to the Theatre Comique, Providence, R. I.; then the Varieties at Hartford, and all through Massachusetts and back to Boston, at which time his wife died. He then returned to New York city, where he married Miss Kittie Proctor on July 2, 1891, and was thereafter known as Morrissey and Proctor, the Kid Glove Dancers. Then returned to Chicago and has been playing in vaudeville ever since. They have two children, Robert Emmet and Rose Morrissey, both being in the profession. Brother Morrissey was an old and early member in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, being No. 56 on the membership roll, initiated November 15, 1877, and has been a good Elk for thirty-three years.

E. H. MACOY, SR., was born at Cambridge, Vt., May 4, 1857, and moved with his parents to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1865. At the age of seventeen he was engaged by Sam Gladstone, general manager of G. G. Grady's World Famous Circus and Free Balloon Show, to erect billboards in opposition to the W. W. Cole show. This was the beginning of his circus career. After conducting the billposting plant in Ottumwa for one year he leased the Lewis Opera House, and successfully managed it for three years. Then he leased the Capital City Theatre in Des Moines and sold his billposting interests to R. P. Sutton, now of Butte, Mont. Here he remained for two years. Prosperity then induced the young manager to start on the road, where for several years he handled the following well-known successes: "The Silver King," McCabe & Young's Minstrels, "Ole Olson" and "Turkish Bath." In 1896 he settled down in Chicago and became identified with the National Printing & Engraving Company, of which he was president at the time of his death. Shortly afterward Mr. Macoy leased the Bijou Theatre, Academy of Music, and the Alhambra Theatre for five years, and the Columbus Theatre for two years. At the time of his death Mr. Macoy was also president of the American Amusement Association, of New York city.



His death occurred Tuesday, November 20, 1906, in Chicago, and was missed by many of his brothers in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, where he had long held his membership.

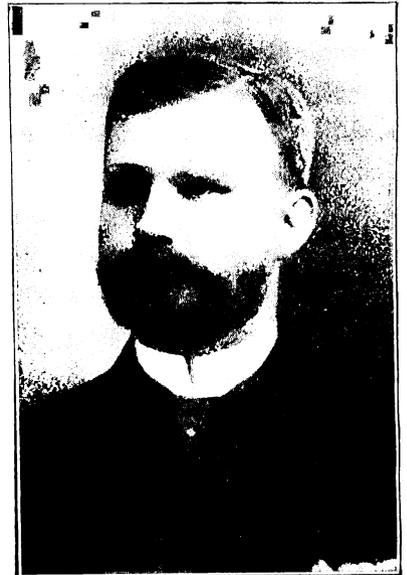


CHARLES M. McCUEN was born in Chicago, Ill., November 18, 1876, and was educated in the public schools of Chicago and prepared for Yale at the Allen Academy, Chicago, but owing to business reverses of his father was compelled to discontinue his studies and seek employment. In 1892 he made application for and was given the assistant treasurership of Havlin's Theatre, at Nineteenth street and Wabash avenue, Chicago, where he remained for five years, eventually becoming the treasurer of the theatre.

Ill health and the confining atmosphere of the box office compelled him to seek open air employment, and he directed his attention to the advertising department, going in advance of several theatrical companies. Then returned to Chicago and was engaged by Henry W. Savage for the advertising department of

the Studebaker Theatre, where he remained for two or three seasons. After that associated with Mr. Savage's road attractions, shifting from one to the other, where he remained until the close of the past season, when he joined the Shubert forces, and is at present the advertising agent of the Garrick Theatre, Chicago. A young member of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, but takes a lively interest in all Elk affairs.

JAMES WILSON MURDOUGH was born at Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., February 13, 1859; attended public school until twelve years of age, and the George B. Glendenning private school at Stamford, Conn., until the age of fifteen. His first business experience was in the lumber and brick business with the firm of Hobby, Leeds & Co., corner of Hamilton avenue and Smith street, Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1875 to 1877. Went from there to Davenport, Iowa, and went into the gents' clothing and furnishing goods business; was in that business for two years. Went from there to New York city, and went with the wholesale firm of Hammerslaugh Bros. as salesman for one year; went from there to Chicago to the clothing firm of Willoughby, Hill & Co. as clothing salesman for nearly one year. In 1886 he went into the Boston Oyster House, Chicago, with his brother, who was then manager (who died that same year), and he continued as manager until 1898, although in the year 1895 Mr. Willoughby sold out his interest to Hill. His next business engagement was in



1900, when he went to Cape Nome, Alaska, and took a hotel outfit; after arriving there he sold out to the firm of Dawson & Heller. Then returned to San Francisco, and went to Sydney, Australia, looking for business prospects; remained there two months and returned to America, and, going to St. Louis, Mo., went into the bakers', confectioners' and hotelkeepers' supply business, under the firm name of Murdough & Bowes; after a year in that business sold out to his partner. His next engagement was with the Missouri Athletic Club, at St. Louis, as manager and steward for one year during the world's fair there. Next engagement was manager of the Benton Club, at St. Joseph, Mo., for a year. Next was manager of the Tacoma Club, at Tacoma, Wash., for a year. Then took the position he now occupies as manager and proprietor of the Vance Hotel, Eureka, Cal., for the past two years. Was married in April, 1899, to Miss Mary M. O'Connor, of Chicago; have no children.

Brother Murdough stands No. 336 on the membership roll; initiated March 7, advanced April 4, 1889, in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E.

LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS was born September 3, 1848, at North Adams, Mass., of sturdy New England parentage dating back to the Plymouth colony. In 1849 his parents moved to Chicago, and thereafter his life was closely identified with the development of this marvel of the inland seas. He attended the public schools of Chicago and graduated from the Central High School in 1865—valedictorian of his class. He attended the University of Michigan three years, but retired from college before graduation to assist his father in his store. He was to go into the ministry as the wish of his parents, but he early formed the determination of pursuing the profession of law, and spent his evenings and leisure moments in that study from books borrowed from his friends in the profession. He was admitted to the bar in



1871. In this same year he served as secretary of the great mass meeting held on October 12 to provide relief for the sufferers of the "great fire of '71." The same year marked the formation of the firm of Mills & Weber (E. P.), and this firm was merged afterwards into the firm of Mills, Weber & Ingham (George C.) in 1874. In the fall of 1876 he was elected state's attorney of Cook county and served in that capacity for two terms (eight years). He was married in 1876 to Miss Ella J. Boies, of Saugerties, N. Y. On March 21, 1878, he was initiated and "advanced" as an Elk in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., and took an active interest in all matters pertaining to Elkdom. At the dedication ceremonies of the Elks' Rest of No. 4 at Mount Greenwood cemetery, Brother Mills delivered the oration on this occasion, on Sunday, August 13, 1882. In 1884 he retired from public office and formed a partnership in the practice of law with his son, Mathew Mills, who survives him. On November

24, 1908, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he had but partially recovered when he succumbed to the second stroke and passed away on January 18, 1909, aged sixty years. On March 21, 1878, he was initiated and "advanced" in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks.



ROBERT HERBERT CABELL was born December 1, 1867, at Brunswick, Mo. Entered business in Kansas City with Woodward, Faxon & Co., wholesale druggists, afterwards coming to Chicago in the same line. In 1891 he entered the employ of Messrs. Armour & Co., and was with them in New York city for five years. Returning to Chicago, was made head of a department, where he remained for a number of years, leaving their employ to go into the manufacturing business on his own account, and is now president of the Patterson-Cabell Company, of Jersey City, N. J.

Brother Cabell was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on May 24, 1888, and advanced July 19, 1888, being No. 274 on the membership roll. Was I. G. under Perry, E. R., and Esquire under McVicker, E. R.

ALFRED WANDS FREMONT was born in Cohoes, N. Y., February 23, 1862. Educated in the public and technical schools at Albany, N. Y. Located in March, 1876, at Bay City, Mich., and in the fall of the same year joined Clay & Buckley in the Westover Opera House, Bay City, Mich. Went on the road in 1881 with Sullivan Bros. show. Came to Chicago in 1882; went to work in Haverly's Theatre, playing small parts, under Charlie Richards, the stage director. Was in the original production of the "Lights of London"; then was with Wallack & Kiralfy. Later went over to Hooley's Theatre; later joined W. C. Coup, and then Carver's Wild West Show. Season of 1884-85 joined Robert E. McWade in "Rip Van Winkle." In 1885-86 with Joseph Clifton in "Myrtle Ferns"; then joined E. T. Stetson in "Neck and Neck." Then joined Lillian Lewis in repertoire. In 1888 Smith, Turner & Fremont took out "Crimes of a Great City," in which piece Fremont began starring. In 1890 produced the melodrama of "777." Afterwards joined W. H. Powers in the "Ivy Leaf"; then joined Carroll Johnson in the "Fairies' Well" company; then again took out "777" for 1891-92-93. In 1894 went to Denver to join the Curtis Street Theatre stock for twelve weeks, and staid there four years with Elitch's Garden, Manhattan Beach, and the original Giffen & Neil Company and Harry Corson Clarke, all stock engagements.

In 1898 revived the "777" again; then went to Memphis, Tenn., into the Hopkin's Stock Company, there two years; then went to the Mrs. Boyle Stock Company, in Nashville, Tenn.; went from there to the Vendome Theatre, Nashville, for another two years. Then retired for a few years and returned to the show business. Resumed work with Walter Edward's "Fighting Chance" com-

pany; then went to the stock company in the Lyceum Theatre, at Troy, N. Y. Then took out "What Happened to Brown" company. Then joined other attractions later. Joined No. 4 under Ernest Vliet's administration; dimitted in 1894. Married.

ALBERT MORTIMER FOX was born August 5, 1859, at Durhamville, Oneida county, New York. Attended school at Durhamville, N. Y., Oneida, N. Y., and Portland, Me., and graduated at Greylock Institute, Greylock, Mass., in 1878. In 1878 went with Lord & Taylor, in New York city, to learn the linen business. In 1879, in July, on account of poor health, sailed for Coatzacoalcos, Mexico, where he became the resident engineer of the Tehuantepec & Inter Ocean railroad, which at that time was under construction. Remained there until July, 1882, when he returned to the States and started in the glass business the following September in Chicago. Continued in the glass business in Chicago until 1890, when he accepted a proposition from Charles Foster, ex-governor of Ohio, to be vice-president and general manager of his three glass factories at Fostoria, Ohio. Remained there until 1896, returning to Chicago in connection with the American Window Glass Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., with whom he has been connected since that time. An early member of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, of Elks, and still with the herd.



GUSTAV LUDERS was born in Bremen, Germany, December 13, 1865. Received his musical education from Henry Petri, now royal concert master at Dresden, Germany. He then came to America, located in Chicago, and at the age of twenty-one became musical director of the old Windsor Theatre, Chicago, where he wrote his first musical success, "The Cavalry Charge." His first big success came ten years later, "The Burgomaster," which was produced at the Dearborn Theatre (now the Garrick), Chicago, which was the beginning of his following unbroken chain of successes: "King Dodo," "Prince of Pilsen," "Woodland," "Shogun," "The Grand Mogul," "Marcelle," and "The Old Town."

Brother Lüders was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on October 26, 1893, and stands No. 602 on the membership roll. Now resides in New York city.



ALEXANDER RANDOLPH was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 21, 1861. He came to America when he was nineteen years of age, and at the age of twenty he entered the profession with the J. C. Duff Opera Company; following that he was with Emma Abbott, Emma Juch, and the Carleton Opera Company.

He then drifted into the dramatic profession with Webster & Brady's "After Dark"; later with Lillian Lewis in "Donna Sol"; Elmer E. Vance's "Limited Mail"; Harry Glazier in "The Three Musketeers"; and numerous other companies. The last ten years of his life he spent in New Mexico and Colorado for his health. He died in Denver, Colo., December 23, 1901, a wife and two daughters surviving him. Assisted at many Elks' benefits.



DEXTER BANCROFT HODGETT, professionally known as "Hodges," was born in Springfield, Mass., July 8, 1831. Began his career in the show business at the age of sixteen, when, in 1847, he first went with the original Campbell Minstrels, Luke West and Matt Pell being with that company.

In 1850 he went to Europe with P. T. Barnum's Tom Thumb Company, then under the management of Eb. Upson, and the midget appeared before all the crowned heads of Europe.

In 1859 Mr. Hodges went to Japan and brought back to America the first Japanese company under McGuire & Risley that ever visited this country. This venture was a wonderful success.

In 1861 he was connected with Harry McCarthy, the author of the famous song, "The Bonnie Blue Flag," and they played all through the South during the Civil War.

In 1865-6-7 Mr. Hodges was connected with the managerial end of Happy Cal. Wagner's Minstrels and J. H. Haverly's Minstrels.

In 1871 he made a second trip to Japan and brought back with him the famous Satsuma Japanese Troupe, and played that attraction all through this country for two years with immense success. In 1872 he took the management of Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels on a European tour, and continued with that attraction on its return to America until 1875, when he then went with Tony Pastor, with whom he remained for the next five years, or until 1880, when he again crossed the ocean with Haverly's Colored One Hundred, continuing with Haverly until 1882. Mr. Hodges was connected with Tony Pastor for nine years and with J. H. Haverly for eighteen years.

In 1892 he joined the W. C. Coup Circus, remaining with that aggregation until 1894, when he left them to take up the advance work of the Emma Abbott Opera Company, and then joined the Emily Soidene Company, and in 1898 retired from the profession.

HERBERT JUNIUS BUTZOW, professionally known as "Count de Butz," was born June 14, 1882, at Chicago, Ill., and was educated in the public schools of that city. He made his first appearance on the stage at Hopkins' Theatre, Chicago, in the fall of 1899, at the time when vaudeville features were introduced between the acts of the current dramatic presentations.

He then took part in the various bicycle riding exhibitions in various parts of the country of the L. A. W. as a trick and fancy bicycle rider. For the next two seasons he visited every city of size in every state in the Union, giving public exhibitions of fancy and trick bicycle riding. He then went into vaudeville and began playing on the Orpheum Circuit, and has since played all the large vaudeville circuits in the country. He is billed as the "Comedian With Wheels." Brother Butzow was initiated in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on July 2, 1903, and stands No. 1,648 on the membership roll.



WILLIAM BLISS WHITTAKER was born, circa, 1837. He was one of the best known theatrical men in the country. He spent nearly thirty years in the service of various theatres. His longest connection was with "Uncle" Dick Hooley, whom he served as treasurer, first in Brooklyn, and then, after Mr. Hooley's removal to Chicago, in this city for twelve years.

In 1877 he entered Jack Haverly's employ; in the same capacity, at the Adelphi, and stayed in it until the house changed into the Columbia, when he went to New York and became treasurer of the Fifth Avenue Theatre while it was under Haverly's management. After the opening of the Windsor Theatre, Chicago, he was connected as treasurer with that house to the time of his death, which occurred on Monday, March 19, 1888, of

pneumonia, after an illness of a few days' duration, at 194 Michigan avenue, his residence in the Beaurivage Flats.

He was a widower and left but one child, a daughter, married to Henry V. Lester, a member of the Board of Trade, in affluent circumstances.

Bliss Whittaker was a whole-souled, generous man, of kindly and expansive nature, and of unblemished reputation. Being so thoroughly honest himself he never suspected any other human being. He had, in fact, a boundless confidence

in the honesty of others, and no amount of deception practiced upon him could dim that confidence. When anybody else was "hard up" Bliss Whittaker was always ready to assist.

He was 51 years of age. Rev. Henry G. Perry officiated at his funeral, which was under the auspices of Chicago Lodge, No. 4. He was buried in the Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago.

Brother Wittaker was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on December 31, 1874, and advanced to the Second Degree on the same date.



ALBERT R. DA COSTA, JR., eldest child of A. R. and Dora Da Costa, was born in the city of Chicago, September 6, 1877. Graduated from the Chicago public schools in 1892 and then entered the Armour Institute, where he prepared for college, and entered the Northwestern University, graduating in 1896 with the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. Then entered the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, both as a student and as instructor in chemistry, and obtained his medical degree as Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in 1900 at the age of twenty-two.

Started the practice of medicine in Woodson, Ill., and after two years of country practice went to Las Vegas, N. M., as assistant medical superintendent of the New Mexico Insane Hospital, later going to Colorado Springs, Colo., in charge of sanitarium work

on nose, throat and chest diseases.

Returned to Chicago in 1904 and took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College and Hospital, going from there to Peoria, Ill., to engage in this work.

In April, 1905, was awarded an honorary diploma from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago. In March, 1906, located in Bloomington, Ill., and has practiced there since and has one of the leading practices. Is attending physician on the staff of St. Joseph Hospital, of that city.

Married April 21, 1905, to Lulu Louise Danenhower, of Ivesdale, Ill. Joined Peoria Lodge, No. 20, B. P. O. E., January 31, 1905, dimitting to Bloomington Lodge, No. 281, in March, 1906, and shortly after was appointed Esquire, and a few months later was elected to fill a vacancy as Esteemed Loyal Knight, filling this chair the balance of the year and all of the next year, and was then elected Esteemed Leading Knight, and in March, 1908, was unanimously elected Exalted Ruler. In 1906 and 1907 was chairman of the Entertainment Committee. In March, 1910, was re-elected Exalted Ruler and also Representative to the Grand Lodge, this being the first time in the history of Bloomington Lodge that an Exalted Ruler has been re-elected.

Is active in the affairs of the Illinois Elks' Association and is a member of the Committee on Laws.

LEWIS MYERS was born in Philadelphia, March 1, 1861. He came to Chicago in 1875, where he has since made his residence. Embarked in the wholesale cigar business in 1883 at No. 165 East Randolph street, where he is still located, with a continuous record of over a quarter of a century.

In 1906 Mr. Myers was married to Miss Kathryn Neidhardt, daughter of an old North Side family, and they have one son, whom Brother Myers says he hopes some day to see made an Elk.

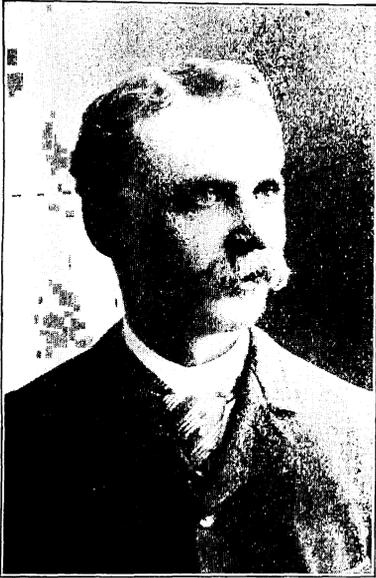
Brother Myers is one of the active members of No. 4 and was initiated June 24, 1900, being No. 1,152 on the membership roll.



JOHN JOSEPH HOLLAND was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 20, 1855, in which city he spent the early years of his life. At the age of twenty-one he learned the trade of brass molder, at which he worked for five years. In the year 1881 Mr. Holland forsook the molder's trade to accept the position of contracting agent with Howe's London Circus. For the next ten years he filled various executive positions of trust and responsibility with well-known tented enterprises, among which were Sanger & Lent's Circus, Joe McMahon's Show, etc., and ended his connection with this branch of show business in the year of 1891 as general agent of Lemon Brothers' Circus. In the latter part of the same year he joined Richards & Pringle's Minstrels, filling the position of agent.

The following year he was with W. A. Rusco, a prominent theatrical man of Saginaw, Mich., who financed their company. The alliance was successful from the start, and the firm of Rusco & Holland became a power in the theatrical world, owning and controlling four colored minstrel companies, placing their particular field of endeavor upon a plane never before attempted. They were also responsible for the beautiful Russian play, "For Her Sake"; the pastoral play, "For Mother's Sake," and other dramatic offerings. In the year of 1906 Mr. Rusco retired and the firm of Holland & Filkins was organized and continues up to the present time.

Brother Holland was initiated into No. 4 on June 24, 1900, being No. 1,109 on the membership roll.



STEPHEN GOODWIN PITKIN was born in Montpelier, Vermont, May 28, 1835, and came to Chicago in 1844, where he has resided since that date.

He was educated in the public schools and private institutions of both his native city and the city of his adoption.

He learned the printing trade and embarked in the business in 1872 as the Pitkin & Vaughan Show Printing Company, making a specialty of theatrical printing, which he carried on successfully eighteen years and retired in 1890. In 1899 he opened up again under the firm name of S. G. Pitkin & Co. in the line of general printing.

Brother Pitkin was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, January 24, advanced April 10, 1884, being No. 158 on the membership roll. He was appointed Esquire, and served under

the John W. White administration.

HOWARD EDGAR LAING was born in Philadelphia, April 7, 1845. He was taken to New York city by his parents when quite a small boy, and later was sent to the Quaker school at Poughkeepsie, that state, from which he went to and graduated from Brown University, at Providence, R. I. After leaving college he went into business with his father in the banking and brokerage line. During the Civil War he was paymaster's clerk and attached to the steamship "Vanderbilt" in the United States navy for about a year; then came West in 1866 and located in Peoria, Ill., where he was engaged as the agent at that place of the Empire Freight Line Transportation Company, and ran the Union ticket office, that city, in connection therewith. He remained in Peoria until 1880, then came to Chicago. The last two years he was in Peoria



he was connected with the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw railroad, and when that road was absorbed by the Wabash system, which occurred about the same time that the Wabash railroad succeeded in getting an entrance into Chicago. Mr. Laing then came to this city and continued with the Wabash road as its general passenger agent for that line until 1884, at which time he went with the Chicago & Alton railroad, where he remained in the passenger department service for the next succeeding two years, and from there went to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in 1886 in its passenger department, and has re-

mained there up to the present time, acting as the city passenger agent of that road.

Brother Laing is one of the old and early members of No. 4, being No. 48 on the membership roll, being initiated on May 21, 1882.

JOHN A. JACOBSEN was born in Esbjerg, Denmark, on September 3, 1866. He became a tailor's apprentice in Copenhagen, and worked in that city at his trade until 1890, when he came to America and located in Chicago, in 1891, and two years later he engaged in the tailoring business in that city for himself on Thirty-fifth Street, where he remained for the next nine years. He then moved his business up to Thirty-first Street for several years, and finally moved to the Republic Building, where he is at the present time.

Brother Jacobsen was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, April 24, 1892, and his number is 1548 on the membership roll. He was appointed I. G. under the C. A. White administration. He is also a member of the Masons, Foresters, and other societies.



ABRAHAM GRANICK was born in New York City on February 13, 1857, where he received his education. He located in Chicago in 1868, and his first occupation was with Broadway Bros. & Treyser, bill posters, corner Dearborn and Randolph Streets, under the old Borden Block. He then went into the commercial business, and on the road selling cigars for H. S. Barnett, cigar manufacturer, and finally went into business for himself.

In 1884 Mr. Granick became associated with the Merrick Thread Company, the Chicago branch being located at No. 205 Fifth Avenue, and later merged with the American Thread Company, and has remained with that firm ever since.

He was married in Chicago, in 1882, to Miss Rachel Cahana Berg, and they have three daughters, Gertrude, Irene, and Marion.



Photo by Matzene, Chicago.

Brother Granick was initiated in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, June 11, and advanced July 16, 1882, being No. 66 on the membership roll, and is now a life member.



DR. SHELDON PECK was born at Lombard, Ill., on March 25, 1875. He was educated in the public school in Kankakee, Ill., until he was twelve years of age, when he went to St. Viatur's College, at Bourbonnais, Ill., from whence he graduated and from there went to the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated with the degree of D. D. S., in 1896. He began the practice of his profession in Chicago, in the Stewart building, and has remained there up to the present time. Mr. Peck was married to Miss Eleanor E. Smyth on January 1, 1908.

Brother Peck was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on July 6, 1899, and stands No. 923 on the membership roll. He is an enthusiastic worker in all matters pertaining to the order and has taken part in and served on the committees of various entertainments

given by the lodge.

ELICK LOWITZ was born in St. Paul, Minn., on December 24, 1865. Attended the Mosely public school in Chicago. He went into business with George D. Baldwin & Company in 1881, and remained there until 1889. He went into business for himself in 1894. Mr. Lowitz was married on November 24, 1894, and he has two sons.

He was initiated into Chicago Lodge of Elks on November 2, 1899, and is No. 927 on the membership roll, being a life member.

CHARLES SINGLETON ABELL was born July 15, 1846, at Cooperstown, N. Y. He was schooled in Cooperstown until he attained the age of fifteen years. From there to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was the first clerk in the Clifton House, Chicago. He went in business for the first time in Burlington, Iowa, having charge of the railroad eating house, after which he controlled similar places at Mendota, Galesburg, Ottumwa, Chariton, Red Oak and Spirit Lake, along the line of the Burlington road, and last, the Hotel Keokuk, of Keokuk, Iowa. He retained the Hotel Keokuk until four years previous to his death. His wife was Miss Emma G. Taylor. Two children—Mrs. W. E. Williams, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and Charles Abell, of Keokuk, Iowa—survive him. He died January 13, 1908. He was a member of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E.



JULIUS ALTMAN was born in Hartford, Conn., February 13, 1870. Educated at the South school in his native city, and then for two years attended the Hartford High School. Left Hartford in 1885, moving to Chicago, where he went into business with I. Altman & Bro. He then went with W. W. Johnson & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, as traveling salesman, in 1895; was with that firm for the next five years. Then went to the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company and was with that concern until 1903; from them to Hannah & Hogg, as secretary and general manager of that concern up to the present time. Unmarried. An active and enthusiastic member of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. F.



WILLET AMES RUSCO was born in West Bend, Washington county, Wisconsin, March 14, 1855, where he lived until 1861, when his father died, and he was placed in a half-orphan's home until he reached fifteen years of age; when he started out as a news-boy on the "Milwaukee Sentinel," and call boy in the old Academy of Music, that city. From there he went to Chicago, where he was an usher in the old Crosby Opera House, working during the day under John B. Jeffery, in the "Evening Journal" pressroom until the Chicago fire of '71. After that he joined the U. S. Minstrels, and later Haverly's New Orleans Minstrels, as a song and dance artist. In '74 he quit the road, married, and lived at Racine, Wis., where he managed the old Belle City Opera House. In '79, with E. L. Powell, he started out a "Tom" show, which

was a big success, and later it became the Rusco & Swift Uncle Tom's Cabin company, which was well-known through the middle west. Later they started out Rusco & Swift's Colored Minstrels, after which he became a partner with the late E. H. Macoy, when he bought out the interests of C. W. Pringle, in the Richards & Pringle's Famous Georgia Minstrels, and was the agent for the show for years. When O. E. Richards became an invalid, he took entire charge of the show, with J. J. Holland as agent, and later bought out the Richard's interest and took in Holland as a partner, and the firm became Rusco & Holland, and it was one of the most successful Minstrel firms in the country. About January

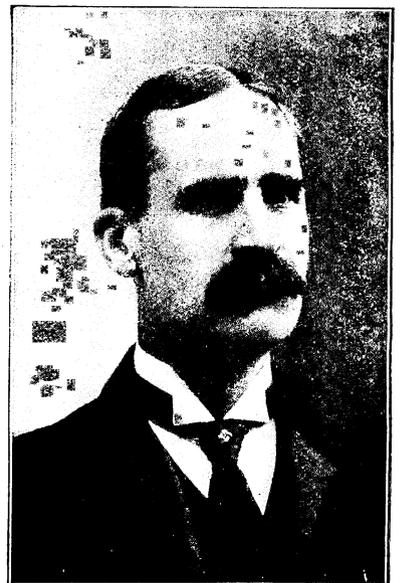
1, 1907, he quit the road, bought a farm at Bridgeport, Mich. (a suburb of Saginaw), and later started the first successful vaudeville house in the City of Saginaw—known as the Bijou—and later acquired the Jeffers' Theatre, and Riverside Park, organizing a corporation known as the Rusco, Rich and Schwarz Amusement Company, Inc., of which he is now the president and general manager, and residing in Saginaw, Mich. He was initiated in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on June 24, 1900, membership No. 1106.



CHARLES JASPER GLIDDEN was born in Lowell, Mass., December 14, 1850. Started in the theatrical business in the winter of 1871-72 by going on the road with Hickey's Female Minstrels, and after one season with them organized what was known as Huber & Glidden's Variety Show, and opened the following season with Dan Shelby in Buffalo, N. Y., and continued to run variety shows on the eastern circuits for the next twenty years. He then parted company with his old partner and went it alone for six years, doing an act then known as "The Man with the Clock." In 1885 he went to the Pacific coast, where he remained until 1889. From that time to the present he has been engaged in the business end of the theatrical profession, having been with John Cort and others. Now living in Seattle, Wash. Bro. Glidden is No. 26 on

the membership roll of No. 4; was initiated and advanced to degree of D. E., April 10, 1881, both degrees in same night.

LORENZO ALONSON HAMLIN was born in Dwight, Ill., on August 18, 1855. He received his early education in his native city. He started out in life for himself at the age of fourteen. He was married to Miss Mary A. Libby in 1876 and came to Chicago in that same year and went to work for the United States Express Company, having been in the employ of that same company since 1871, and has been continuously in the employ of that institution for thirty-eight years and is still there at the present time. Has three children, a son and two daughters. Was elected Trustee, March 26, 1896, and has served continuously No. 4 ever since as such officer.



ROBERT GEORGE WATT was born in Albany, N. Y., on October 28, 1855. He came to Chicago with his parents at the age of ten years. Received his education in the public schools of Chicago and graduated from the high school of the same city. Went to work at the early age of fifteen, and in 1888 went into business for himself, in the plumbing and gas-fitting line. Has been a resident of Chicago for forty-four years, and is now engaged in the wholesale plumbing supply business. Unmarried.

Brother Watt was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on January 8, 1885, and advanced on February 19, 1885, standing No. 168 on the membership roll. Bro. Watt was elected Secretary of No. 4 on November 5, 1885, and served in that office for one year.



ANTHONY TRAINOR, professionally known as "Tommy Turner," was born in New York City, September 29, 1854. He went into the show business as a dancer about the year 1870, playing the various variety theatres throughout the country. In 1873 he joined hands with Paul Allen as a partner, under the team name of Turner & Allen, joining Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels at their Arch Street Opera House, Philadelphia, that same year. In 1874 he had another partner, Charles Boyd, and they were known as Boyd & Turner, joining Happy Cal Wagner's Minstrels. In the following year he formed a partnership with his two brothers, Charles and Frank, and they were known as the Turner Brothers, as singers, dancers and clog dancers, and under this name they joined Sam Price's Minstrels, later playing the

variety theatres throughout the country. About 1876 he became quite famous in Chicago as a banjo soloist, and played this city for several years, mostly at the Academy of Music, under the management of William Emmet. He played in New York City with Harrigan & Hart and Tony Pastor, and in Boston at the Howard Athenæum, for John Stetson. In 1879 he went to Leadville, Colo., where he died on May 31, 1879. His body was brought back to Chicago, where he had been making his home, and was buried by Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., in the Elks' Rest at Mt. Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago. He joined Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., January 25, 1877.



EPHE. WILLIAM BLAINE was born on Fox river, near Oswego, Ill., December 20, 1846. His parents died in Elgin, Ill., a week apart, on Christmas and New Year's eves, when he was about seven years old. He lived in Erie county, Pennsylvania, until 1858, at which time he came to Chicago, and was here at the time of the big fire in 1871. He roomed in the Methodist Church block, and was burned out there. He went to Kansas in 1878 and lived there twenty years. During his residence in Kansas, Mr. Blaine joined McPherson Lodge, No. 502, but after he located in Chicago, dimitted to Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and affiliated June 30, 1904, being No. 1739 on the membership roll.

JAMES WILLIAM PROBY was born in Boston, Mass., November 17, 1869. He was brought West when a child by his parents, who located in Chicago, where he received his education in the public, grammar, and high schools in Hyde Park, Chicago. After leaving school he went into business with his father in the cloak line on State street, Chicago, until the latter's death, when he sold out that business and embarked for himself in the bond business. Of later years he was department manager for the Henry Bosch Company, wall paper, at 338 Wabash avenue, Chicago, which position he held at the time of his death. Brother Proby was initiated in Chicago Lodge of Elks on January 9, 1896, being No. 734 on the membership roll. Was elected Tyler of No. 4 on March 31, 1904, and was re-elected each year thereafter, continuing to hold that office up to the time of his death, which occurred at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, on December 20, 1909.

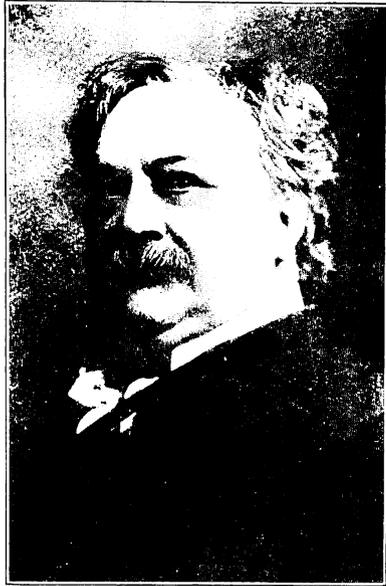


He is buried in the Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago.

A marked coincidence occurred at the funeral service of Brother Proby on the above date at his home, 1230 East Forty-seventh street. The Episcopal service was begun at 10:30 a. m. and concluded at about 10:55, when the Elks' burial service was begun. The circle was formed about the casket, and when during the service the Exalted Ruler called upon the Secretary to "call the name of our departed brother," the Secretary replied, "James W. Proby"; whereupon the French clock in the corner of the room chimed out "Eleven o'clock," as if

in answer to the call. Involuntarily every brother in the room looked at each other, at this remarkable coincidence of the solemn note of the Lodge of Sorrow. It was "Eleven o'clock" in a double sense for dear brother "Jim."

WILLIAM ERNEST MASON. Born on the seventh day of the seventh month at 7 o'clock in the morning in the year 1850, in Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York. Educated in the Bentonsport Academy and Birmingham College. First went into business as a school teacher in 1866 at Bear Creek, and the next winter at Jailbird School House, near Bonaparte, Iowa. Studied law two years in Des Moines, Iowa, and came to Chicago as a law clerk and stenographer. Married the 11th day of June, 1873, to Edith White, daughter of George White and Frances White, Des Moines, Iowa. Seven children living: Lewis F. Mason, Ethel Winslow Mason, Mrs. Ruth White Hall, Mrs. Winifred Sprague Huck, William E. Mason, Jr., Roderick White Mason and Lowell Blake Mason. As to the theatrical business, he appeared several seasons in his father's barn as an end man in a minstrel show.



He has been in Chicago since 1872, and has been a member of both branches of the legislature, member of congress, United States senator, member of the electoral college in 1904, and notary public. Brother Mason was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on November 10, 1898, being No. 829 on the membership roll.



GEORGE CARDWELL TAYLOR was born in Philadelphia, January 14, 1872, and was educated in the public schools of that city. At the age of fourteen he left school and occupied his time with clerical work until he was seventeen years old, when he came to Chicago and accepted a position under the veteran advertising agent, Frank Haight, at McVicker's Theatre. With the exception of a single year (which he spent with the Buffalo Bill Show), he remained with McVicker's until 1898, when he was selected to handle the advertising for Stair & Havlin's Great Northern and later the Globe theatres. Mr. Taylor is married, his wife's maiden name being Flora May Miser.

Brother Taylor was initiated into Chicago Lodge, July 6, 1899, being No. 918 on the membership roll.



GEORGE HENRY REES was born in the city of Chicago on November 12, 1871. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, and at the age of seventeen began work for the George L. Petersen Company, manufacturers of wood mantels, and remained with that concern for the next ten years, at the expiration of which time he went into business for himself as tile, mantel and mosaic contractor, locating at 91 Dearborn street, and later moving to his present address at 86 East Lake street, Chicago. He was married in Chicago to Miss Erminie Barboro, in 1892, and has one son, Raymond. Brother Rees was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on March 21, 1901, being No. 1239 on the membership roll, and was elected Treasurer on March 29, 1906, which office he has held up to March 3, 1910.

JACOB H. HOPKINS was born in De Kalb, Ill., May 3, 1865, and graduated at the De Kalb public schools in 1883; and thereafter attended Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., for four years, graduating from that institution in June, 1887, with a degree of B. S. He then attended the Union College of Law in Chicago for two years, graduating from there in June, 1889. During the time that he attended the law school, he read law in the office of C. C. Clark, local counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company. After graduation, he was a law clerk in the office of John S. Huey. Since his admission he has practiced alone, continuously, in Chicago, having offices during the major portion of that time with Edward J. Queeney. He is unmarried and lives at the Newberry Hotel, 225 Dearborn avenue. Mr. Hopkins was a member of the State Board of Equalization from 1900 to 1904, being elected as a Democrat from the old sixth congressional district. In 1897 he was appointed by Governor Tanner as one of the trustees of the Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, a state institution located in the city of Chicago. Mr. Hopkins is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois Athletic Club, and the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities.



Photo by Matzene, Chicago.

Brother Hopkins affiliated with No. 4 on November 15, 1905, being No. 2029 on the membership roll. On March 25, 1909, he was elected E. Lecturing Kt., and on March 3, 1910, was elected E. Loyal Kt., which office he now holds.



WILLIAM CLAY VAN NEWKIRK was born at Washington, D. C., on September 24, 1876. Went to school in Kansas City and Chicago. Came to Chicago in 1891 and went into the theatrical business as an usher in the Haymarket Theatre, Chicago; in 1893, went to the box office of the Academy of Music, Chicago, as assistant treasurer of that house. He was promoted to treasurer about a year thereafter. Then went, in 1904, to the Bijou Theatre, Chicago, as manager of that house. The winter after the Iroquois fire, went as treasurer to the Chicago Opera House, until the Majestic Theatre, Chicago, opened, when he went to that theatre as treasurer, and after the first season in that house was made manager of that house. The following season he returned as manager of the Haymarket Theatre, where he is at the present time. Was

married in 1901, in St. Louis, to Miss Sallie Wasson; has a daughter. Brother Newkirk was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on February 8, 1906, being No. 2107 on the membership roll.

SAMUEL BOLTER was born in New York city, October 9, 1845, and his first employment was that of street car conductor. After that he was employed in the New York postoffice, under President Lincoln's last term and President Grant's first term, in all two years; then came west and joined the Mable Norton company for a season; then took out his own company, the Bolter Comedy Company, for one season. He then joined the Montezuma company for a season. After that he came to Chicago and joined Draper's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, and played the part of Uncle Tom for five seasons, and then went to Cincinnati and organized an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company to go over Pat Harris's circuit; from there returned to Chicago, to become the stage manager of the Columbia Theatre for one season.



He then joined the Kohl & Middleton forces, going to St. Paul as manager of the St. Paul Museum, which position he held from 1888 until 1891, when he returned to Chicago and managed the Clark Street Museum, World's Fair year. After that he went to the Globe Museum as manager, and from there to the Chicago Grand Opera House as door tender, and then to the Haymarket Theatre as stage manager for three years. During the season of 1898-99 he was con-

nected with the Columbia Theatre, at St. Louis, as stage manager. Then he returned to Chicago as stage manager for the vaudeville show at the Ferris Wheel; then went back to the Chicago Opera House as door tender, and from there to the Haymarket Theatre, where he remained for seven years, having been with the same firm for twenty-one years. Brother Bolter is an old member of No. 4, initiated January 11, 1884, being No. 148 on the membership roll; was made a life member March 20, 1908.



JAMES WILMOT SCOTT, one of America's representative journalists, was born in Walworth, Wis., June, 1849. His father, D. Wilmot Scott, was a practical printer, and moved to Galena, Ill., soon after the birth of his son. The elder Scott became the editor and proprietor of various newspapers—among them the Galena "Gazette"—and it was in this-wise that Mr. James Scott began his journalistic career. He worked as a lad over the forms and cases of the old-fashioned shop, with its meagre resources, and dreamed how some day he would build and equip and conduct a newspaper plant which should be a model and set the pace of the world in its mechanical outfit. It was a big ideal for the then boyish head, but he went at the work of realizing his hope with the same enthusiasm that distinguished all the other aspirations of his life.

His early school days were in Galena, and as a boy he went to the little red school house with the lad who has since become Judge Christian C. Kohlsaar. He was graduated from the City High School and, with his diploma in his pocket as his credential, was admitted to Beloit (Wis.) College. At the end of two years he quit college and went to New York, where he wrote articles for magazines and trade papers on floriculture. Soon tiring of this, and burning for new scenes and more active life, he left New York and went to Washington to fill a position in the government printing establishment. This was in 1872. He soon saw the need of a paper in Prince George county, Maryland, and he started the "Huntingtonian," in Huntington, Md. He afterwards sold this out and returned to Illinois, and with his father started the Galena "Press." Shortly thereafter he came to Chicago, where he could find a larger field for his aspirations and ambitions. This was in 1875. He took a position on a struggling class daily, "The National Hotel Reporter," and remained with that paper for several years.

It was about this time that Mr. Scott came within a few days of owning "The Daily News." That paper was then the property of Messrs. Stone & Meggy, and it had failed to go. The capital had been exhausted, but efforts to interest Victor F. Lawson had proved successful in securing needed funds. However, this failed to put the paper upon a paying basis, and when Mr. Lawson was getting discouraged and blue over the outcome, Mr. Scott secured an option

of his interest for \$13,000. He held this under advisement, believing in a few days the sale could be made at a more advantageous figure for himself. But while he waited there came a boom. The riots of 1877 broke out, and "The News" got the eye and the ear of the people. Its circulation went up, and Mr. Lawson quickly canceled the option, and the sum of \$13,000 for his share was laughed at.

This experience only made Mr. Scott more eager to get into this field, so in May, 1881, he became interested and financially associated with William D. Eaton, Slason Thompson, David Henderson, John A. Logan, Frank Palmer and others, and the result was the founding and establishing of the Chicago "Herald," the active management of that paper being turned over to Mr. Scott. The Chicago "Telegraph," an old paper at that time, a four-page affair, had a franchise for sale, and the new paper bought this franchise and thus was launched the new daily in the Chicago field. In 1882, John R. Walsh bought the controlling interest in the paper, although his connection with the paper was not known until a year later. In 1891, Mr. Scott inaugurated another enterprise in establishing the Chicago "Evening Post," which also proved a successful venture. One of Mr. Scott's ambitions was to establish a powerful metropolitan daily in Chicago, and he finally succeeded in merging the old Chicago "Times" with the "Herald," which fact was accomplished only a short time before his death. Mr. Scott, in apparently the best of health, while on a business trip to New York city, died suddenly of apoplexy at the Holland House in that city at 1:30 p. m. on Sunday, April 14, 1895, aged forty-five years. He left surviving him a wife and a niece.

Mr. Scott was a member of a number of clubs in Chicago, and was a life member of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, into which order he was initiated December 6, 1883, with membership No. 145. He was buried in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago.

ALFRED M. NATHAN, showman, is a native of Chicago, where he was born on May 22, 1884. Completing his elementary education in the Chicago public schools, he took a course at the Powers' Business College. He served successively in the employ of D. B. Fisk, Selz, Schwab & Co., and Hasterlik Bros., traveling for the latter concern for several years. He became identified with H. H. Frazee as acting manager of one of his road shows. Next season he became advance agent for "The Time, the Place, and the Girl" company. He is now connected with the Askin-Singer forces. Mr. Nathan is married and lives at No. 2444 Humboldt boulevard, Chicago. Brother Nathan joined Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on February 22, 1906; membership No. 2118.





WILLIAM DAVIS, better known as "Billy" Davis, an old and early member of No. 4, was born in Germany, April 16, 1852. He was educated in Germany, and later in Chicago, after coming to America. Joe Mackin induced him to join the Elks. He was connected with J. H. Haverly, as advertising agent, and with R. M. Hooley and J. H. McVicker, at their respective theatres in Chicago, on the house staffs.

After retiring from the theatrical line, he embarked in the cigar business, and was for many years located at the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, Chicago. He was married in 1886, but had no children. Later he went to New York city, and is at present back in his old field, with the Frohman and Harris attractions, and making the latter city his permanent home.

Brother Davis was initiated and advanced into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, October 4, 1877, being No. 17 on the membership roll, and is now a life member.

JOSIAH BAYLIES was born at Sheffield, Mass., November 30, 1841, of good old New England parents, who moved to Bridgeport, Conn., when he was one year old, and he received a fair common school education in that city. His first occupation was as a clerk in his father's shoe store.

After leaving home he tried several occupations, having pulled an oar on a raft, been a farm hand, a blacksmith's helper, a hotel keeper, speculator, theatrical manager, and race track manager. In 1883, he ran a variety theatre in Bradford, Pa., and in 1884 he put out Baylies and Kennedy's "Bright Lights," a variety show, headed by Kennedy Brothers, the wonderful mesmerists. In the company were: John E. Henshaw and May Ten Broeck, Pat Riley, Cronin and Sullivan, Rice and Barton, Madge Aiston, William J. Mills, Kennette, Dolly Davenport, Bryant and Richmond, and Harry Melville. In the spring of 1884 he put Henshaw and Ten Broeck out in a musical comedy, called "Tactics," for a short season.



Mr. Jonathan Clark, the capitalist, built for Mr. Baylies the Peoples Theatre, on State street, near Congress, and he opened it in September, 1884, with Robert Graham, in a piece called "Wanted, a Partner." Mr. Baylies wanted the Peoples Theatre to be a variety theatre, not "vaudeville," as in those days it was variety

combinations, not house shows, as at present. He ran the Peoples Theatre as a combination house, playing variety, comedy, melodrama, burlesque, and one week of tragedy. He gave up the Peoples Theatre in 1894 and retired from the show business, and is at present living in Youngstown, Ohio.

Brother Baylies is No. 207 on the membership roll of Chicago Lodge, No. 4; was initiated January 8, 1891.

GEORGE WINCHESTER ANDREWS was born on October 6, 1854, in Craftsbury, Orleans county, Vermont. His folks remained in New England until early in 1863, when they migrated to Chillicothe, Ohio, where they remained a little over a year, and then moved to Menasha, Wis. Attended the public schools in that town and finished his education. Left there in 1871 for Urbana, Ill., and entered the employ of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway. The headquarters were later moved to Indianapolis, Ind. Left their service in 1874 and went to Menominee, Mich., engaging in the hotel and grocery business. Leaving there the latter part of 1877 for Chicago, he entered the employ of the lumber commission firm of Billings & Auten, as cashier and bookkeeper; remained with them two years, when they closed out business. He then took service with Mears, Bates & Co., wholesale lumber dealers, remaining with them until August, 1885, when he was appointed city ticket agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, joining No. 4, if my memory serves me correctly, in the winter of 1885-86. He left the employ of this company December 31, 1887, and removed to Kansas City, Mo., as traveling passenger agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, remaining with them through the year of 1888. The 1st of January, 1889, returned to Chicago and entered the employ of the Great Northern, in the same capacity, remaining with them but three months; then joined forces with the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway, remaining with them until January 1, 1891. From this date until 1897 was engaged in selling advertising, insurance, etc., then with the National Lead Company, St. Louis; drifted back into a ticket scalper's office, and entered the employ, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway in 1897, remaining with them as traveling passenger agent and general passenger agent at the following places: Minneapolis, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Atchison, Kan.; Ft. Worth, Tex., and Colorado Springs, Colo.; leaving there in 1902 and locating with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, in Seattle, Wash., to date.

Brother Andrews was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on June 3, 1886, being No. 187 on the membership roll. On November 4, 1886, he was elected Esteemed Loyal Knight in the eleventh administration of No. 4, the following year elected Esteemed Leading Knight, and was always a hard worker for the lodge. Business changes necessitated his changing his residence to Seattle, Wash., and



on March 8, 1897, he dimitted to No. 92, B. P. O. E., of Seattle, Wash., where he is now living.



JOSEPH H. SUITS was born in Salem, Washtenaw county, Michigan, on October 3, 1836. In infancy his parents moved to Sprecken's Basin, in the Mohawk valley, near Rome, N. Y., where he spent his boyhood days. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Twenty-second New York Cavalry, serving three years. During the term of his enlistment he was taken prisoner and served three months in Libby Prison. After the close of the war he became the owner of a freight boat plying between Buffalo and New York city, on the Erie canal, which business he followed for about eight years. He then made his home in Rochester, N. Y., where he met and married Miss Florence Terry, on May 6, 1866. In 1873 the "western fever" struck him and he moved to Chicago, and a year later engaged in the theatrical

business, having a theatre known as Suits' Cosmopolitan Variety, at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, that city. At this theatre he instituted "amateur night," which has since become so popular, and at one of these performances he launched the now well-known comedian, Eddie Foy; also Flora Moore and others in their theatrical careers. He later was the proprietor and manager of the Globe Theatre, on Desplaines near Madison street, Chicago, which was later known as the Lyceum Theatre; and afterwards became interested with Messrs. King and Long in the Park Theatre, at 335 State street; also the Garden Theatre, at 310-312 State street, Chicago. In 1878 he opened a restaurant and buffet at 318 State street, which was the then recognized headquarters for actors, Bohemians, etc. A few years later he sold this business to Paddy Ryan, the pugilist, and went to Leadville, Colo., where he remained one year, when he returned to Chicago, to locate in the restaurant business at Twenty-second and State streets, where he remained for several years. In 1896 his eyesight began to fail him, and in about two years afterward he became totally blind, but still remained in business until 1903, at which time he retired. He joined Chicago Lodge of Elks as No. 62 on the membership roll, on March 8, 1877, and was made a life member on February 20, 1890, and was always an enthusiastic and active Elk. Now living in Chicago.

I. L. BLUMENSTOCK, playwright, professionally known as Irving B. Lee, was born in Reed City, Mich., December 24, 1883. His parents moved to Grand Rapids and later to Ludington, Mich., where he attended the public schools. In 1895 he went to Chicago, completing his elementary education at the Logan and Clarke schools. He was graduated from the Medill High School in 1901, and attended the University of Chicago two years. Quitting the Midway institu-

tion, he became a police reporter on several of the Chicago dailies. In 1905, in collaboration with Ben M. Jerome, the composer, he wrote the libretto for "The Yankee Regent," which ran at the La Salle Theatre, Chicago, twenty-two weeks. He turned to vaudeville, writing over a score of playlets, comedy sketches and songs, many of which achieved popularity. "All About a Bout," in which Frank A. Gotch, the wrestler, was starred; "A Little Sister of the Rich," "A Devil of a Paper," "The Chafing Dish," and the "Fantastic World," last season's success, are among the best known. Mr. Lee joined the Chicago Lodge, No. 4, of Elks, December 28, 1905. He is unmarried.

GEORGE H. ADAMS, "The Clown," son of Charles H. and Mary Ann Adams (nee Cooke), was born in London, England, May 16, 1853. At the age of six years he was sent to Cadiz, Spain, to join his uncle, James E. Cooke; traveled throughout Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, and Denmark. Returned to England and was bound to Mr. Hubert Meers, of circus fame, for seven years, and remained two years over his time, and was taught every branch of the circus business, at the age of nineteen years. He came to New York in July, 1870, and joined Stone & Murray's circus, remaining with them until the fall of 1873. Then he joined his cousins with W. W. Coles' circus in the West, and remained with him until 1876, when he left the circus business for the pantomime stage, appearing as Humpty Dumpty, at the old Adelphi



Theatre, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, Chicago, then under the management of Leonard Grover. He appeared there later with his own company, when the theatre was known as Haverly's, under the management of Haverly & Denier. He then joined Nick Robert's "Humpty Dumpty" company, and remained with them until May, 1878, when he joined Adam Forepaugh's circus for eight weeks, closing in Chicago; being under contract with Tony Denier for the season of 1878-79, opening at the Olympic Theatre, Chicago.

New Year's night, January 1, 1879, at Savannah, Ga., Mr. Denier presented Adams with the diamond-studded medal for being the best trick clown in America. He was with Mr. Denier until July 4, 1881, closing in Milwaukee, Wis. The season of 1881-82 he opened the George H. Adams' "Own New Humpty Dumpty Company," under the management of Adam Forepaugh, "the Circus King," having their own railroad cars, and continued until January 7, 1884, when at Cleveland, Ohio, the entire show was burned out at the Park Theatre (now the Lyceum). He then joined "Zozo, the Magic Queen," as comedian, playing Washington Knowall. Later he appeared in a comedy written for him, called "He, She, Him and Her." Since then he has been with Yale's "Devil's Auction" company, and was again burned out at the old Century Theatre, on Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1891. After traveling

that season from coast to coast, he then joined the Hanlon Brothers' "Fantasma" company, playing Pico for five years, and later with their "Superba" company. He has since appeared in vaudeville with his two daughters, in "A Country Terror," also "The Devil and the Clown"; has also played in dramatic and farce comedy stock companies. The 1908 season he appeared at the Cleveland Hippodrome in all the grand pantomime plays.



In 1874, at Galveston, Texas, he married his second cousin, Miss Rosina Cooke, sister of John, Henry, and Harry Welby Cooke, of circus fame. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. The sons are both dead, the daughters still living and both married. Brother Adams is an old, early member of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, being initiated August 16, 1879, and stands 94 on the membership roll; has always been a good and enthusiastic Elk; is now living in New York city.

CARLOS S. HARDY was born September 23, 1866, and reared on a plantation near Minden, La. In 1879 his father moved to Texas, where he worked on a farm until he was sixteen years old. Up to this time he had been to school but a few months, though he had received some educational advantages in his own home, chiefly from his mother and an older sister. At the early age of fifteen, and while still at farm work, Mr. Hardy began reading law under the direction of a neighboring and friendly lawyer. After pursuing his studies in this manner for about a year, Mr. Hardy left home and entered a law office in Austin, Tex., where for two years he worked for his board while continuing his legal studies. During one year of this time he also attended the law department of the University of Texas, completing the full law course of two years in the time mentioned.



In June, 1886, three months before he had reached his twentieth birthday, Mr. Hardy applied to the supreme court of Texas for admission to the bar. A committee of nine of the leading lawyers of the state was appointed to examine him, and at the conclusion of the examination he was formally admitted to the bar. Mr. Hardy at once entered upon the practice of the law and became prominent at the bar and in politics.

In 1892, he removed to Chicago and shortly thereafter entered one of the

largest law firms in the city, where he continued until October, 1900, when he was elected general counsel for the insurance department of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and he was re-elected to this Pythian office every two years thereafter, and continued to hold the office until October, 1901, when he resigned, in order to re-enter private practice. Mr. Hardy has received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the Chicago Law School, and also from the Illinois College of Law; in the latter college he was engaged in teaching law as an active professor for six years. He is one of the best known insurance lawyers in the country, is the editor of a two-volume work entitled, "Fraternal Insurance," and also of another leading authority entitled, "Fraternal Society Law."

Mr. Hardy was married in 1888, but has been a widower for some years. He has six children.

Mr. Hardy was made an Elk in 1889 in Lodge No. 166, Waco, Tex., from which he dimitted on September 8, 1898, into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, being No. 824 on the membership roll. He was always an active member and in No. 4, on March 30, 1899, he was elected Esteemed Loyal Knight; on March 29, 1900, elected Esteemed Leading Knight, and on account of business declined becoming a candidate for Exalted Ruler. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and Royal League. For two years he was president of the Chicago Southern Society, forerunner of the present Chicago southern organization, known as "The Southern Club, of Chicago;" also a member of the Hamilton Club.

SAMUEL B. CHASE was born in Rochester, N. Y., March 7, 1844, and lived in Naperville, Ill., from 1851 to 1862, graduated from Naperville Grammar School in 1862. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving as a private from July, 1862, until June, 1865, and was in the Atlanta campaign in 1864, in General Sherman's "March to the Sea;" and in the grand review, in Washington, May, 1865.

Mr. Chase went into the commission business in 1869, at the corner of South Water and La Salle streets, Chicago, and was burned out there October 9, 1871.

Elected assessor, town of North Chicago, in 1879, and re-elected until 1892, serving fourteen continuous terms. Elected recorder of Cook county in 1892 and served four years; renominated and defeated in 1896.

Mr. Chase was married in 1869 to Miss Lydia T. Carson, and they have nine children living.

Brother Chase was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, June 11, and advanced July 30, 1882, being No. 121 on the membership roll. Now living at Norwood, Mich.





FRANK M. BYRON was born in Freeport, Me., September 20, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Chelsea, Mass., and Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., from which institution he graduated in 1879. Entered the service of the Michigan Central Railroad in the spring of 1880, at Chicago, Ill., as ticket clerk. He also served in that capacity for the same company in Bay City, Mich., from 1882 until 1885, and at Kalamazoo, Mich., from 1885 until 1887, when he left that company and returned to Chicago as city passenger and ticket agent for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad; remained there until 1898, from which time until 1902 he was their general western agent. In March, 1902, he was transferred to Los Angeles, Cal., as general agent, passenger department, for the New York Central Lines. He was married in 1908

to Miss Helen B. Ramsdell; no children. Brother Byron affiliated with Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on October 4, 1888, by dimit from Kalamazoo Lodge, No. 50, being No. 294 on the membership roll. Now living in Los Angeles, Cal.

HERBERT E. ROBBINS was born April 17, 1871, at Monroeville, Ohio, and on account of his father's business, that of contractor and builder, resided successively in Norwalk, Del.; Lima, Ohio, and Richmond, Ind., where he grew to manhood. He attended the common and high schools at Richmond, and at the age of seventeen was a traveling salesman for Schaefer & Co., wholesale notions. About 1890, removed to Chicago, where he became bookkeeper for a concern now defunct. Then engaged with the Remington Typewriter Company as traveling salesman, and was in their employ about four years. Was connected with the Rockwell & Rupel Company, later the Rockwell Wabash Company, and later with the factory who made their goods—the Wabash Cabinet Company—as salesman, superintendent of agencies and



sales manager. He was for a year the eastern representative for the magazine, "Office Appliances," published in Chicago. Left this concern to join the Rockwell Wabash Company, Limited, of London, Manchester, and Glasgow, until the failure of the company, March 23, 1909. He now holds the position of general sales agent for the Felt & Tarrant Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, in

charge of Great Britain, with offices in Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W. C., England.

He was married on August 5, 1895, to Miss Carrie May Jefferson, of Des Plaines, Ill., at Chicago.

He is a member of Beacon Light Lodge, No. 784, A. F. & A. M., Norwood Park, Chicago; Oriental Consistory, and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

He was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on December 17, 1891, being No. 492 on the membership roll. He has always been an active worker and has served many times on committees for the good of the lodge.

Now resides in London, England.

EDWARD W. ROWLAND, of the Rowland & Clifford Amusement Company, entered the profession in 1883, with Smith O'Brien, under the team name of Smith & Rowland, the "Irish Cuckoos," doing an Irish singing and dancing specialty. Besides working in the principal variety houses, they were specially engaged with Lydia Thompson's big musical extravaganza, "Oxygen," also with Tony Hart, in "Donnybrook," Murray and Murphy, etc. After several seasons, the team separated, Smith O'Brien to star in "The Ivy Leaf" and Ed. W. Rowland joining "The Soap Bubble" Company, in which he played comedy parts with Tony Farren and E. J. Connelly. After two seasons with this attraction, he joined Dan McCarthy as treasurer of "True Irish Hearts," and finally as general manager of all McCarthy's attractions.



Then for two seasons he played a starring engagement in "True Irish Hearts," at the close of which he starred George H. Timmins in "The Fairies' Well," then a season as manager of "The Bowery Girl," after which he joined Lincoln J. Carter's forces as manager of "The Heart of Chicago," with which attraction he remained for five seasons. Then the firm of Rowland & Clifford was organized and their first attraction was "The Game Keeper," starring Smith O'Brien. Following in quick succession were the productions of "Over Niagara Falls," "Dora Thorne," "Thorns and Orange Blossoms," "The Phantom Detective," "The Original Cohen," "The Mysterious Burglar," "The Minister's Daughters," and "Jane Eyre." At the present time the firm have on the road "The House of a Thousand Candles," "The Cowboy and the Thief," and "The Phantom Detective." Also in preparation, "The Port of Missing Men" and "The Rosary." Mr. Rowland was also president of the Central States Theatre Company, at Michigan City, Ind.; Brazil; Racine, Wis.; Waukegan, Ill.; La Porte, Ind., etc., with headquarters at Grand Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

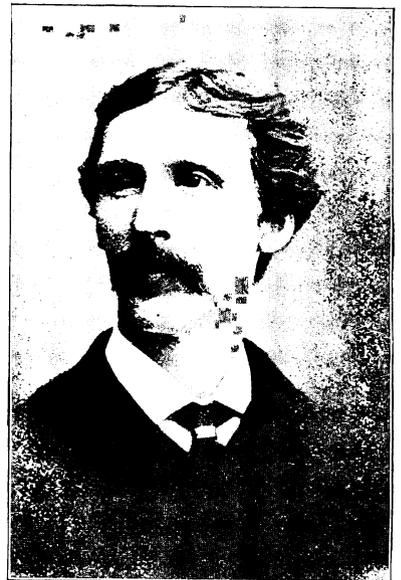
Brother Rowland was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on June 15, 1899, being No. 893 on the membership roll. Now living in Chicago.



GEORGE SCHLESINGER was born in Liverpool, England, February 5, 1847; came to this country when a baby, two years old; educated in the public schools in the city of New York. At the age of fourteen years he went on the road representing his brother's house, importer of wines and liquors, and was with him for about forty years. In 1901 he went into the insurance business with the Equitable Life Insurance Company, locating in New York city. From them he resigned, in 1905, and has since been with the Columbian National Life Insurance Company. He made his home in the city of Chicago for a number of years, but came on to New York two or three times a year. He married Miss Esther Rubens, in New York city, June 7, 1870. No children. He was made an Elk in the city of Boston, in 1879, when Boston

Lodge was under dispensation, before it had its charter; which city he used to visit very frequently, and at that time a man could live in one city and join a lodge in another. He was finally persuaded (being a resident of New York) to get a dimit from Boston, and affiliated with New York Lodge, No. 1. This was about 1881 or 1882. When he moved to Chicago in 1886, expecting to live there permanently, he joined Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and bought a life membership therein; but upon his return to New York in 1901, he gave up his life membership in Chicago Lodge and joined New York Lodge, No. 1, where he now is a member, in good standing.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL was born in Pittsburg, Pa., on August 12, 1843. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native city. After school he took up the study of law for a short time, but having a strong tendency toward writing, he began newspaper work and drifted into the journalistic field, starting as a reporter for the "Pittsburg Post." Later he became closely associated with John W. Pittock in establishing the "Pittsburg Leader." Campbell later founded the "Pittsburg Mail." Soon after this he went to Cincinnati, to work on the "Enquirer," then to Louisville, where Col. Henry Watterson gave him a position on the "Courier-Journal," of that city. In the early part of 1869 he went to New Orleans and accepted the editorship of the "Southern Monthly Magazine," and afterwards became



connected with "The Daily Picayune," in the same city. The war governor of Louisiana appointed Campbell as the official reporter of the house of representatives, at Baton Rouge. Returning North, he renewed his work on various papers in Philadelphia.

His first attempt at dramatic writing was in Pittsburg, in 1871, for a local organization in that city of a piece called "The Wilderness."

His first play to receive a regular production was entitled "Through Fire," and was produced at the Pittsburg Opera House in 1871. In this same year he was commissioned by E. L. Davenport to write a play for his Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, entitled, "Peril, or Love at Long Branch," which was an immediate success. His next play was "Fate," and was the opening production at Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, when that house first entered the dramatic field, and was presented by the Hooley Comedy Company, a stock organization, composed of James O'Neill, William H. Crane, Nat Salisbury, Louise Hawthorne, and other Chicago favorites.

At this time Campbell began to produce plays in rapid succession. For John Dillon, the comedian, he wrote "Risks, or Insure Your Life," which was afterwards played by John T. Raymond. His next play was "The Virginian," later known as "Van the Virginian," then followed a three-act comedy, "My Foolish Wife," which was originally produced at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, October 15, 1877; then came a military comedy, "On the Rhine," acted for the first time at the Opera House, San Francisco, Cal., May 30, 1875, followed by an original Irish drama entitled, "Gran-Uale" (from which later the "Ivy Leaf" was taken), which was first produced in Brooklyn, N. Y., and later, on February 1, 1875, presented at the Academy of Music, Chicago, Ill., by Con T. Murphy.

In 1875 he made a successful production in San Francisco with the Hooley Comedy Company of his play of "Ultimo," an adaptation from the German. About this time he produced in Chicago a spectacular drama entitled, "Clio." His first trip to England was made in 1876, where Mrs. John Wood produced his play of "The Virginian" at the St. James Theatre, London, she appearing in the cast with Mr. Sam Piercy, the American actor. While in London he wrote a comedy-drama called "A Heroine in Rags," which was first produced on any stage at the Euclid Avenue Opera House, Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1877, and later was played throughout the United States by Miss Effie Ellsler. He next produced a comedy, "How Women Love" (a later revision was called "The Vigilantes") followed by "Government Bonds," the latter piece having been written for Toole, the English comedian, but later this play was produced in America by George S. Knight.

Upon his return to the United States he wrote and produced his plays, "Hearts," a romantic play, and "The Lower Million." During the summer of 1879 he wrote the "play that gave its author fame in a single night," "My Partner," which was produced at the Union Square Theatre, New York, on September 16, 1879, with Louis Aldrich and Charles T. Parsloe as joint stars.

At the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, two weeks later, he brought out his famous play, "The Galley Slave," produced for the first time on any stage at that theatre, September 29, 1879. In the same year, at the Park Theatre, in Boston, Henry E. Abbey produced Campbell's play of "Fairfax, or Life in the Sunny South," originally acted at that house December 8, 1879, and was another

success; and that manager later brought this play to his Park Theatre in New York with Agnes Booth, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, W. J. Ferguson, Frederick Robinson and William F. Owen in the cast. This was followed by his play of "Matrimony," which was a revision of his earlier play, "Peril"; this also was a success. He then produced an original Irish romance, entitled "My Geraldine"; both of these two plays were brought out for the first time at the Standard Theatre, New York, in the same year; the former on December 6, the latter on December 21, 1880.

Prior to this time "The Galley Slave" was produced both in New York and in England under the title of "No Escape," while "My Partner" was being produced in Australia.

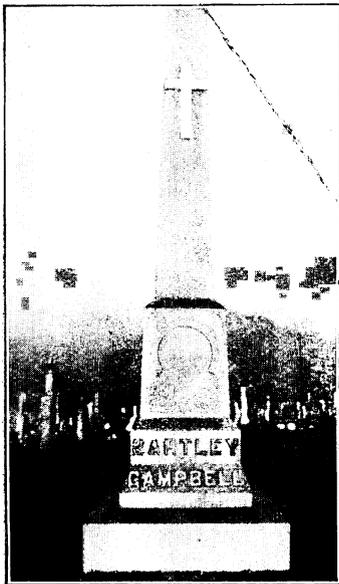
"The White Slave" was written and originally produced at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York city, on April 3, 1882, with Georgia Cayvan in the title role.

In the fall of the year, November 28, 1882, in San Francisco, he produced his play of "Siberia" at the California Theatre, this same play being done in New York on February 26, 1883. A year later, on January 28, 1884, Shook & Collier produced Campbell's play of "Separation," with Charles Coghlan, J. H. Stoddard, Felix Morris, Maud Harrison, Eleanor Carey and Effie Ellsler in the cast. In this same year, 1884, his "My Partner" was brought out in London by George Rignold at the Olympic Theatre; and at about the same time his two plays of "My Partner" and "The Galley Slave" were produced in Berlin.

On August 17, 1885, he produced a revised version of his early play of "Clio" at Niblo's Garden, New York, and about this time, having leased the

Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York, he produced there his last play, called "Paquita," with Frederick de Belleville, Kate Forsythe and S. P. Flockton in the cast. This latter play was presented in San Francisco at the Baldwin Theatre on October 12, 1885.

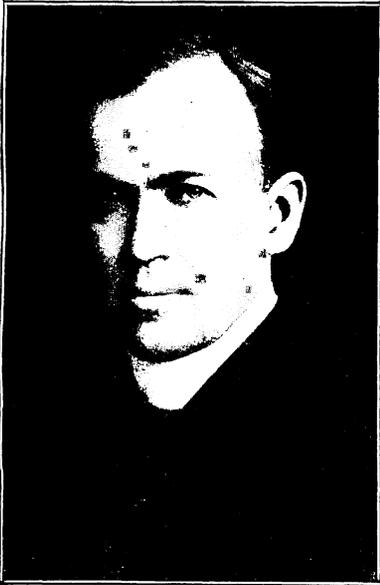
In May, 1886, his health became so impaired that he was compelled to give up active work and he lingered along until his death in Middletown, N. Y., July 30, 1888. He was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Pittsburg, Pa., in the family lot. An imposing shaft marks his last resting place, upon which is inscribed the famous couplet from his play of "The White Slave": "Rags are royal raiment when worn for virtue's sake." Bartley Campbell was a member of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., being initiated March 7, 1878.



Grave of
BARTLEY CAMPBELL.

REV. THOMAS VINCENT SHANNON was born in Chicago, December 11, 1875. He was educated at the Annunciation School, St. Ignatius College, St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., and the Catholic University of America. For four years he was the literary editor of the "New World"; also contributor

to the press and magazines. Author of "What Was the Religion of Shakespeare?" and "A Life of Savonarola." Brother Shannon was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on May 6, 1909, being No. 2444 on the membership roll.



T. V. SHANNON.



L. M. BARNETT.

LOUIS M. BARNETT was born November 22, 1856, at Syracuse, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools of Syracuse, N. Y. He has been for twenty years in the business of handling tailors' trimmings. Now at 319 Franklin street, with J. L. Bobo & Co.

BENJAMIN MARS GIROUX was born in Middletown, Conn., on June 12, 1861. Was educated in the public schools of New York city, where he had moved with his parents when he was about three years of age. He first embarked in the theatrical business at the New Chicago Theatre (now the Olympic) under the management of C. O. Blanchard in 1879. The season of 1882 he joined Joseph Dowling's "Nobody's Claim" company as advertising agent until that show closed Christmas week in Toronto, Canada, of that year. He returned to Chicago and went to work for the Criterion Theatre, under Charles Engel's management, as house advertising agent. Left there in September, 1883, to assume a similar position with "Uncle Dick" Hooley at Hooley's Theatre, and remained with that house until the season of 1887. The season of 1887-8



went with the Windsor Theatre, Chicago, under the management of Phillip H. Lehnen, who at that time controlled all the one-night stands in the larger cities of New York state, the first attempt to syndicate that state. Remained at the Windsor Theatre until the theatre burned down in 1889. He then went to the Grand Opera House, Chicago, for Harry Hamlin, and was there for one season. Then went with John W. Dunne, managing "Patti Rosa" until after the death of Miss Rosa; then continued with Dunn, managing Miss Gladys Wallis in "A Girl's Way." The next season, 1895-6, Giroux managed Joseph Cawthorn in "A Fool for Luck" company; the season of 1897-8 with the "Nancy Hanks" company, under management starring Martinetti & Tannehill. The following season joined Lincoln J. Carter in advance of "Remember the Maine" company. Then took charge of the Criterion Theatre, Chicago, for Carter, as his business manager, and continued in that position until March 28, 1909. Then built a small theatre of his own, the Lyric Theatre, Chicago, at Twenty-second street and Fortieth avenue, where he is located at the present time. In 1884, March 20, in Chicago, he was married to Miss Ida F. Greenquist; has two children, boys, George R. and Frank R.. An old and still enthusiastic Elk and has done yeoman service on committees for charity benefits of No. 4.



WILLIAM B. ROBINSON, better known as "Billy" Robinson, was born in Birmingham, England, November 9, 1852. He came to America in 1858, arriving in New York city. Later, he came to Detroit, where he received his education in the public schools of that city. He went into the show business at the age of ten, as a cortortionist, with Henry Ames' circus, and was with that organization for two seasons. Then joined Thayer & Noyes' circus and was with them for the next five seasons. He then joined Happy Cal Wagner's Minstrels for the next two seasons. Then joined Forepaugh's circus, wagon show, for the next two seasons, then joined Barnum's wagon show as the principal clown for the next nine years. Then joined Harry Armstrong and O. P. Hart's circus for one season. From there he joined Daniel Bandman in

Shakespearean repertoire for two seasons, going from there to the Alice Oates Comic Opera Company for the next three seasons. He was then with the San Francisco Minstrels at Twenty-eighth and Broadway, New York, for one season, and from there joined the production of "The Black Crook," at Niblo's Garden, New York, for a year and a half, finishing out that season with Alexander Zanfretti's Pantomime Company. He then joined Tony Denier's "Humpty Dumpty" Company. Then went into the London Theatre Stock Company, New York, for the next succeeding three years. Then took a trip to Europe with John Templeton and Alice Vane, in comic opera, for one season, visiting London, Berlin, north and south of Ireland, Scotland, Vienna, and Paris. He then joined

Harry Thayer's "Our Strategists" Company, in London, England. Returning to America, he opened at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York, in Gill's "Our Goblins." Then came to Chicago and played one season in the McVicker's Theatre Stock Company. Then joined Sweatnam, Austin & Thayer's Minstrels, for a tour in Australia. Returning, he came back to San Francisco, and worked one season at the Bella Union, in that city, and from 'Frisco he came to Chicago to join Colonel Hopkins' Stock Company, at the Hopkins' Theatre, Chicago, where he played continuously for eight years and three months; then two years in the stock company at the Columbus Theatre, Chicago, then to Engel's Pavilion and Music Hall, Chicago, for two years; then joined the Dearborn Theatre Stock Company, Chicago, remaining there for one season, and the following season he was engaged with Nat C. Goodwin's "In Mizzoura" Company. He then began his engagement at the La Salle Theatre, Chicago, where he has been for seven seasons consecutively, and still playing at that theatre.

He affiliated with Chicago Lodge of Elks, No. 4, June 12, 1902, and is still a member in good standing.

JOSEPH CALLAHAN was born in Philadelphia, February 25, 1862. Educated in the public schools of Philadelphia. He is of the type of actor known as the "old school," a man of acknowledged marvelous versatility in artistic characterizations. He started his stage career over a quarter of a century ago as supernumerary with Edwin Booth and John McCullough, the kings of that period, later becoming a member of the John Sleeper Clark Company (a name to be conjured with in those days now almost forgotten), playing in a repertoire of twelve old English comedies. Then followed a season with the Colonel Wood's famous stock company of Philadelphia, playing utility parts, and after two months becoming second character actor of the company, a position which he held with honor for the entire season when only fifteen



years of age, the youngest character actor in the country. Later in support of William E. Sheridan during his first starring tour. Sheridan has been conceded the greatest Louis XI America has ever produced. Next with Madame Janisch (Countess D'Arco, of Austria), who toured throughout the United States in legitimate repertoire and later died in a Paris madhouse. Then as principal comedian of the Catherine Lewis Opera Company, returning to the legitimate business in support of Louise Balfe in "Dagmar." The stage lost one of its greatest and most versatile actresses when Miss Balfe retired to marry A. L. Erlanger, of the firm of Klaw & Erlanger. Two years in Minneapolis followed, the first season with the Frederick Bock Pense Opera House Stock Company, and the second year as a member of the People's Theatre Stock Company. It was there Mr. Callahan produced his present artistic triumph, "Great Men Past

and Present." Following which an engagement of twelve weeks as leading man in Shakespearean repertoire with the Creston Clarke Company, from which he retired to fulfill a contract with Fanny Davenport in her production of "La Tosca." Mr. Callahan then served several seasons in various Klaw & Erlanger productions. He is a protege of A. L. Erlanger, whose confidence in his sterling ability and versatility has led to many of the greatest opportunities of Mr. Callahan's career. He next appeared as the star of "Shamus O'Brien." After a season of the singing and dancing type of character, he again sought his old love—the legitimate drama—and starred as Mephisto in his own adaptation of Goethe's immortal "Faust." Mr. Callahan opened his production of "Faust" at the Grand Opera House, Philadelphia; then followed the production at the People's Theatre, New York city, and so great was its success that he was offered and accepted time at the Standard (now Manhattan) Theatre, being the first production and star to come from the Bowery to a Broadway theatre, and the only American actor who has ever appeared on Broadway as Mephistopheles. Mr. Callahan has also been associated with several well-known stock companies as character, leading man and stage director, in addition to having been featured and starred in various dramatic productions. During the present season, under the management of Messrs. James D. Barton & Co., Mr. Callahan has staged four productions of the Henry W. Savage version of Franz Molnar's "Devil," himself starring as the Devil and adding fresh laurels to his enviable reputation of the past. An ardent Elk and a zealous worker in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E.



FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHAEFER was born in the city of Chicago on August 7, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at the Metropolitan Business College. First started in business with the Illinois Machine Company, and was with that concern for five years. He then went into the theatrical business as manager for the P. J. Schaefer Company for the next two years, when he went into the same line of business for himself, and has so continued up to the present time. He handled the Hale's Tours, Amusement Arcade at River-view Park, Chicago; he built two elaborate family theatres in Chicago, the Crystal Theatre, North avenue, Chicago and the Garfield Theatre, West Madison street, Chicago. Married to Miss Erna Horn in Chicago, in June 20, 1900; no children. He was initiated

into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, on October 11, 1906, and has been one of the most enthusiastic workers for No. 4 ever since. Was chairman of the Entertainment Committee for the year 1909-1910. He is a member of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M., Chicago; Fort Dearborn Club; Secretary of the Chicago Vaudeville Managers' Association; also secretary of the Elks' Mastodon Minstrels of 1910, of No. 4.

DAVID MUNRO McLEAN was born at Finch, Ontario, Canada, on the 14th day of September, 1864; was educated at Morrisburg and Iroquois, Ontario; first went in the real estate business at Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1881, and did business under the firm name of David M. McLean & Co., corner Main and Postoffice streets, that city.

He came to Chicago in March, 1885; he joined the Chicago Lodge of Elks, March 18, 1886; was elected, November 3, 1887, Loyal Knight, under Ernest Vleit's administration, and again, November 1, 1888, Loyal Knight, under Ernest Vleit's second administration. He assisted in the organization of a number of Elks lodges, such as St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Logansport, etc.

He continues to engage in the real estate business, now located at 155 La Salle street, Chicago. Is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities and the Hamilton Club, and other organizations.



PAUL DAVID HOWSE was born in Champaign, Ill., February 20, 1874. Educated in the common school and high school in Champaign. First went in business for himself on Forty-third street, near Calumet avenue, in the grocery and meat market business in 1894. Previous to that time was employed by the Merle & Heaney Manufacturing Company as shipping clerk; by the Alfred Peats Wall Paper Company as office boy.

In 1895 he became a reporter on the old "Morning Record," and later worked both on the "Tribune" and "Inter Ocean"; on the latter paper was reporter until a few years ago.

He went into the show business with the starting of San Souci Park, Chicago, eleven years ago; was press agent one year and superintendent four years. He promoted and built the White City in 1904, and was its manager

until the fall of 1908, when he went to his present position of manager of Forest Park.

He was married October 19, 1899, to Katherine I. Sweeney, and they have one son, Paul David, Jr., who is nine years of age.

He is also the owner of the Virginia Theatre, at Halsted and Madison streets, Chicago, and interested in other theatrical enterprises. He has been an enthusiastic Elk in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, for several years.



CHARLES HERBERT LAMSON was born in Lawrence, Mass., on April 2, 1861, and when three years old was taken by his parents to Hancock, Me., where he received his early education. He went to sea when he was sixteen years old, cod fishing on the Newfoundland banks on the schooner "Mary Jane Lee," and followed this occupation until he was twenty-one years of age. He was before the mast, first as common seaman, then able seaman, second mate and chief mate respectively. Then went to work in Washington, D. C., as stevedore. Went from that into the asphalt paving business in that same city and has continued in that business up to the present day, located in Chicago. Married Mrs. Carrie Middleton, July 3, 1902. Brother Lamson has always been an active worker in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., and on

March 30, 1905, was elected as E. Lecturing Knight, the following year elected E. Loyal Knight, and has served on various committees since, always with credit to himself and the lodge.

EDGAR BAILEY KELLOGG was born in Kenosha, Wis., March 14, 1860. During his childhood his parents removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and after receiving a common school education in that city and later pursuing his studies at Lake Forest University, he came to Chicago in 1877. Mr. Kellogg shortly after locating here engaged in the life insurance business, which he has continuously followed since that time, now occupying an official position with the National Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

Mr. Kellogg was made an Elk in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, June 18, 1882, and soon after receiving his degrees was appointed to the office of Esquire. The following year, 1883, he was elected to the office of Esteemed Lecturing Knight, retiring from the line in 1884, when elected to the office of Secretary, and on June 18, 1907, after twenty-five years' continuous membership, Mr. Kellogg was made a life member of Chicago Lodge. In the early days of No. 4, when the membership was small and good fellowship and charity were exercised by a faithful few, Brother Kellogg was always alert in the furtherance of the interests of the Chicago Lodge.



He has been intimately associated with many prominent theatrical people, both managers and actors, and his connection in this line was a great help to the lodge in securing talent for several successful benefits which were given under his management in the early eighties.

Mr. Kellogg is married, residing in Normal Park, and is a member of several clubs and societies, among them being the Illinois Athletic Club, Normal Park Lodge, No. 797, A. F. & A. M., Normal Park Chapter, No. 210, Royal Arch Masons, and Englewood Commandery, No. 59, Knights Templar.

LEWIS LIPPINCOTT SHARPE was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 8, 1838, having come from the original Quaker stock. He began his theatrical career very early in life, and even then had for his associate—as call boy—Mr. McVicker, with whom he collaborated for so many years in Chicago. This was in the old St. Charles Theatre, in New Orleans. But a few years later Mr. Sharpe was acting on the same stage, the theatre at that time being under the management of Ben De Bar. During the season of 1860-61, he was one of the company at the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, managed by John E. Owens. This company is said to have been a remarkable one even for those days of excellent stock organizations, including such actors as George Jordan, A. H. (Dolly) Davenport, Mark Smith, Charles Bas, Henry Wallack, E. A. Sothern, M. W. Leffingwell, T. W. Biddles, Charles H. Morton, George Wallack, Harry Hawk, Charlotte Thompson, Annie Grahame, Fannie Brown, the famous stage beauty, Mrs. W. B. Chapman, and Mrs. W. H. Leighton, who afterwards became a favorite in Chicago. Mr. Sharpe was in New Orleans when Fort Sumter was fired on and when Louisiana seceded from the Union. "That night was the most wildly terrible I have ever experienced," he said one day, in a reminiscent mood. "Everyone was either drunk or crazy, and I think some were both. It was about that time that the incident related by George W. Cable in his 'Creole Days' occurred. A street fakir having a stock of medals of Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stephens exposed for sale near the postoffice, then on Royal street, was found to have among them a picture of Abraham Lincoln. A crowd soon gathered and the poor fellow was hung up to a lamp post, but the policemen rescued him in time to save his life."



Mr. Sharpe came to Chicago in 1866 and was soon engaged by Mr. J. H. McVicker as prompter. A little later he was made assistant manager, and easily stepped into the place which he surrendered with the passing of the house into Jacob Litt's hands. That was the heyday of the stock company, and he met then such people as Joseph Nagle, William Whalley, Wallace Britton, Milton Rainford, Frederick Bock, Fred Woodhull, Charles Stanley, Richard Russell, Anna Cowell,

Mary Meyers, Mrs. Harry Jordan, Alice and Kate Logan (nieces of General Logan), and Alice Merry.

Joseph Jefferson was at that period playing his first engagement in Chicago as Rip Van Winkle, a creation of which Mr. Sharpe was ever an ardent admirer. There he met—then in youthful effort—Edwin Booth, Charlotte Cushman, Maggie Mitchell, Edwin Adams, Lawrence Barrett, J. K. Emmett in his popular part of Fritz, Charles Fechter, the French actor, and many others.

He saw the remodeling of the old theatre, which was destroyed a few months after its completion, in the fire of 1871, and which was followed by the new theatre of even a more imposing sort. In this new theatre he witnessed and helped to stage numerous leading attractions, including opera companies under Max Strakosch and Max Maretzek. He saw Aida first produced here in 1874, with Campanini and Anna Louise Carey in prominent roles. About that time he also presented to the public Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault, Pauline Lucca, an opera star; Clara Louise Kellogg, then a histrion; Adelaide Neilson, Mark Smith, Lotta, Salvini, and others.

Mr. Sharpe, indeed, knew all of the stage folk who have become famous on the American stage during the last thirty years. He knew them personally and was familiar with their trials and with their successes, and frequently it was in McVicker's Theatre where actors who were to become famous scored their initial hits.

He was married in Chicago to Miss Esther Waters, and they had three sons: Robert Sharpe, Walter Sharpe, the rough rider, who gained a name for his gallantry (and who was thought to be lost for a time during the Spanish-American War), and is now a physician in Des Moines, Ia., and Horace Sharpe, who is in the real estate brokerage business in Philadelphia. Mr. Sharpe accumulated a little fortune, between \$50,000 and \$75,000, during his connection with McVicker's Theatre, by judicious investments. Mr. Sharpe was connected with McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, for over thirty years, and during most of that time was its manager and treasurer.

Mr. Sharpe died at his summer home on the shores of Pine lake, near La Porte, Ind., on Tuesday, July 25, 1899, and was buried in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago.

He was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on January 18, 1877, and stands No. 63 on the membership roll.

JOHN W. SHIELDS, known in theatrical circles as JOHN W. KELLY, the "Rolling Mill Man," was born, of Irish parentage, in Philadelphia, in September, 1857. He had little or no education.

Kelly was really a Chicago man, although he was born in Philadelphia. As a boy he learned the tinsmith's trade and after that he worked in rolling mills. The name "Kelly, the rolling mill man," stuck to him throughout life.

Kelly was a vaudeville artist who had entertained people in all grades of society. The members of his own profession held him in awe because of his peculiar talents and great fund of original wit. They had a large respect for any man who would "walk on" a stage and keep a house in roars of laughter merely by talking about the most ordinary affairs of every day life.

Kelly was acknowledged by theatre-goers to be a "wonder." He was inimitable and none of those who borrowed his jokes could ever tell them like Kelly in his dry and off-hand brogue.

Lew Hawkins was Kelly's only partner. As Hawkins and Kelly they did the "Judge Act" and a German act, at Fritz's old Variety, at Twenty-second street, Chicago, in 1879; from that time on in other old variety halls in State street.

Kelly was a great favorite in Chicago almost from the start. He helped in German, Irish and even blackface sketches, and from first to last was a great "producer," because he was always originating songs and jokes. One of his earliest songs was "The Rolling Mill Man."

In 1880 Kelly went to New York and secured an engagement at Miner's Theatre, in the Bowery. Strange to say, the Bowery audiences did not like his conversational style. It was something new to them. They hissed him. He returned to Chicago and declared he would never again appear in New York. Certainly he did not suspect that fifteen years later he would be drawing a salary of \$400 a week in New York.

After Kelly returned to the West he appeared in the variety halls of Chicago and for a long time he was the star at the old Park Theatre, which closed its doors in 1896. The Park Theatre had an unsavory reputation, and the entertainment was supposed to appeal to the vulgar-minded, but Kelly himself never dealt in vulgarity. He was a tremendous favorite with the patrons of the Park. He would come on the stage and tell his stories of the Irish picnic, the German parade, the intoxicated man attempting to buy another drink, the workingman's return home on Saturday night, and others of the same kind. Then he would sing two or three songs of his own composition. Occasionally he would appear at a benefit entertainment at one of the large theatres, always with great success. The only society Kelly belonged to was the B. P. O. E., Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and he had all the qualities that go to make a good Elk. It was never a question of "Kelly trying to make a dollar out of a dime," but rather to help the needy in distress. Many a poor widow had been aided through the charity of this noble heart, and the world never knew anything of it.

Many of his friends urged him to leave the Park and accept engagements which would result in giving him a wider reputation. Kelly was content to remain at the old State street place, however, as John Long paid him a good salary. For a time he received \$100 a week and later on he was paid \$150 a week, which was a pretty good salary for a variety actor at any theatre in those days. Were he living now he would be drawing a salary of at least \$1,000 a week.

In 1892 Kelly returned to New York to play a week's engagement at Tony Pastor's Theatre. His success was remarkable, and Pastor engaged him for a year at a salary estimated at \$200 or \$250 a week. After receiving a tremendous encore one afternoon at Pastor's, he walked back on the stage and said: "Why, I told you the same things ten years ago and you didn't understand them." Both in New York and on the road Kelly was the favorite of the Pastor Company. When the "400" in New York formed the exclusive Vaudeville Club, Kelly was engaged as one of the entertainers. He made as great a hit with the millionaire set of New York as he had made a few months before with the rough-and-ready

assemblage in the Park Theatre. This is not hard to explain. Kelly dealt with human nature, and his witty observations on men and affairs appealed to any person who had the least sense of humor. Some of his brightest things were said on the spur of the moment.

Kelly continued to call Chicago his home until a few weeks before his death, when he moved to New York. He left a widow, who died six months after he did, leaving two children. They are now being cared for by his folks in Philadelphia. He left no estate, as he used to say, "How much money would you have to have invested to draw \$400 a week?" He figured his talent as his bank account and the \$400 was the weekly interest on same.

There would be no occasion to tell so much about a variety actor were it not that Kelly will long be remembered as one of the really great men of the stage. He was not an actor in the common sense of the word. He could not and would not take the lines written by some one else and reel them off. When he went on the stage he wanted to be free to talk about anything and everything. His stories, if they could be called such, were based on keen observation and he saw the humorous side of everything in life. For instance, he would set an audience roaring with the story of the man who was walking toward the Clark street bridge and suddenly heard the bell ring. The man ran wildly across the bridge, jumped to reach the other side just as the bridge swung off, just escaping death, then stood there and watched eight or ten boats go through.

Kelly used little or no make-up for the stage, a black wig with a drooping forelock in front, a tall silk hat, a dark suit with a long Prince Albert coat and a pair of steel spectacles without any glasses in them. He usually walked out on the stage as if he were indifferent to the applause and began his remarks with, "Say, awjuncle!" or, "Now for the Irish, the only race of people in the world today that can start a fight without an excuse." "Not only now for the Irish, but always for the Irish." "They are always to the front, if it's only on a street car. There is one day in the year the Germans have the best of us, on St. Patrick's day. They lead us on Patrick's day. You never seen an Irish band in your life. You couldn't get ten Irishmen to play in harmony five minutes; they would all want to be leaders. You take five Irishmen on the job, and there is always three foremen. I referreed a German wake on the west side the other night and you know a German wake is a rare thing, because when a German dies he is dead and that is all there is to him, but an Irishman you've got to watch him two or three nights anyway." "I was invited over to a German dinner on St. Patrick's day, and if there is anyone in the world that can get up a good dinner it's a German, and an Irishman to get it down. Anyway, this was an Irish woman married to a German. She was a good woman, too; she must have been, to marry a Dutchman, but anyway she says to him, 'Now, papa, today is Patrick's day and I want you to be Irish just to please my friends,' and he said all right, so she put a sprig of shamrock in his coat to make him look Irish and just as we were going to sit down to the dinner table, what do you think the German did to let us see he was Irish? He raised up the window and threw the butter out onto the street. Says he, 'There'll be nothing yellow on the table today!'" Then he would tell about a German picnic. Germans congregated at a hall and marched right out to the picnic grounds. What do the Irish do? Why, they congregate at a hall and then march around town five or six hours.

Every man in the parade wants to pass his own house. Then he would say, "I'm proud of the Irish people, I'm glad that I'm an Irishman, and I am always proud to walk with an Irishman. That's the reason I never kick when I'm pinched."

It would take a large book to write the many stories of Kelly. He was also a successful song writer. One of the songs was "The Songs My Mammy Sang to Me," which was made up of a few old choruses which he said were sung to him by his mother to put him to sleep in the sweet long ago, and indeed, although she was no grand singer, there was something about her way of singing old-fashioned melodies that an educated singer could never attain. It was the pleasant hours of the buried years that Kelly wished to remember, and as she sang to the weird accompaniment of the pattering rain on the old shingled roof, was it any wonder that all our childish cares and sorrows would pass into oblivion? Since that time I have often been put to sleep without any singing at all, and I have noticed that the raindrop on the shingled roof had been very accurately reproduced on the tin roof of a freight car coming from St. Louis." Other songs were: "Me Uncle Michael," "Throw Him Down, McClusky," a rough Irish song, made popular by Maggie Cline. "How Hogan Paid His Rent" was dedicated to Malachy Hogan, of Chicago. Other songs were: "Slide, Kelly, Slide," "Come Down, Mrs. Flynn," "The Milwaukee Fire," "She Might Have Licked McCarthy, but She Can't Lick Me," "The Bridgeport Grenadiers," "The Newhall House Fire," relating to the burning of the Newhall House, in Milwaukee, "Wreck of the Alpena," "The Homestead Strike," "It Used to Be Proper, but It Don't Go Now," "Mahoney's Fourth of July," "Dan O'Brien's Raffle," and several others.

J. W. Kelly's admirers called him, and doubtless they were firm in the belief that Kelly was right when he said: "When an Irishman dies it shows that they are an angel short in heaven."

Kelly's education was very limited, and he was compelled to fight his own battles from an early age. Nature, however, provided him with all the education necessary. As the old Scotch bard, Robert Burns, says:

"Give me a spark of nature's fire,
That's all the learning I desire.
Then though I dub through mud and mire,
At plow or cart,
My muse, though homely in attire,
May touch the heart.

His last appearance in public was on June 14, when a benefit was given for William Kye, at Pastor's Theatre, New York city. By his death the stage lost one of its most picturesque characters.

He died in New York city, of acute gastritis, on June 26, 1896. New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E., taking charge of the funeral, under instructions from No. 4. The remains were then taken to Philadelphia, and interment was in Cathedral Cemetery, Eighteenth and Stiles streets, Philadelphia.

John W. Kelly was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on November 8, and advanced December 27, 1888, being No. 303 on the membership roll.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF
THE SONGS MY MAMMY SANG TO ME.

As Sung by John W. Kelly.

I can always find a solace when my spirits may be low,
In the thoughts of happy childhood and the songs of long ago;
And often in the ev'ning, after sipping' tea,
I've tried to sing old-fashioned tunes my mother sang for me.

FIRST REFRAIN.

They'll kiss you and caress you,
They'll spend your money free;
Then of all the towns in Ireland,
Kilkenny for me.

CHORUS.

I love to sing those old-time songs,
With their old-fashioned melody.
Ah, there are no songs that seem so sweet
As the songs my mammy sang to me.

Sure, when mother would be busy in the kitchen thro' the day
I had to mind the baby if I wasn't off to play;
And if the baby bumped his nose she took him on her knee,
And then she sang sweet lullabies she often sang for me.

SECOND REFRAIN.

Gip, gip, my little horse, gip, gip, again, sir,
How many miles to Dublin? It's three score and ten, sir,
Gip, gip, my little horse, gip, gip, again, sir,
Will I get there by candle light? Yes, and back again, sir,
Gip, gip, my little horse, gip, gip, again, sir,
How many miles to Dublin? It's three score and ten, sir.

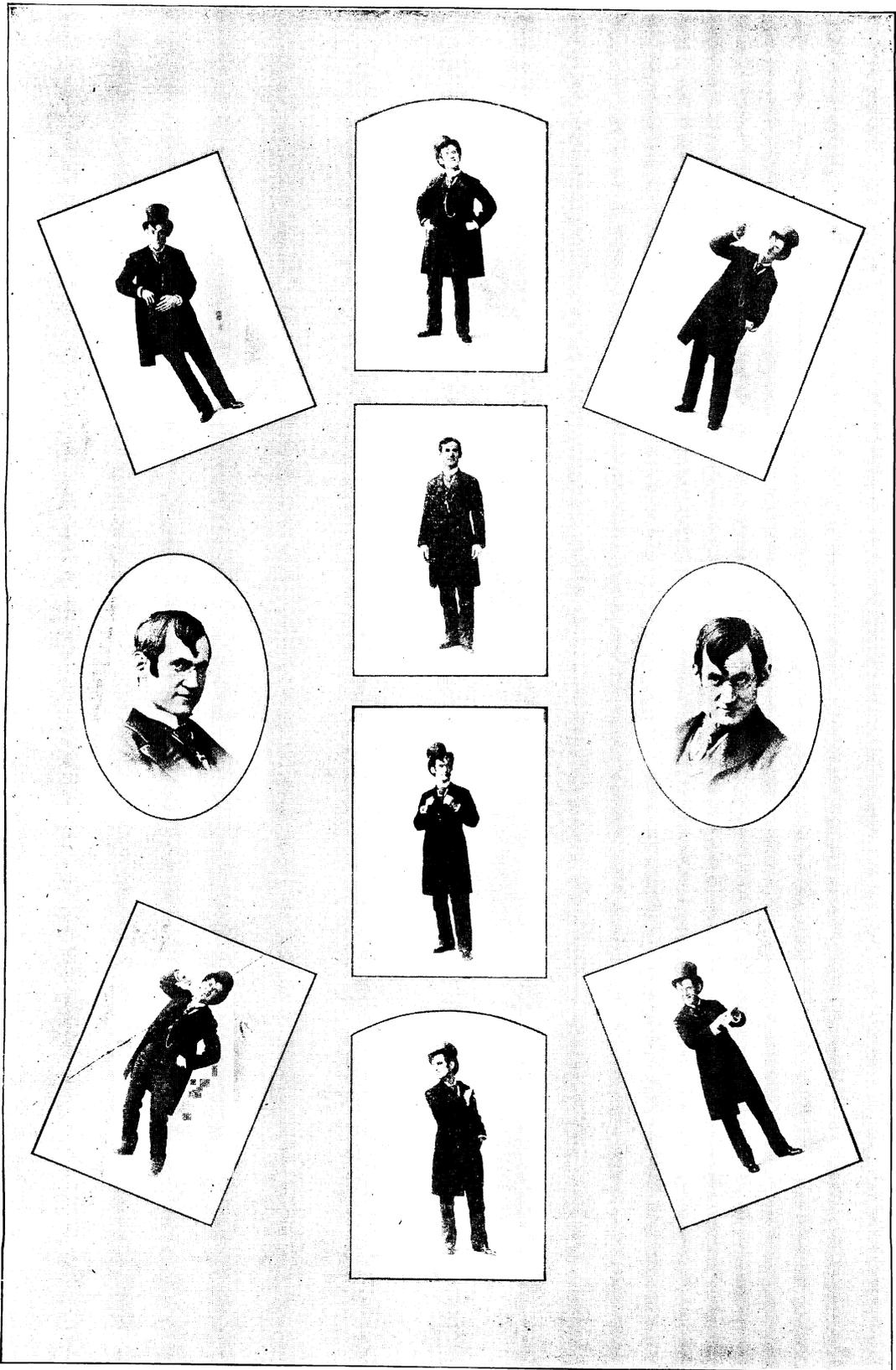
When my dad came home at ev'ning his heart was always light
If he saw the supper ready, and mother smiling bright:
And when the meal was over we'd never let him be
Until he sat down by the fire and there he sang for me.

THIRD REFRAIN.

Oh! rock-a-by baby upon the tree-top,
When the wind blows the cradle will rock,
And when the bough breaks the cradle will fall,
And down will come baby, the cradle and all.

Then it's oh, ho, ho, ho, arrah, baby lie easy,
It's not your own mammy that's nursing you now;
For I'm weeping and wailing and rocking the cradle,
And nursing the gossoon that's none of my own.

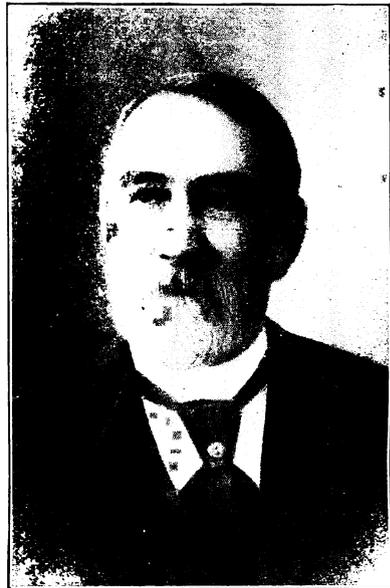
Did you ever see a feather? Did you ever see a feather?
Did you ever see a feather on a tom-cat's tail?
Did you ever see a feather on a tom-cat's tail?



Courtesy of Brother J. K. Finn and Mr. Malachy Hogan.

JOHN W. KELLY
(OF CHICAGO LODGE, NO. 4, B. P. O. E.)
IN HIS
FAMOUS CHARACTERIZATIONS.

WILLIAM LEFTWICH GOGGIN was born of old Revolutionary stock in Bedford county, Virginia, on June 8, 1849. He was educated at Claytor's Academy in his native county and came to the city of Chicago in 1869 to engage as clerk in the grocery business with Robert Scrafield, with whom he was connected for three years. In 1872 he was with John J. Dwyer in the same line of business, which he successfully followed until 1874, when he left that concern to accept a more lucrative position with Cady, Hodges & Co., with whom he remained for the next four years, or until 1878, when he became connected with the Phillip Best Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, as their Chicago representative in their bottling department until 1880, when he engaged with the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, in a similar capacity as their Chicago office representative, which position he has held steadily up to the present time. Brother Goggin is unmarried. He was elected to membership and became initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on September 15, 1892, and has always been an ardent and enthusiastic Elk and always striving to promote the best interest of the lodge and the order. He was elected as Trustee in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on March 24, 1904, under the Featherstone administration, and served the Lodge in that capacity under the Anthony and Mathison administrations, and was ever vigilant for the best interests of the lodge and the order, and closed a successful three-year term with the fiscal year of 1907; was again re-elected and served his lodge until the close of his term in 1909, at the end of that fiscal year, when he retired from office.



CLARENCE DWIGHT HESS was born in Coshocton, N. Y., in 1838, and as a boy had a remarkable voice and nearly every traveling show passing through the village made overtures to his family to have him join their force. He finally, at the age of thirteen, ran away with Newman's Nightingale Serenaders. At that early age he was press agent and business manager. Leonard Grover, who lived near Clarence's homestead, commenced to get up amateur theatrical entertainments six months after Clarence returned home. Young Grover was then in his eighteenth year. Hess joined the Tozer & Germon Dramatic Company in 1852. Frank Chanfrau and Albertine were of the company. He was next with the Marsh & Ellsler Company, and remained with them until 1855. Robert Marsh was the organizer of the Marsh Troupe. John Ellsler was afterward the Pittsburg manager.

Hess retired from the stage in 1856 and returned to his home in Danville, where he commenced to study law. He subsequently gave this up and entered upon the study of medicine. In 1858 he married Leonard Grover's sister and



HESS GRAND OPERA STARS.

Minnie Hauk.

C. D. Hess.

Henry C. Peakes.

Sig. Campanini.

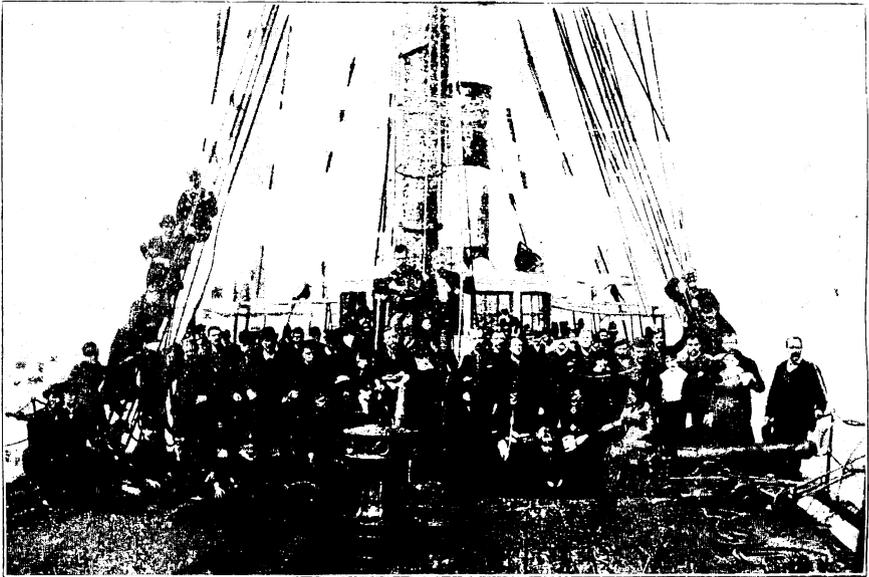
Parepa Rosa.

Max Strakosch.

Pauline Lucca.

settled down in Baltimore, Md., and, with his brother-in-law, published "The Southern Financial Reporter." When the war broke out he returned home and enlisted in the Thirteenth New York State Volunteers, with which regiment he served two years, until it was mustered out. He then joined Leonard Grover in the management of Grover Theatre, Washington. There he remained until the spring of 1866. In the winter of 1866 he opened Crosby Opera House, Chicago, Ill., with a dramatic company, with James Murdock as the star. In the Fall he became manager of the Pittsburg Opera House.

In 1867 he removed to New York, and with Leonard Grover opened the Olympic Theatre. He located in Chicago in 1867, as manager of Crosby Opera House. He then organized the Parepa-Rosa Opera Company, commencing a tour in 1867. The following year the Caroline Richings Opera Troupe was



HESS GRAND OPERA COMPANY EN ROUTE TO MEXICO.

merged into this organization, and it was without doubt the finest English operatic organization known in America up to that time, having a repertory of thirty-two popular operas. Hess was instrumental in introducing to the public such singers as Parepa-Rosa, Clara Louise Kellogg, Emma Abbott, Emily Melville, Joseph Maas, William Carleton, Lizzie Annandale, Marie Stone and W. H. Macdonald.

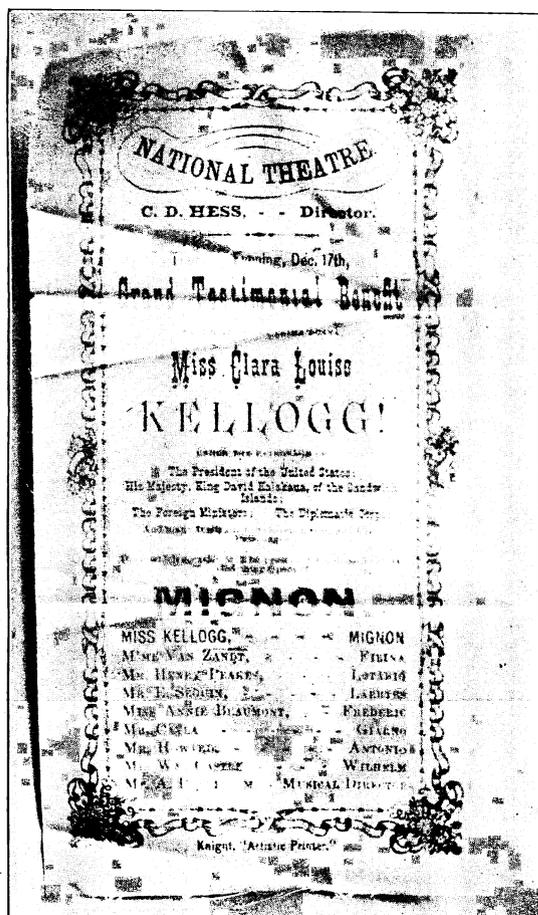
His next venture was the Clara Louise Kellogg English Opera Company, which he and Maurice Grau organized in 1874. For three seasons he was sole proprietor of the Kellogg troupe. In 1878 he organized a combination with Emma Abbott as the feature. He gave grand opera in Milwaukee in 1889-90, and the following season he went to California.

From 1884 to 1886 he was manager of the Grand Opera House, Chicago.

He was also director of the Minnie Hawk Opera Company. As a manager of other operatic troupes he was one of the most enterprising that the country has known. In the Chicago fire of 1871 he lost all he possessed. He retired from the show world in 1891. He was married twice, first to Julia Grover, and in 1891 to Clara Walton.

He died suddenly from apoplexy at his home near Westville, Laporte county, Indiana, on February 15, 1909. Interment was in Westville Cemetery.

Brother Hess dimitted from St. Louis, No. 9, and affiliated with Chicago



A RARE PROGRAM FROM THE C. D. HESS COLLECTION.

Lodge, No. 4, on June 9, 1892, being No. 544 on the membership roll; was made a life member March 26, 1903. He served as Chaplain under E. R. Lahan; also same office under Featherstone and Anthony administrations, and again for the fourth year under Mathison, when illness caused his resignation. Brother Hess was a grand Elk, sincere, earnest, conscientious. Take him for all in all, he was a grand, good Elk.



TIMOTHY L. FITCH was born June 27, 1834. He was an old showman and circus man. Mr. Fitch was one of the early members of Chicago Lodge of Elks, having been initiated and advanced December 27, 1877; his name appearing as No. 53 on the membership roll. He died December 22, 1884, aged fifty years, five months and twenty-five days, and was buried from his residence, No. 174 West Adams street, on December 24, 1884. Interment in Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood, Chicago.

CHARLES P. STILLMAN was born in 1852, and was one of the early members of the lodge. He died in Red Wing, Minn., on March 11, 1883. He is buried in the family burial plot, Greenwood cemetery, Galena, Ill.

Mr. Stillman was initiated and advanced into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on August 27, 1882.

JOHN CORT was born in New York city on July 19, 1860. Graduated from the New York public schools, and afterward attended the Forest Hill Academy, at Trenton, for two years, graduating from there in 1878. His first appearance as a performer was in Volk's Garden, New York city, January 1, 1879. Afterward played all the principal theatres as a single artist. Doubled with M. J. Murphy in 1882, and played under the team name of Cort and Murphy until 1885, when the partnership terminated, and he went West and opened the Standard Theatre, in Seattle, in 1886. The house was destroyed by fire, June 6, 1889.

He was the originator of the term "circuit" used in the show business and had the first vaudeville circuit in America, giving performers at that time twenty weeks, which included the cities of Helena and Butte, Mont.; Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham, Port Townsend, Wash.; Victoria and Vancouver, B. C.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Cal., and Salt Lake City, Utah. Among the headliners played in the circuit in those days and who have since become famous were: Ross and Fenton, Johnny and Emma Ray, Filson and Errol, Bobby Newcomb and family, Kitty O'Neil, Flora Moore, Maggie Cline, John Kernell, J. W. Kelly, and numerous others.

He sold the Standard Theatre in 1893, and operated road attractions until



Photo by Moffett, Chicago.

Chicago, and renamed it, "The Imperial Music Hall," and operated the same until November 1 of the following year. Returned to Seattle and built the Grand Opera House in 1900, opening it with the Tivoli Company in "Ship Ahoy." The following year started to build the Northwestern Theatrical Association, which consisted of a combination of circuits, embracing theatres in the West and Northwest, by states, viz.: British Columbia, 5; Washington, 35; Oregon, 22; California, 13; Montana, 14; Idaho, 17; Utah, 3; North Dakota, 4; total, 113 theatres.

Mme. Calvé was under his management during the seasons of 1906-07-08. Season of 1907 he also brought over from the La Scala Theatre, Milan, Italy, Leon Convilla and his orchestra of seventy pieces.

His road attractions during the past six years have been Florence Roberts, Maude Fealy, Sarah Truax, "The Alaskan," "Commencement Days," Max Figman, and "King Dodo."

The new Cort Theatre, Chicago, which cost \$200,000, was opened October 25, 1909, with "The Kissing Girl."

Brother Cort affiliated with Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on February 20, 1896, being No. 740 on the membership roll.

ELLIOTT DWIGHT ROBBINS was born in Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, January 28, 1863, and was educated in the public and high schools of his native city. His first business was that of contractor, in Sioux City, Iowa. Continued in that line of business until 1894, when he went into the office furniture and supplies business, and continued in that line until the latter part of 1899. Mr. Robbins was located in London, England, from July, 1899, to March, 1910, when he returned to this country. He is unmarried.

Brother Robbins was initiated and advanced in Chicago Lodge on August 8, 1889, and stands No. 372 on the membership roll. He was E. Loyal Knight under Stevens, E. R.



THOMAS CHARLES NEWMAN was born at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., on June 13, 1852. He received his education at the country school of his native town, and later at the Mt. St. Vincent de Paul parochial school, and afterwards attended the St. Xavier College in New York city. He went into business in New York city as a clerk in the counting-room of H. B. Claflin & Co., dry goods house. From there he went to work for "Parker" on Broadway, near Thirty-fourth street, where he remained until 1872, when he came west, going to St. Louis, where he went to work as manager for the Laclede Hotel, and later in the same capacity for the Windsor Club, of that city. He came to Chicago in

1877, and started in business here as manager for Lawrence & Martin, at 111 East Madison street. In 1880 he went to Clayton & Co., 103 East Madison street, this city, and remained with that concern until they sold out in 1883, and continued with their successors in business until 1885, in which year, on April 10, he went into partnership with Louis Williams, buying out Colonel Wilson's place at 146 Dearborn street, and from there they started several branch stores in various parts of the business center of Chicago. Finally disposing of all their branches, they retained the store at 115 East Lake street, where they located in 1900, and Brother Newman is still in business there at the present time. He was married in 1880 to Miss Eva Louise Klemme.

Brother Newman joined Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E., on December 13, 1888; advanced January 10, 1889, being No. 309 on the membership roll. He served on various committees for the lodge, and was the prime mover in arranging and presenting the most successful picnic and excursion ever given by any lodge in the Order, held at Burlington Park, near Chicago, on Tuesday, July 28, 1891, at which time was presented an al fresco performance of Shakespeare's "As You Like It," with a star cast composed of Joseph Haworth, Louis James, Frederick Warde, Robert McWade, Eddie Foy, Patti Rosa, Florence Gerald, Katherine Alvord, etc.



C. PRUYN STRINGFIELD, M. D., was born in Washington, D. C., on December 12, 1866. He received his early education in the public schools of Topeka, Kan., and later, when he removed to Chicago, he attended the Northwestern University, finally entering the Chicago Medical College (medical department of the Northwestern University) for a regular course, and graduated from there in 1889, with the degree of M. D., and at once became assistant to the chair of principles and practice of surgery in his alma mater. He is widely known as a military and examining surgeon, and has served as President of the Chicago Medical Examiners' Association; is a leading member of the American Association of the Life Examining Surgeons, Medical Examiner of the Phoenix Mutual Life of Hartford, Conn. Dr. Stringfield has been identified with the

I. N. G. since 1882; has served on the staff of Governor Yates, with the rank of Colonel, and is now on the retired list. He has been resident physician of the Grand Pacific Hotel since 1898.

He was attending surgeon on the staff of the Cook County and Baptist Hospitals for years, and at one time was a surgeon of the U. S. Marine Hospital Corps. At present he is physician to the Actors' Fund of America.

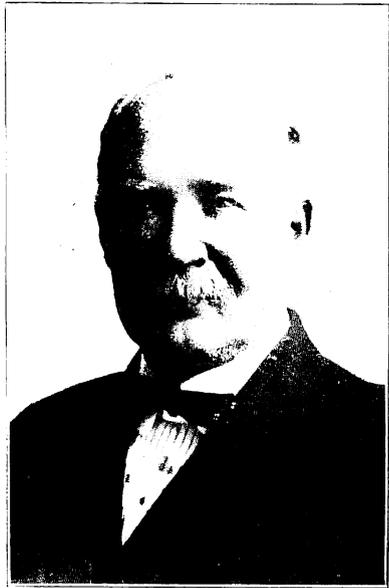
He is a member of the American Medical Association, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the

Chicago Medical Society; in his fraternal relations he is a Mason, a member of Blaney Blue Lodge, No. 271; Lincoln Park Chapter, No. 177, R. A. M.; Apollo Commandery, No. 1, and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and is Past Chancellor of Globe-Athol Lodge, K. of P., and a member of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E. (life member).

On August 14, 1889, Dr. Stringfield was married to Miss Josephine Milgie, of Chicago. Dr. Stringfield is a member of the Hamilton, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Yacht, South Shore, Country and Chicago Automobile Clubs.

Brother Stringfield was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on August 5, 1897, being No. 793 on the membership roll.

HENRY BREWERTON EMERY was born near Salt Lake City, Utah, on October 27, 1854. His parents, Henry Emery and Elizabeth Brewerton Emery, emigrated from Doncaster, England, the year previous. They came to New Orleans, La., and up the Mississippi river and "crossed the plains" in a covered wagon drawn by a pair of oxen. He received his early education at the private schools in Salt Lake City, finishing with one term at the Deseret University. His early occupations were many and varied—mining, whacking bulls and fighting Indians, and other things coincident with frontier life. He entered the theatrical field in 1874 as a member of the old Salt Lake City Theatre Stock Company, continuing there until 1877. Season of 1877-78 with Forester Stock Company, in Denver, Colo.; then with stock company in Helena, Mont., from 1878 until 1880, and Baldwin Stock Company, in San Francisco, during season of 1880-81, and during the season from 1881 to 1883 with Nellie Boyd company, a traveling organization playing everything from "Romeo and Juliet" to "Slasher and Crasher." He joined the Katie Putnam company in the season of 1883-84 and became her manager in 1886, and has been engaged in active management ever since. In 1887 he produced Charles F. Dazey's play, "Erma; the Elf," and in 1889 made a successful trip to Australia. In 1890, produced "Love Finds a Way," and in 1893, "The Little Maverick," by the same author. He then secured Charles H. Hoyt's "A Texas Steer," and exploited that until 1905. In season of 1905-6 he made an elaborate production of "Parsifal," in conjunction with D. L. Martin, and successfully toured the country with that attraction until season of 1910, and he is now managing "The Red Mill" company for the Martin & Emery Company.



Mr. Emery married Miss Katie Putnam on June 7, 1885, who was playing in his companies until 1898, when she retired from the stage. They have no children. Their home is Benton Harbor, Mich.

Brother Emery was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on August 22 (advanced on September 29), 1887, being No. 230 on the membership roll.



CLARK B. HAMLIN, the son of Dr. William S. Hamlin, was born in Mt. Union, Ohio, on February 16, 1847. He received his early education in his native town. He was a half brother of John A. Hamlin, of "Wizard Oil" fame, and came to Chicago with the latter and became interested in the amusement profession in 1873, when Hamlin's Theatre, Chicago, was opened; he at that time being the treasurer of that house, and he continued with that house until its name was later changed to that of the Grand Opera House, when he acted as business manager.

He then went on the road as advance agent for Julie Rive-King, the great pianist, on a concert tour. He next was engaged as advance agent for Augustin Daly's Company, and was with that attraction for one season.

Brother Hamlin died after a brief illness in Chicago, on September 2, 1883, aged thirty-six years. A daughter survived, Mrs. H. O. Perrott, now living at Red Bluff, Cal. After Elks' funeral service, interment was in Rose Hill Cemetery.

Brother Hamlin was initiated in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on January 24, and advanced to the degree of Devout Elder, February 28, 1878, being No. 55 on the membership roll. He was elected to the Board of Trustees on November 7, 1878, under the third administration, Simon Quinlin, Exalted Ruler; the next year, at the annual election, November 6, 1879, he was elected Esteemed Leading Knight, under the fourth administration, Simon Quinlin, Exalted Ruler.

THOMAS FITZGERALD was born in East Cambridge, Mass., November 10, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He was a member of the St. John's Literary Association and also the dramatic company connected therewith. He entered the profession in 1883, at the Pence Opera House, Minneapolis, Minn., Phosa McAlister, manageress. In 1885 he was with Miss Nellie Boyd; George Welty, manager. In 1886 he was with the National Stock of Chicago, Ill., also Charles ("Karl") Gardner. In 1882 he was with Kiralfy Brothers' "Around the World in Eighty Days" company, and later with Mortimer Murdock in "Hoodman Blind." In 1890 he was with Aiden Benedict's "Fabio Romani" in its initial production by Leslie Davis and Annie Burton; then joined Charles E. Ellis's "Braving the World" company; then went with Al Freemont's "777" company. He was then

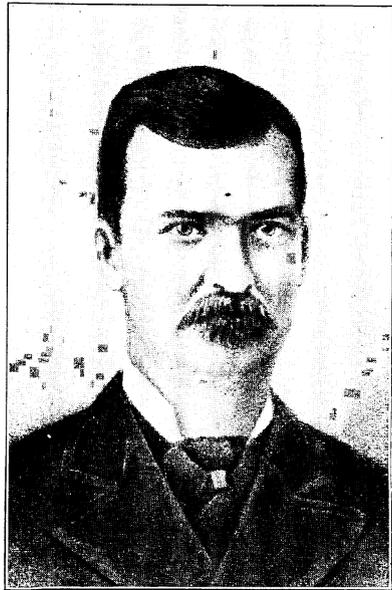


engaged in the Charles E. Ellis Dramatic Stock Company at the Criterion Theatre, Chicago, during the season of 1894-95, during which time he played many strong character parts. He was eight years with the Lincoln J. Carter "Remember the Maine," "Heart of Chicago" and "Fast Mail" companies. At present with the "Tempest and Sunshine" company under the management of W. F. Mann; second season. Was married to Miss Mattie Hogarth, in Whitby, Ontario, on November 8, 1889.

Some of Mr. Fitzgerald's strong character parts have been Seth Preene in "The Lights o' London," the Captain in "Storm Beaten," Tobin Sleek in "Braving the World," Josiah Scraggs in "My Partner," and Dunstan Kirke in "Hazel Kirke," etc.

Brother Fitzgerald was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, December 2, 1909, and stands No. 2482 on the membership roll.

LEONIDAS HAMLIN WILSON, familiarly known as "Lee" Wilson, was born in Centreville, Butler county, Pennsylvania, on February 27, 1847. When quite young, he was taken with his parents to their new home in Maquoketa, Jackson county, Iowa, where they located in 1855. At the age of eleven, in his then home town, he began to learn the printer's trade, which he continued until he was fifteen years old, at which time he enlisted at Andrew, Jackson county, Iowa, in 1862, as musician in the Twelfth Iowa Infantry, and remained in the army for two years. He was wounded on the field of action and confined in a hospital for four months, and finally was discharged from service August 14, 1864. On his return home he became a "cub pilot" in 1865 on the Mississippi river on the steamer "James Means," plying between Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa.



After one year of this experience he resumed his earlier vocation of printing, and came to Chicago in 1868, working as a compositor on the Chicago "Republican" until the great fire of 1871, when he then went to New York and took a position with the Century Magazine, where he remained for one year. At the invitation of the Hon. J. Young Scammon he returned to Chicago in 1872 to assume a position on the Chicago "Inter Ocean," and he remained on the staff of that paper for the next thirty-three years, or until 1905, when, on account of failing health, he resigned his position and went to Johnson City, Washington county, Tennessee, where he remained one year, and from there went to locate near Los Angeles, Cal., in 1906, and resides there at the present time. Brother Wilson was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, December 19, 1879, and advanced January 22, 1880, being No. 98 on the membership roll. He was elected Secretary of No. 4, November 13, 1880; re-elected to the same office, November 27, 1881. Elected E. Leading Knight, November 2,

1882; re-elected to same office, November 6, 1884. On November 5, 1885, he was elected Trustee, at the expiration of which time he was elected for the second term.



WILLIAM ELLIS HORTON was born in New York city, March 26, 1848. Was educated in the public schools of his native city. He entered the theatrical business as supernumerary at the old Bowery Theatre, New York city, in July, 1865. His first speaking part was in "The Union Spy," Tony Pastor's Opera House, No. 201 The Bowery, in September, 1866. After that he became advance agent, the first engagement he filled in that capacity being with Hart, Ryman & Barney's Minstrels. He filled every position from "props" to manager. He was also with the following traveling companies: Sam Sharp-ley's Minstrel Company; Abbott's Pantomime Company; Bryan's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Company; Comedy Four Company; Pat Rooney's Company; Fannie Louise Buckingham Company; Big Four Minstrels, and

Sullivan's "Mirror of Ireland." Mr. Horton was also engaged in different capacities in the following theatres: Booth's Theatre, Niblo's Garden, Wallack's Theatre, San Francisco Minstrels, Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, and Gilmore's Garden, in New York city; also in Grand Central Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pope's Theatre, St. Louis, Mo., and Mt. Clemens Opera House, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Compelled to retire on account of ill health, in 1888, he took up his residence in Mt. Clemens, Mich., where he was elected justice of the peace in 1892, and served two terms.

Of late years, Mr. Horton has been a writer on theatricals, and the author of two dramatic works, "About Stage Folks" and "Driftwood of the Stage," the latter being recognized as an authority on stage matters.

Mr. Horton's home at the present time is in Detroit, Mich.

Brother Horton was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, September 9, 1880, and advanced May 8, 1881, being No. 31 on the membership roll, and is a life member of the order.

RICHARD J. MCGOWAN, better known in the profession as "Dick" McGowan, was born in New York city, December 28, 1839. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. Young Dick was a natural born comedian, possessed a good voice and negro dialect and was a good banjoist. He played jigs on the banjo at the various contests at the old Catherine Street Market, where coon jig dancers would compete for a bunch of eels donated by the butchers, the best dancer taking the prize.

In 1854 he made his first appearance, as an amateur, doing a banjo solo at a benefit performance in the Old Bowery Theatre, and, although only a boy, he

made quite a hit. In the winter of 1856, he made his first professional appearance with Hammond Brothers, Hale and Edwin's Minstrels, a company organized at Springfield, Mass., which only lived a week and stranded at Northampton, Mass. Young Dick in mid-winter, with his banjo, walked the railroad track back to Springfield in time to get on the front end of a baggage car on a night express for New York.

In 1857 he joined the Briggs and Barry Minstrels, Charley Gardner (Hop Light Loo) and McGowan on the ends. The company disbanded in Oswego, N. Y. William Henderson, the manager, gave him a six night engagement to do his banjo solo between the plays, presented that week by Susan and Kate Dennin. The following week he opened at the Theatre Royal, Toronto, Canada, and during this engagement he met Cool Burgess, who asked Dick what he blackened his face with. "Cool" had never been on the stage up to this time. In 1858 he joined Levy J. North's circus; at the end of the season he played in variety theatres. In 1859, he opened in Chicago, where he played for one year. While playing in Chicago he again met Cool Burgess, who made himself known by recalling the Toronto incident at the Theatre Royal, and, being anxious to get on the stage, he asked McGowan, then stage manager, to give him a "try out," which he did. This was the first appearance of Cool Burgess on the stage. He made a hit and afterwards became a famous performer. In 1860 he went to Trimble's Varieties, at Pittsburg, and became a great favorite. In the spring of 1861 he went with John Hart, and they opened at Jake Esher's Theatre, St. Louis, playing there for three months; after which McGowan returned to Chicago, playing for Dan Emmett (author of "Dixie"), who at that time had a minstrel hall on Randolph street, Chicago. In 1862 he joined Lake's circus, under the management of Bill Lake and Levy J. North. After the circus season he went back to the variety houses, where he played until 1864, when he joined the Yankee Hill Burlesque Opera and Minstrel Troupe. Then went with Harris and Clifton's Minstrels, organized in Philadelphia, under the management of Joseph M. Norcross. When that company reached Baltimore they reorganized as the Sanderson's Minstrels, with Joe Norcross as manager, opening at the Maryland Institute, where they played a long and successful season. Leaving Sanderson's Minstrels, he joined George Christy and Raynor's Minstrels. In 1870 he retired from the stage, playing his last engagement in Pittsburg, and accepting a position as traveling salesman with Joseph S. Finch & Co., distillers, of Pittsburg, Pa.

During his long minstrel career he played at various times with a great many old timers, among them Joseph M. Norcross, George Christy, John Hart, George Powers, Eddy Fox, Ed. Gooding, Jack Surridge, William Henry Rice, Billy Sheppard, Billy Manning, Jim Gaynor, Dick Sands, Tim Hayes, Sam Hague, Cool Burgess, Charley Gardner (Hop Light Loo), Dan Emmett, Andy Leavitt, Charley Seamon, J. W. McAndrews, S. S. Purdy, "Hen" Mason, Oscar Willis, and many others. He joined the Duquesne Grays, at Pittsburg, Pa., probably the oldest military organization in the state. Within a few months he was elected first lieutenant of the Fourth Company, who presented him with a beautiful sword and equipment with the following inscription: "Presented to First Lieut. Richard J. McGowan by the members of the Fourth Company, Eighteenth Regiment, N. G. P., July 7, 1870." In January, 1871, at the Orphans' Fair, held

in the old cathedral, Pittsburg, Pa., he was presented with a beautiful Howard gold watch as the most popular officer in the P. N. G. In the same year he became captain of the Fifth Company.

He left the Finch Company to go with the Hamilton, Semon and Arnold, of Allegheny City, Pa., manufacturers of burial caskets. He made a great success as their salesman, and while with this firm invented an embalming fluid, one of the first on the market, which he patented, and it came into general use by undertakers. He afterwards sold it to L. A. Jeffreys, of Rochester, N. Y.

In 1881 he published "The Shroud," a journal devoted to the interest of undertakers. In 1883 he took a position with Albert Lyons, of No. 107 Green street, New York, manufacturer of undertakers' supplies, and became resident manager, locating in Chicago, Ill. While living in Chicago, Brother McGowan joined Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and later became editor of "The Elk," in February, 1885, one of the first papers published in the order. McGowan sold "The Elk," while in its third volume, to Allen O. Meyers, of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Afterwards going into business for himself, he located at No. 15 Whitehall street, New York city, becoming eastern agent for the Moore Distilling Company. In the early part of 1898, Brother McGowan, owing to his advanced age, retired from active business.

Brother McGowan was initiated, and advanced, in the Chicago Lodge, No. 4, February 21, 1884, being No. 154 on the membership roll.



HENRY EARLY WHEELER, familiarly known as "Punch" Wheeler, was born on August 29, 1852, at Evansville, Ind., and has been an advance agent all his life. He first started in the show business ahead of a performing bear. His first theatrical engagement was with the Haverly attractions in 1873. He took out his own road show in 1874. In the season of 1875-76, he was agent for Davenport Brothers, spiritualistic seances, rope-tying tricks, etc.; and agent for Kelly and Leon's Minstrels in the season of 1877-78. He was agent for Charles R. Gardiner's attractions, "Only a Woman's Heart," "Only a Farmer's Daughter," etc., from 1879 until 1882, and was business manager at the Grand Opera House, in San Francisco, Cal., in 1883. In 1884-85 Mr. Wheeler was agent for McKee Rankin's "Runaway Wife" Company, "Golden Giant Mine," "The Danites," "'49," etc.; and agent for the Alcazar Opera Company, of California.

From 1887 to 1890, he acted as agent for Newton Beers' "Lost in London" and "Enoch Arden" Companies; then up until 1892 agent for Wild West shows. During the World's Columbian Exposition, he was press agent for various Chicago theatres. From 1894 until 1898, he was agent for "The Struggle for

Life," "Power of Gold," "Prodigal Daughter," "Flag of Truce," and "Law of the Land" Companies. From 1898 to 1901, he was contracting agent for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, in Chicago; 1902-05, he was press agent for John Robinson's circus (in summer), winter of same seasons press agent for Lew Dockstader's Minstrels (four years); 1905-08, he was press agent for the Sells-Floto shows. Agent for Thurston, the magician, 1908-09; the latter part of the season returned as press agent for the John Robinson's shows; 1909-10, agent for "The Royal Chef" Company.

Brother Wheeler affiliated with Chicago Lodge of Elks February 4, 1897, having dimitted from Evansville, Ind., Lodge, No. 116, and stands No. 766 on the membership roll of No. 4.



FERDINAND DEUTSCH was born in Posen, Province of Prussia, German Empire, Europe on October 4, 1856, accompanying his parents to this country an infant in arms—only a few months of age. He attended the public schools of Baltimore, Md., but, preferring a business career, only reached the grammar grades, leaving school to enter a printing concern conducted by his father, where he attained a practical knowledge of the graphic arts.

Later he entered the employ of Kessler & Fishel, Hartford, Conn., and, after remaining there for about five years, returned to Baltimore, connecting himself with the firm of Isaac Friedenwald (now the Lord Baltimore Press), printers and lithographers, and, in conjunction with William and Joseph Deutsch, managed that concern for about twenty years.

He traveled extensively in its interests through the southern states, and was considered one of the best printing and lithographic salesmen in America, rapidly gaining the confidence of many of the largest national advertisers.

He later established, with his brother, William Deutsch, the Deutsch Company, of Baltimore, and came to Chicago to associate himself with the Edwards & Deutsch Lithographing Company, at that time Edwards, Deutsch & Heitmann, in January, 1897, the business being established in June of the previous year, and he remained as city sales manager until his death, being largely instrumental in building up the business to the extensive proportions it has attained and to its prominence as one of Chicago's largest manufacturing establishments.

Brother Deutsch passed away in Denver, Colo., whither he had gone in search of health, on August 3, 1909, aged fifty-two years. His remains were brought to Chicago and the Masonic funeral services held over them in that city, when they were taken to New York City for final interment.

He was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, September 7, 1905, and was No. 1971 on the membership roll.

Brother Deutsch was a genial, whole-souled fellow, having a host of friends, and to know him was to love him. He was an exceptional example of sterling honesty and integrity. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and Shriner, member of the Order of the Eastern Star and of many social and commercial organizations in Chicago.



EDWARD THOMAS REDPATH was born in Saltsburg county, Pennsylvania, on July 8, 1857. When but two years old, he went to Pittsburg on the old Pennsylvania Canal, with his grandfather, who was captain of a line of canal boats running from Blairsville to Allegheny City in those days. Young Redpath got his schooling in the public schools of Pittsburg, and left school at the age of fourteen. His first employment was in Pittsburg, with W. J. Caskey & Co., grocers; he remained with them about one year, when he went to work for Anderson & Woods, as an office boy; afterwards worked at the Rake-tooth rolling mill. From there he went to work in the North American Life Insurance Company, as an office boy, till that concern closed its office. He then handled novelties for the Pittsburg Novelty Company, and later sold

patent gas burners, oftentimes making \$10 to \$15 a day. He then traveled as news agent on the B. & O. Ry. Then he went to work for C. J. Cassidy & Co., traveling on the road selling "gents'" furnishings. During that time he met Miss Ida McFarland, at Washington, Pa., who afterwards became his wife. He then went to work for D. S. McDonald & Co., in the Pittsburg branch office of that Chicago caramel concern, and was still with that firm when it changed hands and was afterwards known as McDonald & Wallace. After leaving there he went to work for James A. Bailey, running the news stand at the old St. Clair Hotel in Pittsburg until that hostelry went out of business, when he went to work as night clerk in the Central Hotel, in that same city, under Walsh & Anderson, and continued in that same place under their successors, Anderson & Scott, when he took charge of their billiard room, running it in his own name. He then came to Chicago, in 1888, and bought out the billiard rooms of George F. Slosson, at 71 Monroe street, and was in business there for two years. He left there and went with J. K. Sebree, of the Saratoga Hotel, taking charge of the billiard rooms, and remained there for the next year. He then went in the employ of J. V. Northam, remained there for the next eleven months, then went into business for himself at 43½ Jackson boulevard, where he is located at the present time. He was married in Franklin, Pa., to Miss Ida McFarland, on June 21, 1878, and they had one child, a boy, deceased.

Brother Redpath was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on June 8, 1893, and is No. 556 on the membership roll, and is now a life member. Brother Redpath has always been an active worker in Chicago Lodge, and has served on

numerous committees, the result of whose work has always been a success. He was the principal factor in one of the largest benefits ever given by No. 4, and was instrumental in perfecting the electric clock in the lodge room, originally designed by Brother Ellis.

ALFRED JOHNSON was born in Sweden, August 28, 1850, and was brought to America by his parents when three years old. The family settled in Chicago, where young Johnson grew to manhood and received his early education. At the age of twenty-two he entered the theatrical profession, playing minor roles, and later "responsibles" and character business, in McVicker's Stock Company, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago; during which time he supported Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Charlotte Cushman, John T. Raymond, and John McCullough. The following season, 1873-74, he went on the road with the "Buffalo Bill" Company. The next three seasons, 1875-76-77, he was playing with the McVicker's Stock Company, Chicago. The company at that time included, among others, Edwin Thorne, Mrs. Murdoch, Helen Tracy, Laura Don, Cora Tanner, and Henry Lee.



During this time his principal character successes were: Dandy Dinmont, in "Meg Merriles;" Friar Lawrence, in "Romeo and Juliet," and Fagin, in "Oliver Twist." The season of 1878-79 he was with Barney Macauley, in "A Messenger from the Jarvis Section." When the Criterion Theatre, Chicago, opened, September 5, 1881, he became business manager for Charles Engle, lessee of the house, and remained at that theatre in that capacity until the termination of the Engle management in 1892. In 1893, he returned to the stage and played character comedy parts with various shows until the time of his death, which occurred at Chicago, on October 7, 1905, aged fifty-five years. His funeral was private, with interment in Rose Hill Cemetery.

Brother Johnson was one of the very early members of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, and initiated March 8, and advanced October 17, 1880.

HARRY WOOD.

Harry Wood was born *circa* 1847. He was an old-time theatrical manager and stage manager. He began his career as boy violinist at the age of twelve. In 1868 he was stage manager with William Trimble, at Trimble's Varieties, Pittsburg, Pa., and for a time was manager for leading burlesque companies. He was stage manager for M. B. Leavitt; he was with John A. Hamlin when he had a medicine show, and remained with him as stage manager until he opened a vaude-

ville house in Chicago. He went to the New Chicago Theatre in that city, which is now known as the Olympic. He was among the first to recognize the possibilities of "Pinafore," which was first produced in Chicago in 1879. He was the leader of the orchestra for Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, also stage manager for Jack Haverly's Minstrels. He built a theatre in Albany, N. Y., about 1880. He was stage manager in Tony Pastor's Broadway Theatre, and was considered one of the best stage managers in the country at that time. The last position he held was stage manager for Wm. B. Smith, in Grand Rapids, Mich. He died of dropsy, at his home in Chicago, after an illness of five months, on December 5, 1903, aged fifty-six years. He left a wife and one daughter, and he was buried in the Elks' Rest, Chicago.

Bro. Wood was one of the early members of Chicago Lodge, being initiated on October 4, 1877, and stands No. 44 on the membership roll.



JUDGE FRANK SCALES was born on a farm in La Fayette county, Wisconsin, on February 19, 1848, where he resided until he was seventeen. He received his early training at the public schools, assisting his father on the farm during the summer and attending the district school in the winter. His ability and aptitude led to his being sent to Chicago for study, where he completed his course in 1866. He then entered the University of Georgetown, D. C. He finished his university course in 1868, choosing law as a profession. He entered the law office of Knowlton & Jamieson, Chicago, and was admitted to practice in 1870, becoming a member of the firm of Knowlton, Jamieson & Scales. The firm lost its extensive law library in the great fire of 1871, which loss was severely felt for a time. During the years

of his practice Judge Scales had the conduct of some of the most important cases which have ever been before the courts of Cook county. Among them may be mentioned the litigated case of the estate of Dean-Richmond, the Gage real estate case, and a number of others. In October, 1890, Mr. Scales became the candidate for the county court bench of Cook county, and was elected in November of that year. His career on the bench has been conspicuous for his judicial fairness and the ability with which he has discharged his duties. He was married in 1871 to Miss Carrie Bartlett, whose father was the founder of the village after whom it was named, and they have one daughter. He died of Bright's disease, at Bartlett, Ill., at the home of his wife's parents, on August 29, 1897. He was forty-nine years old, and was buried in the family lot at Shellsburg, Wis.

Brother Scales was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on December 17, 1896, being No. 759 on the membership roll.

WILLIAM F. ROGERS was born of Irish parents in Worcester, Mass., on November 25, 1883. He was educated in the Catholic institution of his native city, under the tutelage of the Rt. Rev. Thomas D. Griffen. At the age of sixteen he left school to study elocution, music and dancing, and after two years received his first professional engagement in Worcester, Mass., May 12, 1901. He then formed a partnership with William F. Hebert and were known as Hebert & Rogers, and played over the Keith vaudeville circuit of New England. In 1902-3 the team was engaged with Quinlan & Wall Minstrels, and became known as one of the best dancing acts in America, under the name of "The Dancing Marvels." Season of 1904-5 they engaged with Al. G. Fields' Minstrels. In 1905-6 they again played the Keith circuit successfully.

Mr. Rogers then located in Chicago and returned for another season with Al. Fields' Minstrels. In 1909 he changed partners, and the act is now known as Granville & Rogers, and they are now playing in vaudeville.

Brother Rogers was initiated into Chicago Lodge on March 5, 1908, being No. 2359 on the membership roll.



FREDERIC WALTER BARNARD was born in Norwich, Chenango county, New York, on July 14, 1847. In 1855, his family moved to Chicago, and it was in that city, at the Dearborn School, where he received his early education. His first occupation on the stage was as assistant property man, at McVicker's Theatre, in 1863, his father being engaged in the orchestra of that theatre. When Colonel Woods opened Woods' Museum, on Randolph street, he resigned his position as assistant property man at McVicker's Theatre, and became call boy at Colonel Wood's house, playing small parts as well. During the five years he remained at that theatre he rose to the position of second comedian. In 1871, he joined Katie Putnam and traveled through the South and West. Later he played in stock, in Montana, and

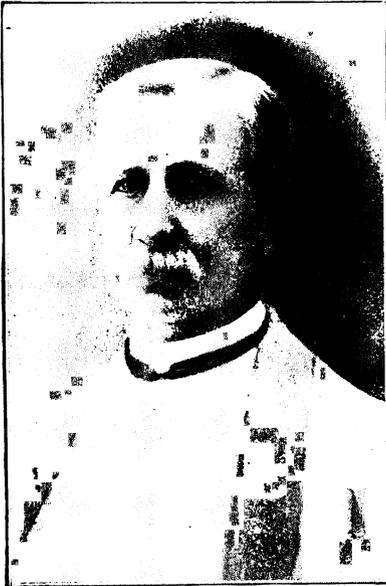
traveled on the road with various companies up to 1887, when he returned to Chicago, where he remained indefinitely.

In 1898 he went to New York city, where he was engaged by the Corse Peyton Company for a tour through the New England states. The season of

1899-1900, was engaged by Charles Frohman and David Belasco to play in a special company of "Zaza," headed by Mable Howard. Later he was with Broadhurst and Curry, in "The Man from Mexico"; then with George Boniface, Jr., went to the coast. Since then has been playing with various stock companies up to the present time.

In 1898, Mr. Barnard was married in New York city to Loretta E. Suter; no children.

Brother Barnard is one of the old members of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, being initiated on July 7, and advanced on August 4, 1887, appearing as No. 220 on the membership roll.



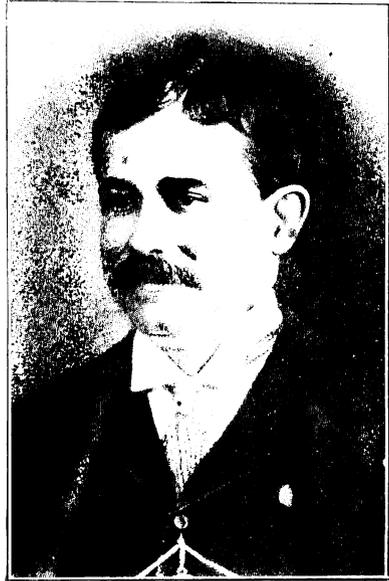
REV. THOMAS J. MACKAY, rector of all Saints' Church, Omaha, Neb., was born in Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, in January, 1844; educated in St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., and Cambridge (Mass.) Episcopal Theological School; rector of St. Andrew's Church, Fort Worth, Texas; St. George's Church, Leadville, Colo.; St. Paul's Church, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and his present church in Omaha, all of which churches were built during his administration. Mr. Mackay is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, Royal Arcanum, and an honorary life member of Omaha Lodge, No. 39, B. P. O. E. He conducted the funeral services of Charles Vivian in Leadville, and gives his recollections thereof as follows:

"My first meeting with Charles Vivian, the founder of the Elks, occurred while I was rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Leadville, Colo., in 1880. Mr. Vivian and his wife were present at one of my services in the Tabor Opera House (where we were holding services while the church was being erected). I preached that evening on "The Future Life," and the sermon had a serious effect on Mr. Vivian, who was a thoughtful man. About three weeks later, as I was going up one of the gulches to visit a sick parishioner, Mr. Vivian overtook me, and we had quite a conversation, until our roads parted, and he went on, being bent on the same errand of mercy to a sick and needy friend. As I said 'Good-bye,' I did not dream that within a few days I should be called on to officiate at his funeral; yet so it was. The funeral services were held in the Tabor Opera House, and the building was packed to the doors by the friends of the brilliant comedian and whole-souled man. When in the course of my remarks I mentioned the incident of my trip up the gulch of a few days before, and the errand on which he was bent, eulogising him for his largeness of heart and generous spirit, the large audience applauded. It was an unusual scene during a funeral, but typical of that wild free life, and of the loving spirit that could not be repressed in the hearts of the assembled multitude.

We left what remained of a noble, courteous, generous spirit in that lonely

graveyard with the snow for his coverlet, and the winter winds singing his requiem among the pines of that barren hillside."

LOUIS NEWMAN was born in St. Louis, Mo., on May 8, 1861. During 1865 he moved with his parents to Greenville, Miss., where they resided and ran a hotel for forty years. Louis went into the restaurant business in Eureka Springs, Miss., in 1890, remaining there a year; sold out and went to St. Louis, Mo.; lived there until 1894, when he came to Chicago, where he made his home afterwards. At the beginning of 1897 he embarked in the restaurant business in Memphis, Tenn.; remained there a year. Moved from Memphis to Shreveport, La., in 1898, and remained there a year, and returned to Chicago December, 1899. On June 20, 1900, he was married to Grace McCormick, the only daughter of Bro. R. E. McCormick, a merchant of Cheyenne, Wyo.; they had one son, Robert Alexander.



Mr. Newman was in business at several places in Chicago, from 1901 to 1906, then went in business a year in Green Bay, Wis., returned to Chicago 1907, where he became an invalid for two years and passed away on April 24, 1909, and was buried in the Elks' Rest, at Mt. Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago.

Brother Newman affiliated with Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on November 4, 1898, being No. 830 on the membership roll.



JOHN FARSON was born in Union City, Ind., on October 8, 1855. He was the son of Rev. John T. Farson (M. E. clergyman) and Harriet (Page) Farson. He was educated in the public schools in Champaign, Ill., and attended the University of Illinois in 1874-76. Coming to Chicago, he studied law in the office of J. R. Doolittle, United States senator from Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He had been a banker since 1881, organizing the firm of Farson, Leach & Co., in 1889, which was succeeded by Farson, Son & Co. in 1906. He was president of the Illinois State Sunday School Association in 1898; president American Automobile Association, 1906; president Chicago Methodist Social Union in 1900; president Chicago Automobile Club, 1906-7. Was vice president Chicago and New York Good Roads Association;

director Knoxville Gas Company, Beloit Traction Company, Westrumite Company

of America, the Ice Rink Company of Chicago, and the Camfield Development Company.

He was also a member of the following clubs: Bankers', Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Automobile, Chicago Golf, Glenview Golf, Mid-day, Indiana Society, South Shore Country, Pickwick Country, Union League, University of Illinois, Oak Park Club, and Lawyers' Club, of New York.

Mr. Farson was married in Chicago, September 1, 1881, to Miss Mamie A. Ashworth; they have two sons, John, Jr., and William Farson. His residence was "Pleasant Home," Oak Park, Ill. He died suddenly at his home, January 18, 1910; private burial.

Brother Farson was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on July 14, 1904, being No. 1742 on the membership roll.



JAMES KELLY COLLINS was born in the County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1840. His parents came to this country and settled in New Orleans, La., when seven years old. When the Civil War broke out enlisted in Co. E, 6th La. regiment. At end of two years returned to New Orleans and got an honorable discharge from the Confederate army owing to ill health. Shortly after became a member of the Varieties Theatre in that city under the management of the late Lawrence Barrett, with whom he remained three years, after which played two seasons with David Bidwell at the Academy of Music in that city. Was sent by the firm of Spaulding & Bidwell to the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, Mo., appearing as John Smith in the play "Pocahontas," in which he made a great success. From there joined the Gomersal English Opera Company, playing the part of

Prince Paul in the Grand Duchess. Made first appearance in New York in 1869 at Woods Theatre, Thirtieth street and Broadway, with the Lizzie Webber Burlesque Company. Joined the order of Elks in April, 1870; was initiated in Old Military Hall on the Bowery, and is now the fifth oldest member in New York No. 1. Was married to Martha Wrenn in that same year and produced the little Irish sketch of "Barney's Courtship," which proved a great success, playing in many of the best theatres of New York as well as touring the principal cities of the United States. Managed the Grand Central Theatre, Philadelphia, in 1876. Managed Heucks Opera House, Cincinnati, for four years; also Grand Opera House, Robinson's Opera House, Highland House and Coney Island of the West in same city. Mr. Collins has been identified with many leading attractions of both Europe and America for last forty years, and is now a resident of the Elks' National Home.

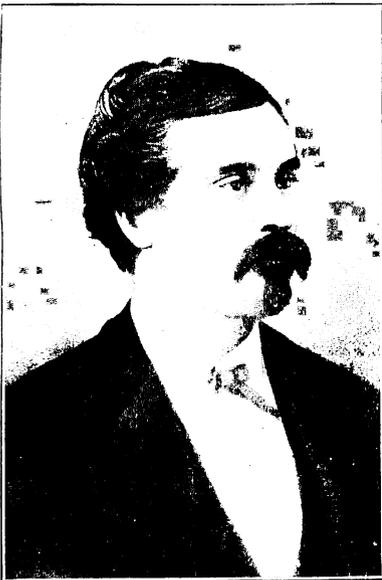
REV. SIDNEY J. MORRISON was born in Chicago, Ill., on September 28, 1882. He was educated in, and graduated from, De Paul University in 1902, and was ordained to the Sacred Ministry on June 9, 1906.

Brother Morrison was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on April 21, 1910, and stands No. 2556 on the membership roll.

JOHN J. BICHL was born at Egar, Austria, on December 25, 1836. He was educated at the Prague Conservatory, at Vienna. In 1854 he came to America, arriving at the city of Baltimore, but almost immediately moving direct to Chicago. In 1859, he married Miss Mary Diversey, daughter of Michael Diversey, the brewer (after whom Diversey boulevard, Chicago, was named). From the time he came to Chicago until the day of his death he was active in all musical circles in that city.



REV. SIDNEY J. MORRISON.



JOHN J. BICHL.

He was the solo violinist of the Chicago Philharmonic Society, leader of the Old Light Guard Band—the first band in Chicago—also leader of the Great Western Band, of Chicago. At various times he was the leader of the orchestras, in all the principal theatres of Chicago, and with some of the finest combinations then traveling. Among them were: Leonard Grover's Adelphi Theatre, on Wabash avenue, Chicago; Hooley's Theatre; McVicker's Theatre; Aiken's Theatre; the old Coliseum Theatre; Haverly's Theatre; was with U. H. Crosby and C. D. Hess, of Crosby's Opera House, Chicago; leader with the Katie Putnam Company; conductor of the Susan Galton English Opera Troupe, and conductor with the Caroline Richings-Benard Company.

In 1878, he moved to Quincy, Ill., where he was director of the Gem City Band, of that city, and in that same year died of sunstroke, July 17, 1878. His remains, however, were brought back to Chicago and buried in the Diversey family lot in St. Boniface Cemetery, Chicago. He was initiated, and advanced, in Chicago Lodge of Elks on November 12, 1876, and was an enthusiastic and ardent worker, especially at the charity benefits, where he was always found with a fine body of musicians gathered together for the occasion.



THOMAS P. BROOKE.

THOMAS PRESTON BROOKE, composer, bandmaster and inventor, was born at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., June 7, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Dubuque, Ia., and received his musical education in Boston, Mass. He was one of the first to have his military band marches published in this country. He composed hundreds of marches, all published, and also composed many concert numbers and over four hundred melodramatic numbers and various concert pieces. Mr. Brooke started to travel at the age of ten years, and his early life was spent with circus, minstrels and opera companies. The past twenty-six years he has devoted to conducting military concert bands.

Mr. Brooke was the organizer and conductor of the Chicago Marine Band, an organization that has appeared in every town and city in the United States and Canada the past sixteen years. He is also inventor of the Brooke's reflecting telescope and inventor of a "heavier than air" flying machine.

Brother Brooke received a handsome diamond-studded testimonial medal from his many friends and brothers in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, a photo-reproduction of which is shown herewith.

Brother Brooke was initiated in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on October 23, 1902, being No. 1594 on the membership roll.



ELK DIAMOND MEDAL,
Presented Brother T. P. Brooke.

WILLIAM HENRY MILLS was born in St. Clair, Mich., on September 16, 1855. At an early age he entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Detroit, Mich., as messenger, from which position he rose to be "day chief," having charge of a great many men. He remained in Detroit until the great telegraph strike in 1883. In 1884 he went to Chicago and entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, where he was chief operator for three years, as long as the company existed. He then secured a position with the Postal Telegraph Company as chief operator of a division, and in 1894 was sent to Albuquerque, N. M., as manager for the Postal company, and remained there five years. After that time he returned to Chicago, where he lived until the time of his death, which occurred May 6, 1905.



In 1877 he was married in Detroit, Mich., to Julia A. Jacob, and they had one daughter, who is now married and living with her husband, Mr. Ross Merritt, in Albuquerque, N. M.

Brother Mills was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on November 29, 1888, and advanced January 10, 1889, being No. 310 on the membership roll. He was elected E. Loyal Knight under the fifteenth administration, McVicker, E. R.



ROBERT J. HALLE was born in London, England, under the shadow of the famous Roland Hill Chapel. Early in the seventies he landed in Canada, locating at Chatham, and for many years was engaged in the insurance business. A few days prior to the Haymarket riot, Mr. Halle came to Chicago, and has been a citizen of that city ever since. In 1889 he commenced the publication of the "Champion of Fair Play," the success of which secured the official indorsement of the Liquor Dealers' Association of Illinois. Mr. Halle has been elected the secretary of that association, the Illinois Liquor Dealers, and for seventeen years he has been the efficient Secretary of the National Liquor League. During this time he has received many favors—first, a handsome gold badge; second, a twenty-five-jeweled gold watch, chain and pendant, and lastly, a silver loving cup—from those in whose interest he has so faithfully

served. Mr. Halle is known to the leading members of the retail trade from one end of the country to the other. Mr. Halle is a member of Lake View Lodge, No. 774, A. F. & A. M.; Gen'l Sedgwick Lodge, No. 465, K. of P.; Chicago Aerie, No. 34, of Eagles; the Chicago Press Club, and various other organizations. He joined Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on July 6, 1899, being No. 908 on the membership roll.



WILLIAM POTTLE was born at Deptford, Kent, England, on April 18, 1855. At an early age he emigrated to America with his family and went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was educated, going later to Chicago, where he finished his education in 1870. His first occupation was with the Chicago Rattan and Reed Company. He first entered the theatrical profession with Ada Gray, playing "general business," season of 1878-79. The following season he played "general business" with the National Theatre Stock Company, in Cincinnati, Ohio. The next season, 1879-80, he was advance agent for Frank Aiken and Genevieve Rogers; proprietor and manager of the Eunice Goodrich Company, season of 1881-84. Then he was advance agent for A. R. Wilber's Stock Company, 1885-86, after which he again assumed the management of

the Eunice Goodrich Stock Company, in which capacity he remained from 1886 until 1899, when he was advance agent for Broadhurst and Curry, Hoyt's "A Day and a Night" Company, 1900-01, and continued as advance for Broadhurst and Curry up to and including the season of 1903. After that he was advance agent for "Marie Heath," season of 1904-05. He was manager for the first half of the season 1905-06 for the Polly Primrose Company, and the last half of the season for Scotty, in "King of the Desert Mine." Manager for Ed. Salter's "Ikey and Abey" Company in the season of 1906-07, and advance agent for Martin and Emery's production of "Parsifal," 1907-09, and is at present still engaged by the same firm.

Brother Pottle was initiated into Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on January 9, 1890, advanced February 13, 1890, and stands No. 382 on the membership roll.

WILLIAM WEBSTER AISTON was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on April 29, 1869. He came to America with his parents in 1873, landed in New York city, but went direct to Philadelphia, and lived in that city until August, 1878, at which time he came with his parents to Chicago. He went to work at the age of twelve, in the manufacture of street shoes. In 1892 he took up the specialty of theatrical shoe manufacture, his sponsor and adviser in that line being the late David Henderson, the well-known theatrical manager, and Mr. Aiston has continued in that line of business up to the present time. In 1892 Mr. Aiston married Miss Margaret Crosby; they have one son, Harry P. Aiston. In about

1896 Mr. Aiston, associated with Dr. Frank Burns, gave a series of entertainments that appealed to the citizens of Chicago for the purpose of raising funds to enable them to build a hospital in that city for consumptives. After seven years' work on this line, they raised sufficient funds, and formed a citizens' committee, with a capital of \$80,000, and after a great deal of hard work the project became an assured fact and the building was erected and equipped at its present location at Fortieth avenue and Division street, Chicago, and is known as the St. Agnes Sanitarium.

Brother Aiston joined Chicago Lodge and was initiated January 21, 1892, being No. 465 on the membership roll. Brother Aiston has successfully served on the Executive Committee for seven annual charity benefits, about thirty stag socials, and on several reunion committees; has always been a hard worker, and can always be counted upon as a good committeeman and a good Elk, to advance the best interests of Chicago Lodge, No. 4. He was the father of the "good fellowship" supper idea, so successfully carried out during the last year, under the Sauter administration.



W. W. AISTON.



FRANCIS LEON, better known as the "Only Leon," the well known burlesque prima donna and dancer, was born in New York city on November 21, 1844. He was educated at the Jesuit College of Fordham by the late Rev. Dr. Cummings. When only eight years of age he sang in the choir of St. Stephen's Church, New York. He sang with great success the first soprano in Mozart's Twelfth Mass. He made his first appearance in the minstrel business in Wood's Marble Hall of Minstrelsy, on Broadway, when only fourteen years of age, in operatic burlesque. He made a successful first appearance and remained quite a favorite for a long time. He subsequently appeared with various first-class troupes as prima donna and danseuse until he formed a partnership with Mr. Kelly in the West as manager of the Academy of Music in Chicago, and afterwards in Cincinnati. He

then went to New York and in partnership with Kelly leased and remodeled old Hope Chapel at 718 and 720 Broadway, and on October 1, 1866, opened that place as Kelly and Leon's Minstrel Hall, which proved remarkably successful.

Mr. Leon has a remarkable soprano voice and can sing up to D in the leger lines. He danced with great ease and grace and was considered one of the best in the minstrel business.

After a long career in minstrelsy and with an international reputation, some years ago Mr. Leon retired from the stage and is now residing in the city of Chicago, where he owns several handsome apartment buildings.



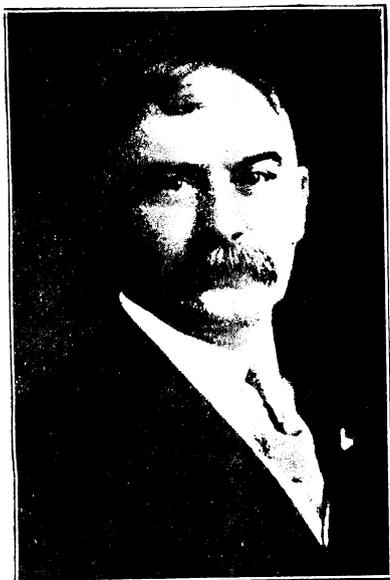
EDWARD W. ACKER, professionally known as "Edward Clifford," was born in Washington, D. C., on October 27, 1844. He received his education in his native city and early evinced a love for the dramatic side of things. He accepted his first engagement with a small show and continued playing until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted from his native city, and while in the service was wounded at the battle of Bull Run; was sent to a hospital, and by the time he recovered his term of enlistment had expired and he returned to his former chosen profession. He was on the stage at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, the night that Lincoln was shot, and shortly thereafter, at the request of his mother, he left the stage and went into business in Omaha, Neb., but, being dissatisfied with a commercial life, his old love

for the stage conquered and he finally accepted an engagement in a dramatic stock company at Kansas City. From there he joined the "Star Sisters" Dramatic Company of James Biddles, and while a member of that company married one of the daughters of the proprietor, Miss Melvina W. Biddles, at Janesville, Wis., his wife then retiring from the profession. He then organized the Clifford Dramatic Company, which he managed and controlled for the next subsequent nineteen years, or until he was taken ill at Hastings, Neb., with heart trouble, to which he finally succumbed a short time thereafter in that city on February 14, 1889, aged forty-five years. Interment at Oshkosh, Wis. He left a widow and five sons surviving.

Brother Acker was initiated and advanced in Chicago Lodge, No. 4, on February 25, 1888, being No. 253 on the membership roll. He was an enthusiastic member during his life-time; he was also a member of the Masonic and Pythian fraternities.

MEMBERS OF CHICAGO LODGE No. 4

AND VARIOUS PORTRAITS.



CY DEVRY



“BILLY” BAXTER.



WALTER WILLIAMS.

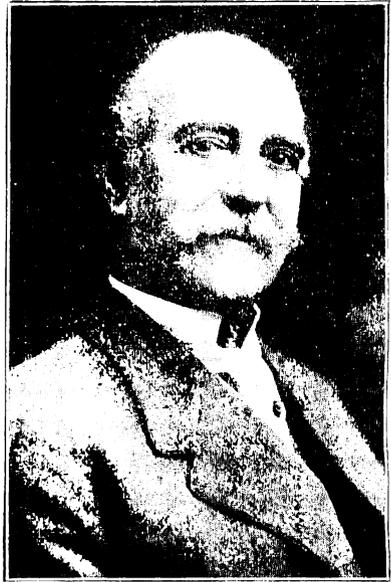


W. F. GROWER.

Photo by Moffett, Chicago.



H. C. FULLER.



GEO. O. MORRIS



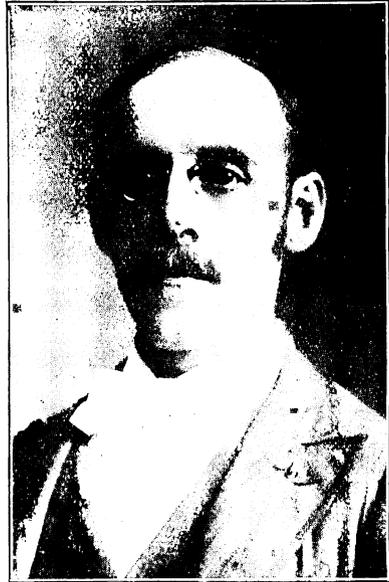
JOHN A. McCORMICK.



WM. H. DURR.



F. H. BIERBACH.



H. E. BALLARD.



A. P. DANIELS.



JAKE ROSENTHAL.



E. H. R. GREEN.



HERMAN MEYER.



A. W. HUTCHINGS.



ARTHUR W. JOHNSON.
Photo by Matzene, Chicago.



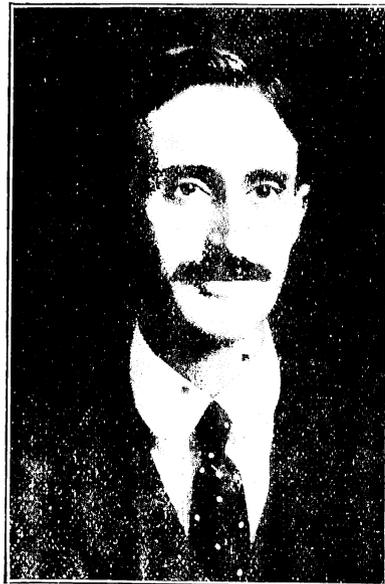
GEORGE W. IRISH.



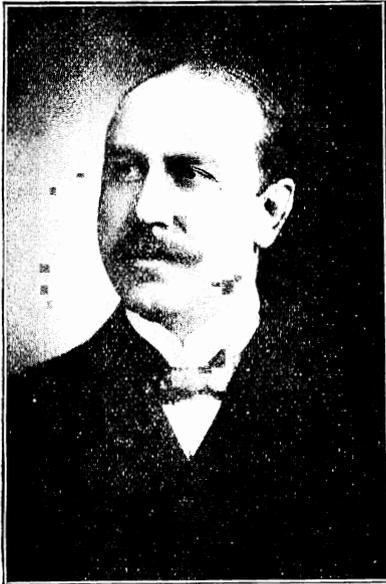
ARTHUR H. WADE.



"TEXAS JACK,"
Donor Elk Antlers to No. 4.



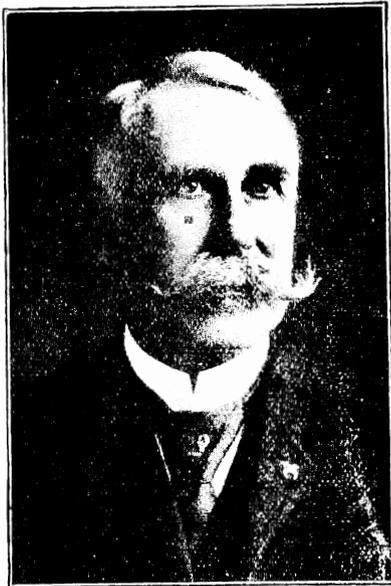
M. M. LIPPMAN.



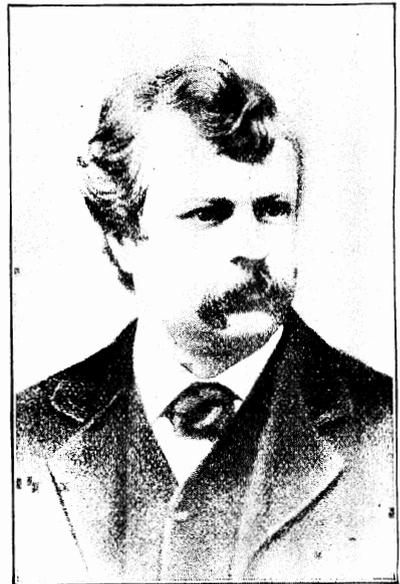
CHARLES KOESTER.



HAPPY CAL. WAGNER.



L. W. CAMPBELL.



W. J. GUNNING.



GEORGE F. MEYER.



J. A. KINSMAN.



HENRY DOEHNE.



J. R. WEDDELL.



JOHN WALPOLE.



CHAS. STUDT.



GEORGE SCHERER



E. V. GIROUX.



MORT. H. CLAPP.



JOHN S. RAYNOR.

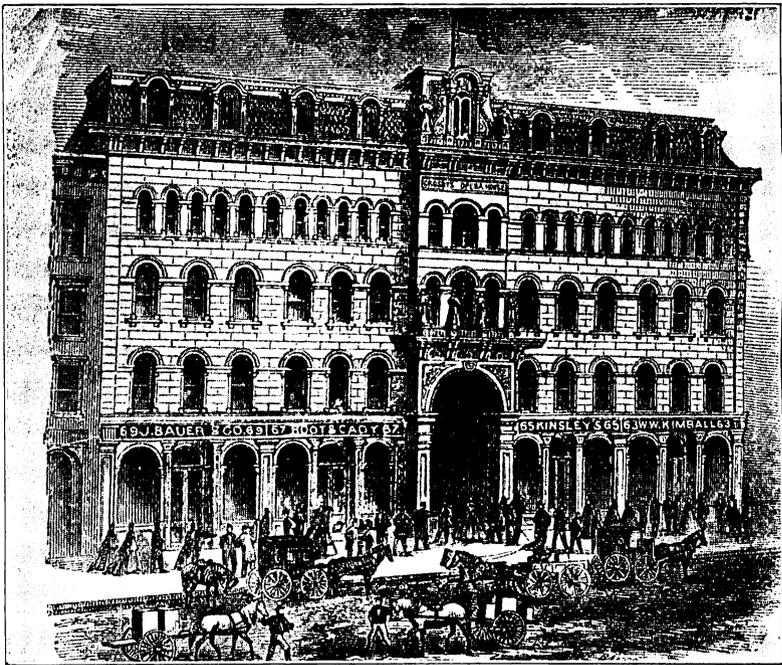


SOLOMON TAYLOR.

Club Steward No. 4, for 15 years.



CHAS. A. VIVIAN.
(1874).



CROSBY OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO.

NECROLOGY



ELKS REST, MT. GREENWOOD.

NECROLOGY.

Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. E.

Horatio, I am dead:
Thou livest; report me and my cause aright
To the unsatisfied.—*Hamlet*.

- John M. Paynter, March 16, 1878.
John Bichl, July 16, 1878.
*Anthony Trainor (stage name) Tommy Turner, May 31, 1879.
*George I. Yeager, Feb. 26, 1881.
John J. Simms, Nov. 27, 1881.
S. T. Piercy, Jan. 9, 1882.
Charles Stiles, July 10, 1882.
Chas. P. Stillman, March 11, 1883.
Clark B. Hamlin, Sept. 2, 1883.
Henry F. Crane, July 28, 1883.
Fred E. Davis, Jan. 6, 1884.
*Timothy L. Fitch, Dec. 22, 1884.
*Bliss Whittaker, March 19, 1888.
Bartley Campbell, July 30, 1888.
*Robert W. McLeod, April 4, 1888.
Albert A. Kahn, Jan. 4, 1889.
Edwin Acker (stage name) Edwin Clifford, Feb. 16, 1889.
*F. W. Irving, April 28, 1889.
Thomas P. Hooley, Aug. 13, 1889.
John Walpole, Oct. 4, 1889.
D. F. Sullivan, Jan. 4, 1890.
Charles P. Morgan, March 17, 1890.
W. J. Gunning, Dec. 18, 1890.
Joseph J. Oliver, Feb. 15, 1891.
William S. Wolff, Sept. 5, 1891.
Dr. F. M. Wilder, May 5, 1892.
R. J. Allen, May 25, 1892.
W. G. Poindexter, June 20, 1892.
G. W. C. Gillette, July 28, 1892.
Anson S. Temple, Sept. 7, 1893.
Ernest Vleit, P. E. R., Sept. 15, 1893.
Clarence Pomeroy, Oct. 28, 1893.
E. N. Williamson, March 3, 1894.
Adolph Reimer, March 24, 1894.
James A. Varty, Aug. 14, 1894.
*J. E. Moody, Dec. 31, 1894.
*William Andrews, Jan. 19, 1895.

- George L. Cross, Feb. 5, 1895.
 W. C. Coup, March 5, 1895.
 J. W. Scott, April 14, 1895.
 D. L. Wheeler, May 5, 1895.
 E. P. Murray, June 7, 1895.
 John Bonner, Aug. 2, 1895.
 Charles Studt, Aug. 4, 1895.
 Dr. S. Quinlin, P. G. E. R., Aug. 15, 1895.
 James D. Carson, May 15, 1896.
 John W. Kelly, June 26, 1896.
 T. A. Broughton, Sept. 3, 1896.
 F. J. Wray, Sept. 8, 1896.
 W. E. Rowe, Oct. 2, 1896.
 Sam'l La Sier, Dec. 9, 1896.
 Frank Scales, Aug. 29, 1897.
 John Dunn, Oct. 30, 1897.
 W. P. Vidvard, Dec. 19, 1898.
 Rev. H. G. Perry, P. E. R., Jan. 16, 1899.
 Ben Cohen, Feb. 10, 1899.
 John E. Espey, Feb. 28, 1899.
 Geo. T. Loker, Aug. 31, 1899.
 *Curt R. Royce, Oct. 31, 1899.
 Dr. E. L. Jauncey, Jan. 23, 1900.
 L. J. Eastland, Feb. 3, 1900.
 Victor Lassange, March 20, 1900.
 F. G. Casey, April 24, 1900.
 G. W. Barstow, P. E. R., May 5, 1900.
 I. Milhouse, Nov. 30, 1900.
 *W. H. Durr, Dec. 14, 1900.
 Charles W. King, Jan. 1, 1901.
 Charles L. Andrews, Feb. 8, 1901.
 *C. B. Bradley, Feb. 15, 1901.
 W. N. Sattley, May 13, 1901.
 F. T. Peacock, May 14, 1901.
 Geo. A. Rhein, June 22, 1901.
 *H. W. Carter, June 26, 1901.
 H. W. Amler, Sept. 1, 1901.
 O. R. Crumhorn, Oct. 13, 1901.
 Harry E. Yeoman, Nov. 25, 1901.
 James R. Smith, Jan. 25, 1902.
 John E. Fitzpatrick, March 24, 1902.
 *Wm. L. Goertz, March 30, 1902.
 Wm. L. Dodd, April 12, 1902.
 John White, May 1, 1902.
 Wm. H. Mead, June 28, 1902.
 *Wm. H. Cass, July 6, 1902.
 M. N. Nusly, Sept. 16, 1902.
 *Bernard Cantorson, Sept. 29, 1902.

- Louis Lindheim, Oct. 23, 1902.
A. W. Rixon, Nov. 17, 1902.
J. L. Frohman, Nov. 26, 1902.
E. A. Matts, Jan. 17, 1903.
C. W. Parker, P. E. R., Feb. 5, 1903.
Wm. E. Clark, Feb. 16, 1903.
H. H. McAuley, March 23, 1903.
Malcolm Gayley, Sept. 26, 1903.
A. H. Kohn, Oct. 9, 1903.
E. F. Williams, Dec. 17, 1903.
P. N. Carter, Dec. 24, 1903.
Charles B. Clayton, Dec. 30, 1903.
*J. H. Howard, Jan. 12, 1904.
S. D. Witkowsky, March 4, 1904.
Francis D. Riddle, June 23, 1904.
Horace B. Foss, Oct. 19, 1904.
Isidore Mossler, Jan. 10, 1905.
W. C. DeBaugh, Jan. 22, 1905.
W. J. Hudnall, April 20, 1905.
*John W. White, P. E. R., May 29, 1905.
A. H. Vivian, June 3, 1905.
S. M. Dickson, June 29, 1905.
*H. A. Fistler, July 20, 1905.
G. W. Bassett, July 31, 1905.
C. T. Taylor, Aug. 3, 1905.
S. A. McLean, Aug. 29, 1905.
Leo J. Rothschild, Sept. 3, 1905.
J. H. Chappell, Sept. 30, 1905.
Alfred Johnson, Oct. 7, 1905.
Perry Landis, Dec. 7, 1905.
M. F. Oberndorf, Dec. 15, 1905.
Max Stern, May 8, 1906.
*Richard Kruger, May 31, 1906.
William Freudenberg, July 13, 1906.
C. P. Shaad, Aug. 3, 1906.
William Goldie, Jr., Aug. 5, 1906.
S. T. Jacobs, Aug. 11, 1906.
L. H. Salisbury, Oct. 12, 1906.
Mozart Levy, Nov. 8, 1906.
Solomon Hamburger, Nov. 9, 1906.
E. H. Macoy, Sr., Nov. 20, 1906.
George W. Walters, Dec. 13, 1906.
Fritz Sontag, Dec. 17, 1906.
C. H. Murphy, Dec. 27, 1906.
Benjamin R. Hall, P. E. R., Jan. 31, 1907.
A. J. Hagerman, Feb. 3, 1907.
*David J. DeLong, Feb. 21, 1907.
Arthur Grosse, Mar. 2, 1907.

- Joseph C. Allegretti, Aug. 9, 1907.
 C. L. Rooks, Aug. 22, 1907.
 Dennis J. Hogan, P. E. R., Oct. 27, 1907.
 Patrick L. Jarvis, Nov. 19, 1907.
 Dr. T. P. Thompson, Nov. 27, 1907.
 P. J. Hauswirth, Dec. 4, 1907.
 John S. Raynor, Dec. 5, 1907.
 Wm. G. Livingston, Dec. 14, 1907.
 George H. Meyer, Jan. 1, 1908.
 Dennis J. McCormick, Jan. 4, 1908.
 Chas. S. Abell, Jan. 13, 1908.
 Robert W. Smith, Feb. 21, 1908.
 George R. Baker, Mar. 6, 1908.
 Isaac Speyer, April 9, 1908.
 W. C. Perrin, April 20, 1908.
 Sam. E. Robinson, April 25, 1908.
 F. M. Singer, June 14, 1908.
 A. T. Russell, June 17, 1908.
 F. B. Knowlton, Aug. 25, 1908.
 James J. Morris, Sept. 23, 1908.
 J. W. Kline, Oct. 12, 1908.
 Harry T. Butterworth, Oct. 20, 1908.
 D. W. Sheen, Oct. 24, 1908.
 John T. Cable, Nov. 8, 1908.
 Victor D. Gowan, Dec. 21, 1908.
 William H. Sims, Jan. 9, 1909.
 John H. Calkins, Jan. 16, 1909.
 J. P. Walters, Feb. 8, 1909.
 C. D. Hess, Feb. 15, 1909.
 Dr. A. W. Harlan, Mar. 6, 1909.
 Julius A. Bach, April 2, 1909.
 Charles H. Gillespie, April 5, 1909.
 T. C. Turlay, April 22, 1909.
 *Louis Newman, April 24, 1909.
 Fred Hewitt, May 2, 1909.
 C. H. Ebersol, June 3, 1909.
 George C. Sanborn, June 28, 1909.
 Henry Gattman, July 3, 1909.
 E. M. Gotthold, July 29, 1909.
 Ferdinand Deutsch, Aug. 3, 1909.
 Daniel J. Walsh, Aug. 5, 1909.
 E. H. Moise, Sept. 6, 1909.
 Martin Mahoney, Sept. 25, 1909.
 *W. F. Pagett, Oct. 31, 1909.
 Albert Paulson, Nov. 16, 1909.
 Charles D. McCurdy, Dec. 11, 1909.
 *Albert G. Kuhns, Dec. 15, 1909.
 *James W. Proby, Dec. 20, 1909.

Charles A. Loeb, Jan. 10, 1910.
 John Farson, Jan. 18, 1910.
 E. T. Herrick, Feb. 12, 1910.
 Thomas F. Fortune, Feb. 18, 1910.
 Charles R. Clow, May 7, 1910.
 George Giroux, June 3, 1910.

*Interred in Elks' Rest, Mt. Greenwood.

INTERMENTS, ELKS' REST, MT. GREENWOOD, CHICAGO.

Members of Chicago Lodge, No. 4.

W. F. Pagett.....	Lot No. 1	Chester B. Bradley.....	Lot No. 1
Albert G. Kuhns.....	" " "	William H. Durr.....	" " "
James W. Proby.....	" " "	Timothy Fitch.....	" " "
Louis Newman.....	" " "	William L. Goertz.....	" " "
John E. Moody.....	" " "	William B. Whittaker.....	" " "
Frank Irving.....	" " "	William H. Cass.....	" " "
William Andrews (stage name William Sullivan) ..	" " "	Bernard Cantorson.....	" " "
Robert W. McLeod.....	" " "	Joseph H. Howard.....	" " "
Robert W. McLeod.....	" " "	De Witt De Long.....	" " "
Curtice R. Royce.....	" " "	Richard Krueger.....	" " "
George I. Yaeger.....	" " "	Herman A. Fistler.....	" " "
Anthony Trainor (stage name Tommy Turner) ...	" " "	Harry W. Carter.....	" " "
		John W. White.....	" " "

Members of Other Lodges.

George F. Bird, Cincinnati, No. 5.....	Lot No. 2
W. S. Coon, Upper Sandusky, No. 83.....	" " "
Frank Lum, New York, No. 1.....	" " "
Charles Stiemann (stage name Livingston Gray), Rochester, No. 24.....	" " "
J. W. McAndrews, New York, No. 1.....	" " "
John J. Reilly, Cincinnati, No. 5.....	" " "
Fred Gottlieb, Seattle, No. 92.....	" " "
Daniel Hart, New York, No. 1.....	" " "
Wiley Hamilton, Baltimore, No. 7.....	" " "
Edwin Stewart, Logansport, No. 66.....	" " "
W. N. Scott, Peru, No. 365.....	" " "
Philip Deegan, Hot Springs, No. 152.....	" " "
Edwin P. Hilton, Minneapolis, No. 44.....	" " "
Edward J. Dumay, Baltimore, No. 7.....	" " "
Joseph S. Williamson, New Orleans, No. 30.....	" " "
Cool White, New York, No. 1.....	" " "
Charles S. Nichols, Terre Haute, No. 86.....	" " "
George B. Lynn, Patterson, No. 60.....	" " "
B. F. Jones, St. Louis, No. 9.....	" " "

Non-Members.

William Coscrief.....	Lot No 3	Richard Dudley.....	Lot No. 3
Perry Pearson (stage name J. J. Harry).....	“ “ “	Alice L. Russell.....	“ “ “
Julian Moody.....	“ “ “	Charles Callender.....	“ “ “
L. R. Warwick.....	“ “ “	James W. Rowan.....	“ “ “
Matt Berry.....	“ “ “	A. Z. Chipman.....	“ “ “
Charles Wentland.....	“ “ “	Emil Ames.....	“ “ “
John A. Dolan.....	“ “ “	Rudolph Wilhelm.....	“ “ “
Josephine Palmer.....	“ “ “	George H. Kein.....	“ “ “
Clarges J. Jordan.....	“ “ “	George R. Kein.....	“ “ “
John Rice.....	“ “ “	Edward Kein.....	“ “ “
		John Pagett.....	“ “ “

