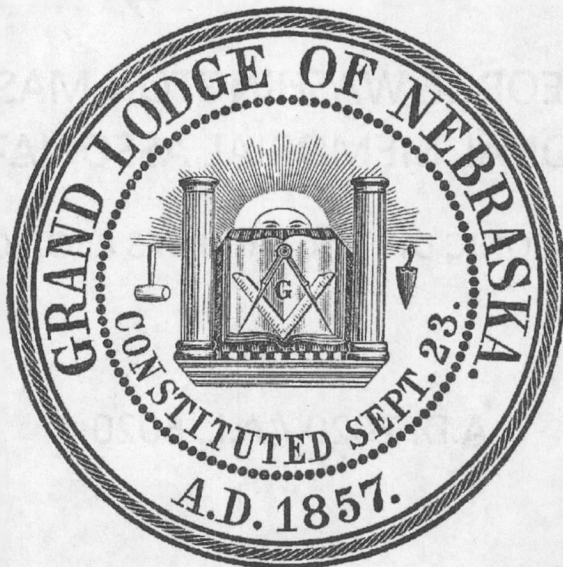


1874
PROCEEDINGS
of the
GRAND LODGE
of
Ancient Free & Accepted
MASONS
of the
STATE OF
NEBRASKA



A.D. 1874 / A.L. 5874

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A.D. 2020 / A.L. 6020

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Nebraska,

ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

AT ITS

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

HELD AT

OMAHA, JUNE 24TH TO 26TH, A. L. 5874.

DAVENPORT, IOWA :

DAY, EGBERT, & FIDLAR, PRINTERS.

1874.

PROCEEDINGS

1911

THE ANNUAL MEETING

1911

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

1911

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1911

Published by the National Geographic Society

1911

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA,
Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons,

AT ITS
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT
OMAHA, JUNE 24TH TO 26TH, A. L. 5874.

The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska commenced its Seventeenth Annual Communication in the Masonic Hall at Omaha, Nebraska, on St. John's Day, being Wednesday, June 24th, A. L. 5874, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock A. M.; there being present —

M. W.: MARTIN DUNHAM, Grand Master ;
R. W.: ALFRED G. HASTINGS, Grand Senior Warden ;
R. W.: JAMES W. CHADDUCK, Grand Junior Warden ;
R. W.: JAMES W. MOORE, Grand Treasurer ;
R. W.: WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Grand Secretary ;
W. N. K. GRIGGS, Grand Senior Deacon ;
W. JOSEPH E. EDWARDS, Grand Junior Deacon ;
Bro. WILLIAM W. ROBERTS, *as* Grand Tiler.

A Lodge of Master Masons was opened in ample form.

The M.: W.: Grand Master announced the following committees:—

ON VISITING BRETHREN—BROS.: ISAAC GREENTREE, F. W. HAYES, and JESSE T. DAVIS.

ON CREDENTIALS—BROS.: EBEN K. LONG, J. N. WISE, and H. O. HANNA.

Bro.: Long, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made report, which was adopted, subject to amendment during the session. The report, as amended, was as follows:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they find the following Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers, and Representatives of Subordinate Lodges present, and entitled to one vote each in each capacity in which they appear, provided that in no case whatever shall a member, by virtue of due proxy or authority, cast more than three votes:—

GRAND OFFICERS.

M.: W.: MARTIN DUNHAM, Grand Master;
 R.: W.: FRANK WELCH, Deputy Grand Master;
 R.: W.: ALFRED G. HASTINGS, Grand Senior Warden;
 R.: W.: JAMES W. CHADDUCK, Grand Junior Warden;
 R.: W.: JAMES W. MOORE, Grand Treasurer;
 R.: W.: WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Grand Secretary;
 W.: GEORGE S. SMITH, Grand Orator;
 W.: WILLIAM E. HILL, Grand Lecturer;
 W.: N. K. GRIGGS, Grand Senior Deacon;
 W.: JOSEPH E. EDWARDS, Grand Junior Deacon;
 Bro.: WILLIAM W. ROBERTS, *as* Grand Tiler.

CUSTODIANS.

W.: DANIEL H. WHEELER, First District;
 W.: MILTON E. PINNEY, Second District;
 W.: ROBERT W. FURNAS, Third District;
 W.: ALEXANDER ATKINSON, Fourth District;
 W.: H. O. HANNA, Sixth District.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M.: W.: DANIEL H. WHEELER, Past Grand Master;
 M.: W.: ROBERT W. FURNAS, Past Grand Master;
 M.: W.: ORSAMUS H. IRISH, Past Grand Master;
 M.: W.: HARRY P. DEUEL, Past Grand Master;
 M.: W.: WILLIAM E. HILL, Past Grand Master.

REPRESENTATIVES.

NAME OF LODGE.	No.	MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.
Nebraska.....	1	Gustavus Stevenson.....	.....	.....
Western Star.....	2	Milton E. Pinney.....	.....	E. F. Warren, proxy...
Capitol.....	3	David E. Hume.....	Thomas Swobe.....	Wm. W. Roberts.....
Nemaha Valley ..	4	Wm. T. Rogers.....	.....	.....
Omaha.....	5	Wm. Adair, proxy.....	.....	.....
Plattsmouth.....	6	F. E. White.....	M. B. Murphy, proxy..	J. W. Marshall, proxy
Falls City.....	9	Thos. C. Shelley, pr'xy	.....	.....
Solomon.....	10	J. B. Kuony, proxy.....	.....	.....
Covert.....	11	Isaac Greentree.....	hr. Hartman.....	E. K. Long, proxy.....
Nebraska City.....	12	John M. Burks.....	Wm. B. Wharton.....	Wm. A. Cotton.....
Orient.....	13	A. P. Forney.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Fremont.....	15	Frank W. Hayes.....	S. W. Hayes, proxy....	.....
Enreka.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Tecumseh.....	17	Chas. A. Holmes.....	.....	.....
Ashland.....	18	A. B. Fuller.....	J. L. Livingston, pr'xy	C. Thompson, proxy...
Lincoln.....	19	A. G. Hastings.....	E. H. Gould.....	J. J. Gosper, proxy....
Rock Bluff.....	20	.....	David Ross.....	.....
Washington.....	21	John W. Tew.....	J. T. Davis.....	W. Miller, proxy.....
Macy.....	22	J. N. Wise.....	E. B. Lewis, proxy....	J. W. Barnes, proxy...
Pawnee.....	23	J. L. Edwards.....	.....	.....
Lafayette.....	24	.....	Lewis Dunn.....	.....
St. John's.....	25	J. B. Redfield, proxy..	J. C. Maile.....	A. Kelley, proxy.....
Beatrice.....	26	W. H. Lamb.....	A. J. Swarts, proxy....	N. Blakeley, proxy....
Jordan.....	27	E. K. Valentine.....	E. N. Sweet, proxy....	.....
Wyoming.....	28	E. F. Cheney.....	.....	.....
Hope.....	29	L. E. Palmer.....	.....	.....
Blue River.....	30	Geo. B. France.....	.....	.....
Takamah.....	31	J. B. Reed.....	Isaac Gibson, proxy..	N. R. Folsom.....
Platte Valley.....	32	Fred. N. Dick.....	.....	.....
Ashlar.....	33	G. H. Thummel, pr'xy	C. W. Thomas, proxy..	C. W. Thomas, proxy..
Acacia.....	34	Geo. H. Wells.....	C. E. Sumner, proxy....	.....
Fairbury.....	35	Geo. Cross.....	.....	.....
Lone Tree.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Crate.....	37	Hiram C. Rider.....	Wm. H. Morris, proxy	.....
Oliver.....	38	Wm. Leese.....	.....	.....
Papillon.....	39	E. N. Grenell.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Northern Light.....	41	Lewis Ley, proxy.....	.....	.....
Innata.....	42	E. M. Allen.....	.....	.....
Hebron.....	43	Ed. S. Past, proxy....	.....	.....
Harvard.....	44	.....	F. M. Davis.....	.....

And the following

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES :

Alabama — W. JAMES W. CHADDUCK ;
 British Columbia — W. WILLIAM ADAIR ;
 California — M. W. ORSAMUS H. IRISH ;
 Colorado — W. J. B. REDFIELD ;
 Delaware — Brother EDWIN A. ALLEN ;
 District of Columbia — W. CHARLES F. CATLIN ;
 Georgia — Brother H. O. HANNA ;
 Illinois — Brother GEORGE H. THUMMEL ;
 Iowa — M. W. ROBERT W. FURNAS ;
 Kentucky — Brother J. N. WISE ;
 Louisiana — Brother J. N. WISE ;
 Michigan — M. W. DANIEL H. WHEELER ;
 Missouri — Brother J. N. WISE ;
 Mississippi — Brother J. M. BURKS ;
 New Brunswick — Brother EDWIN A. ALLEN ;

North Carolina—M.: W.: ROBERT W. FURNAS;

Novi Scotia—Brother CHARLES F. CATLIN;

Ohio—M.: W.: ROBERT W. FURNAS;

Oregon—Brother HENRY BROWN;

Tennessee—Brother J. N. WISE.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. K. LONG,	} Committee on Credentials.
J. N. WISE,	
H. O. HANNA,	

It being ascertained that a constitutional quorum of lodges was present, the Grand Marshal declared the Grand Lodge of Nebraska opened in ample form for the dispatch of business.

The following resolution, offered by Bro.: Griggs, was adopted:—

Resolved, That all Master Masons in good standing be, and they are hereby, invited to be present and witness the deliberations of this Grand Body.

The M.: W.: Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Harmony and prosperity have prevailed throughout our jurisdiction for the past year, and it is with sincere pleasure that I present to you a report of my official transactions during that time; but, first, to God our father let us offer our heartfelt thanks, for the blessings which He has continued to bestow upon us, and particularly that we are permitted to assemble together on this seventeenth annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska under such auspicious circumstances. May the "light of His countenance" continue to shine upon us, and may the work which we are called upon to perform not only redound to the benefit of our beloved fraternity, but also merit the approbation of "Him who doeth all things well."

I will now, as briefly as possible, submit my official acts since our last meeting:—

During the past year the following lodges were created by dispensations—the same having been recommended by the nearest lodges to

their respective localities, according to the regulations of this Grand Lodge—and the accompanying papers connected with the granting of these dispensations are submitted for your consideration, viz:—

1. *Fairmont Lodge*, located at Fairmont, Fillmore county, December 4th, 1873, with Brother Julius E. Spear as Master, Brother Joseph J. Buck as Senior Warden, and Brother Job Hathaway as Junior Warden.

2. *Evening Star Lodge*, located at Sutton, Clay county, December 22d, 1873, with Brother James Arnot as Master, Brother M. W. Wilcox as Senior Warden, and Brother John C. Merrill as Junior Warden.

3. *Hastings Lodge*, located at Hastings, Adams county, January 3d, 1874, with Brother A. D. Buckworth as Master, Brother Lucius C. Gould, as Senior Warden, and Brother Robert A. Batty as Junior Warden.

4. *Fidelity Lodge*, located at David City, Butler county, January 19th 1874, with Brother Frederick E. Wilson as Master, Brother G. Hia Peebles as Senior Warden, and Brother Benjamin F. Rolph as Junior Warden.

5. *Hiram Lodge*, located at Bell Creek, Washington county, February 26th, 1874, with Brother Samuel C. Glover as Master, Brother John A. Unthank as Senior Warden, and Brother Z. Townsend Wilcox as Junior Warden.

6. *Charity Lodge*, located at Red Cloud, Webster county, March 2d, 1874, with Brother James A. Tulleys as Master, Brother George W. Knight as Senior Warden, and Brother Barnabas E. Swift as Junior Warden.

7. *Lancaster Lodge*, located at Lincoln, Lancaster county, April 20th, 1874, with Brother J. K. Marlay as Master, Brother J. M. Creamer as Senior Warden, and Brother H. O. Griggs as Junior Warden. [NOTE.—The dispensation for Lancaster Lodge was issued with the understanding that no charter should be asked for at this session.]

I have also continued the dispensations of the following lodges U. D., viz:—

1. *Palmyra Lodge*, July 2, 1873, with Brother J. W. Chadduck as Master, Brother S. S. Seely as Senior Warden, and Brother J. R. McKee as Junior Warden.

2. *Gibbon Lodge*, June 17th, 1873, with Brother C. Putnam as Master, Brother F. S. Trew as Senior Warden, and Brother D. B. Worley as Junior Warden.

3. *Salem Lodge*, June 19th, 1873, with Brother H. O. Hanna as Master, Brother John W. Holt as Senior Warden, and Brother G. W. Pampell as Junior Warden.

Petitions have been received by me from brethren residing in Norfolk, Aurora, Melrose, York, and Plum Creek, in Nebraska, and from brethren at Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, praying for dispensations to organize new lodges in their respective towns, but I could not favorably consider the applications, while the brethren had not sufficient time to comply with the requirements of the Constitution of this Grand Jurisdiction, and therefore submit the papers in these cases for such action as may be deemed proper.

I have granted dispensations to elect and install their officers at other than the regular time, to Wyoming Lodge, No. 28, and to Northern Light Lodge, No. 41.

Special dispensations have been granted to confer the degrees in a shorter time than that prescribed by the By-Laws, to Lafayette Lodge, No. 24, and to Lone Tree Lodge, No. 36.

The following lodges have been instituted, as ordered by the Grand Lodge at its last session, viz: Oliver Lodge, No. 38; Papillion Lodge, No. 39; Humboldt Lodge, No. 40; Northern Light Lodge, No. 41; Juniata Lodge, No. 42; Hebron Lodge, No. 43; Harvard Lodge, No. 44.

According to instructions from the Grand Lodge, I have visited Oliver Lodge, No. 38, located at Seward, held the election, and I am convinced that the brethren of that lodge are working harmoniously.

Section VII., paragraph 3, of our By-Laws empowers the Grand Master to appoint competent brothers to act as Custodians of the Work, and in accordance with this provision I have re-appointed Past Grand Master Robert W. Furnas as Custodian for the Third District, and appointed Brother Milton E. Pinney as Custodian for the Second District.

The following inquiry has been received by me from Brother Edwin N. Grenell, Master of Papillion Lodge, No. 39:—

“Is it proper for a virtual Past Master to be present at the conferring of the actual Past Master’s degree in the Chapter? and is the full work of an actual Past Master’s Lodge the same as the Chapter work?”

To which inquiry I replied as follows:—

“The actual Past Master’s degree can only be conferred by three or more actual Past Masters; none but actual Past Masters should be present at such convention; and the lecture must be that of the actual Past Master’s degree.”

Letters containing inquiries of minor importance, which were readily determined by reference to former decisions, or the regulations of this Grand Lodge, have been received, and duly disposed of.

An appeal for aid in the distress which has overtaken our brethren in Louisiana was made to me, and accordingly I have issued a circular to the craft of this jurisdiction, requesting our craftsmen to respond promptly to the suffering demands, in order that aid could be extended quickly and quietly.

Brethren, in closing, permit me to call your attention to the serious responsibility that rests upon you; for it is to your action that our lodges look for guidance, Bear in mind that the laws and regulations which you adopt will not be confined to any particular locality, but will extend over our whole jurisdiction, and that a regulation which would benefit one locality might result in serious injury to another. Let me earnestly recommend to you harmony in the prosecution of your labors. We are called together for no selfish purpose. Our duty, and I trust our pleasure, is, not only to labor for the general good of the fraternity, but also to build up and perfect (as much as possible) in our young jurisdiction, an institution that will endure for ages—that when we shall be sleeping “neath the sods of the valley,” our children and our children’s children may be the recipients of the benefits to be derived therefrom. If we disagree as to measures, let us differ as brothers should — with neither heartburnings, jealousies, nor strife. If there be emulation, let it be without contention. In short, my brethren, let us engage in our labors with a determination that, when our work is done, we may be pronounced “good and faithful servants.”

MARTIN DUNHAM, *Grand Master.*

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, A. F. & A. M. }
 GRAND MASTER’S OFFICE,
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA, June, 5874. }

GRAND MASTER’S STATEMENT OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES DURING HIS OFFICIAL TERM,
 ENDING JUNE, 5874.

For stationery, expressage, and postage..... \$55 00

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, A. F. & A. M. }
 GRAND MASTER’S OFFICE,
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA, June, 5874. }

GRAND MASTER’S STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS OF MONEYS RECEIVED AND TURNED OVER BY
 HIM TO THE GRAND SECRETARY.

Dispensation of Fairmont Lodge, U. D.....	\$15 00
“ “ Evening Star Lodge, U. D.....	15 00
“ “ Hastings Lodge, U. D.....	15 00
“ “ Fidelity Lodge, U. D.....	15 00
“ “ Hiram Lodge, U. D.....	15 00

Dispensation of Charity Lodge, U. D.....	15 00
" " Lancaster Lodge, U. D.....	15 00
Special Dispensation of Lafayette Lodge, No. 24.....	10 00
" " " Lone Tree Lodge, No. 36.....	10 00
Total.....	\$125 00

On motion of Bro.: Griggs, it was

Resolved, That the address of the M.: W.: Grand Master be referred to a special committee of five, with Past Grand Master Wheeler as chairman, to designate the appropriate committees to whom the several subjects therein contained shall be referred.

The Grand Secretary submitted his annual report, as follows:—

IN GRAND LODGE, June 24, 5874.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Secretary herewith SUBMITS—

A copy of each circular, etc., issued from his office during the past masonic year;

A statement of the funds received by him during the year and paid to the Grand Treasurer;

A statement of the disbursement of the \$250 for incidental expenses authorized at the last Annual Communication;

A statement of the disbursement of the \$300 appropriated at the last Annual Communication for the procuring of blanks, books, seal, etc., amounting to \$116.50;

The credentials of Brother Robert W. Furnas as Grand Representative from Brazil, of Brother William Adair as Grand Representative from British Columbia, and of Brother Josiah B. Redfield as Grand Representative from Colorado;

The appeal of Henry K. Smith from the sentence of Capitol Lodge, No. 3, August 4th, 5873, suspending him from membership therein;

An appeal for relief from distressed brethren in Louisiana;

The minutes of a conference between the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, and a communication from the Grand Lodge of Vermont having reference to such conference;

The petitions of the following lodges (under dispensation) for charters, each accompanied by sundry documents, as per list, viz: Palmyra, Gibbon, Salem, Fairmont, Evening Star, Hastings, Fidelity, Hiram Charity, and Lancaster.

A memoranda of funds received for relief will be found on his desk.

He desires to REPORT:—

That, as authorized by the Grand Lodge, he drew an order for one thousand dollars in favor of the Trustees of the Orphan School Fund on August 7th, 1873, and that there are now in the hands of the Grand Treasurer sufficient funds to fully repay the sum borrowed from that fund by the Grand Lodge. He recommends that this indebtedness be now discharged, and that a committee be appointed to carefully examine and adjust this account from its inception, and to determine precisely what sum is due the Orphan School Fund. As this achievement has been reached through much chariness and strictly enforced economy, your Secretary takes the liberty to submit the following amendment to the Constitution, urging its adoption as an incentive to frugality, as creating a revenue that shall in time render the Grand Lodge self-sustaining, and as establishing the means of fostering new lodges:

“ARTICLE XIV. One-fifth of the annual gross receipts of the Grand Lodge shall be set apart as a Revenue Fund, to meet the expenses of the Grand Lodge; which fund may be loaned on real estate security, but no part thereof shall be expended until it shall have reached the sum of fifty thousand dollars.”

And to provide for the management of the fund, he recommends the adoption of the following amendment to the By-Laws:

“SECTION XXVI. The management of the Revenue Fund shall be entrusted to a board of five Master Masons holding membership in this jurisdiction, one of whom shall be elected at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. Such trustees shall bear their offices for five years from the time of their election, unless sooner removed by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master. The trustees shall receive all moneys due the Revenue Fund, shall invest the same in a safe and profitable manner, shall annually make a full and detailed report to the Grand Lodge, and for the faithful performance of these duties shall give bonds to the Grand Lodge in amount double the sum which will probably be within their control.”

He desires further to REPORT:—

That, as ordered by the Grand Lodge, he has re-issued a charter to Western Star Lodge, No. 2, and has issued charters to lodges as follows: Oliver, No. 38; Papillion, No. 39; Humboldt, No. 40; Northern Light, No. 41; Juniata, No. 42; Hebron, No. 43; and Harvard, No. 44.

That he has received from Decatur Lodge, No. 7, its charter, seal, records, funds, etc., in accordance with the action of the Grand Lodge; and has issued demits to fifteen (15) of its members, as shown by the stubs of the demit-book in his office.

That, under the authority and the appropriation (\$300) granted at the last Annual Communication, he has prepared and placed in the constituted lodges of the jurisdiction a "compendium," wherein to record in a condensed and systematic manner all the data of the membership in each lodge. In this manner the history of every Mason is preserved, and may be readily referred to; the reports and returns now rendered to the Grand Lodge will be accurately made; the reports which the law requires, but which the present practice ignores, can therefrom be easily compiled; and from its use a great degree of accuracy will be secured. It is designed to save work and worry—not to cause it—and has been commended by the Masons best qualified to criticise it. The compendium was issued on cheap paper, in order to save expense, and to give an opportunity to test its merits; and your Secretary recommends that fifty or sixty copies be procured and sold to each lodge at cost, which, on good paper and well bound, will be about six dollars per copy.

That, under the same authority and appropriation (\$300), your Secretary has procured a book of blank receipts for funds, and a book of blank demits, both in stub-book form, and an embossing seal for the Grand Master, as per imprint herewith.

The printing of blank returns has been avoided for the present; and the mass of information, forms, etc., regarding charters, which your Secretary had been accumulating for months, and which was about being submitted to Brother Albert G. Mackey, was burned *en route*. He recommends that the appropriation of \$300 made last session for these blanks, etc. be continued.

That, under the instructions of the Grand Master, Brother Abraham T. Metcalfe was, January 17, '74, appointed our representative near the Grand Lodge of Michigan; Brother Robert P. Rithet, April 20, '74, near the Grand Lodge of British Columbia; and Brother Henry M. Teller, April 20, '74, near the Grand Lodge of Colorado.

He RECOMMENDS:—

That the proceedings of the Grand Lodge be re-printed from its organization, and be also stereotyped—with continuous paging, wide margins to permit re-trimming, full and complete indices, and on good paper. As this will require labor, time, and funds, he recommends that



it be done without haste, and be extended over several years. From \$150 to \$300 per annum should be devoted to this work, which may be entrusted to the Grand Secretary, or some other brother, as the Grand Lodge may deem best. One copy of this issue should be furnished to each lodge in the jurisdiction, and one copy to each Grand Lodge with which we are in correspondence; all other copies to be sold at cost. The number of copies to be printed at the time of issue need not exceed three hundred, as at any time additional copies could be printed from the stereotype plates for the cost of press-work and paper. This is recommended strictly on the ground of economy.

That Rule 21 of the Rules and Regulations be enforced. This recommendation was made in your Secretary's report at the last Annual Communication, but was not determined upon. Rule 21 sets forth in detail certain regulations to be observed by the Secretaries of lodges and by the Grand Secretary, which, it is believed, have rarely been observed in this jurisdiction. The folly of enacting laws without enforcing them, and without providing the means for their observance, must be apparent to all. This rule provides for what may be termed the "black book," and your Secretary recommends that the Grand Lodge at once provide and distribute suitable "black books" to each lodge free of expense, or else rescind the rule. Compliance with the rule by the Secretaries or the Grand Secretary is at present nearly, if not quite, impossible, but in preparing the "compendium" the road to an easy compliance with this rule was provided, furnishing the data from the organization of each lodge. And, in this connection, it is recommended that consideration be given to the legal responsibility of the fraternity in publishing the list of the suspensions and rejections from the several lodges. Apprehending difficulty in this matter, Section XVI. of the By-Laws has not been obeyed for the last two years.

Believing that the interest of the fraternity will be advanced, the printed proceedings be issued more promptly and with less labor, the business of the Grand Lodge be more readily transacted during its sessions, and the expenses of the Grand Lodge be reduced, your Secretary recommends that Section VI. of the By-Laws, stating the duties of the Grand Secretary, be amended by adding: "The outgoing Grand Secretary shall promptly transfer to his successor all the property and records of his office, excepting such documents as may be necessary for making up the record of the Annual Communication then closed; and it shall be the duty of such outgoing Grand Secretary to prepare and

cause to be printed the proceedings of the then closed Annual Communication, delivering the same, with all documents, etc., thereunto pertaining, to his successor with the least possible delay."

He RECOMMENDS : —

That, as the seal of the Grand Lodge is worn, it be re-cut, and suggests the propriety of enlarging it somewhat, preserving, however, its device intact.

That each lodge now chartered be required to file in his office, before August 31, 1874, an impression of its seal; and that, in case more than one lodge has adopted the same device for its seal, the oldest lodge may retain the device, and the others shall adopt a new seal, as hereinafter provided for newly chartered lodges; and that the following be adopted as paragraph 2 of Section XIX. of the By-Laws : —

"Each lodge, upon being chartered, shall submit to the Grand Secretary its proposed seal; and when that officer shall certify that the device proposed is distinct from the seals already adopted by the other lodges of the jurisdiction, the proposed seal shall be submitted to the Grand Master for his approval; and after being so approved, it shall be unlawful for any lodge to change its seal in any particular; and an impression thereof shall be filed in the Grand Secretary's office. The seals of lodges shall be embossed upon the documents issued — not merely imprinted."

In order to arrange so that the labors of the Grand Lodge may be more thoroughly performed, and to spread those labors over a longer period than the few days during which the Grand Lodge usually is in session, thus securing more continuous and connected efforts for the advancement of our interest than are at present practicable, your Secretary offers the following amendments to Sections I. and II. of the By-Laws : —

"SECTION I.

"1. On the day appointed for the meeting of the Grand Lodge, a Master Mason's Lodge shall be opened in ample form at ten o'clock A. M., when the M. W. Grand Master shall appoint a special committee to examine visiting brethren, and a committee to examine credentials, each to consist of three members. So soon as a constitutional quorum of lodges is ascertained to be present, the Grand Lodge of Nebraska shall be declared open for the dispatch of business, and the Grand Master shall then make such appointments as may be necessary to fill all vacancies in the following standing committees, each to consist of not less than three nor more than five members, to-wit: The Committee on Accounts; the Committee on Charters and Dispensations; the By-Laws from Chartered Lodges; the Committee on Foreign Corres-

pondence; the Committee on Ways and Means; the Committee on Charity; the Committee on Grievances; the Committee on Unfinished Business; the Committee to prepare a Pay-Roll; the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence; and the Committee on Returns of Lodges.

"2. These standing committees shall be appointed by the Grand Master immediately before the closing of each Annual Communication, and shall continue until the closing of the next Annual Communication. To these standing committees the Grand Master may, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, refer any matters for their consideration, and report to the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication; and may also require their report and recommendation to him on any matter requiring immediate action.

"3. The Grand Master may, at his discretion, convene any or all of these committees one or two days in advance of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, for which they shall receive per diem as if in Grand Lodge.

"SECTION II.

"1. The members of the standing committees of the Grand Lodge shall each be entitled to a seat and voice, but no vote, by virtue of that appointment, in the Grand Lodge, and shall perform and discharge the following specific duties, to-wit:—

"[Re-number paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.]

"12. To the Committee on Returns may be referred the credentials of representatives and proxies, for report of the number of lodges that are represented, the names of the representatives, proxies, and others present, with the number of votes to which each one is entitled. They shall carefully examine and correct the returns of the lodges, and submit to the Grand Lodge a tabular abstract of the condition of the craft as shown by the returns.

"13. On all questions arising in the Grand Lodge, the Grand Officers, together with such Past Grand Masters and Past Deputy Grand Masters as may be present and are members thereof, shall each be entitled to one vote; the Master and Wardens of each subordinate lodge, or their regular constituted proxies, shall each be entitled to one vote; but in no case whatsoever shall a member, by virtue of any proxy or authority, cast more than three votes."

In conclusion, regretting the length of his report, your Secretary hopes it will be observed that he has confined himself to those matters that pertain to the duties of his office.

Fraternally,

WM. R. BOWEN, *Grand Secretary.*

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, ANC. FREE AND ACC. MASONS. }
 GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA, June 24, 5873. }

TO WHOM THESE SHALL CONCERN, FRATERNAL GREETING :—

Be it known that at the session of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, held at Nebraska City, Nebraska, June 17th and 18th, A. L. 5873, the following named brothers were elected Grand Officers for the ensuing year, and were regularly installed as such, viz :—

M. W. MARTIN DUNHAM, Grand Master, Omaha ;
 R. W. FRANK WELCH, Deputy Grand Master, West Point ;
 R. W. ALFRED G. HASTINGS, Grand Senior Warden, Lincoln ;
 R. W. JAMES W. CHADDUCK, Grand Junior Warden, Nebraska City ;
 R. W. JAMES W. MOORE, Grand Treasurer, Nebraska City ;
 R. W. WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Grand Secretary, Omaha.

The Grand Lodge, in considering the so-called Masonic or Temple Lottery at Omaha, fully approved the action of the Grand Master against the same, and adopted resolutions denouncing lotteries and similar scheme declaring traffic therein, as masonic offense, and authorizing the Grand Master to arrest the charter of any lodge that shall, in any manner, countenance such schemes, or shall fail to enforce discipline on members violating the principles thus announced.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the Grand Lodge, at Omaha, Nebraska, the day and year first above stated.

WM. R. BOWEN, *Grand Secretary.*

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, ANC. FREE AND ACC. MASONS. }
 GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA, June 24, A. L. 5873. }

TO WHOM THESE SHALL CONCERN, FRATERNAL GREETING :—

Be it known that at the session of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, held June 17th and 18th, A. L. 5873, the following named brothers were elected Grand Officers for the ensuing year, and were regularly installed as such, viz :

M. W. MARTIN DUNHAM, Grand Master, Omaha ;
 R. W. FRANK WELCH, Deputy Grand Master, West Point ;
 R. W. ALFRED G. HASTINGS, Grand Senior Warden, Lincoln ;
 R. W. JAMES W. CHADDUCK, Grand Junior Warden, Nebraska City ;
 R. W. JAMES W. MOORE, Grand Treasurer, Nebraska City ;
 R. W. WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Grand Secretary, Omaha.

Grande Concilium Masonicorum "Status Nebraska" rogat, ut Communicatio fiat ex sede omnium Grandium Conciliorum Masonicorum orbis terrarum, et ea de causa orat, ut permulentur Gazettee et Documenta referentia causae Masonicae.

Talia documenta et libri dirigentur ad

{ Seal }

{ Wm. R. BOWEN, *Grand Secretary of Masons,*
Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. America. }

Wm. R. BOWEN, *Grand Secretary.*

[CIRCULAR TO THE MASTERS OF EACH LODGE IN NEBRASKA.]

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, ANC. FREE AND ACC. MASONS. }
GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA, August 31, 5873. }

WORSHIPFUL AND DEAR BROTHER : —

You are fraternally advised of the following important transactions of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, at its session of June 17th and 18th, 5873, at Nebraska City. Please acquaint the craft of your lodge with these matters, and require due observance thereof.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that : —

A Master Mason not in good standing is not entitled to masonic recognition because he is for the time being a member of a chapter.

Hereafter subordinate lodges must invariably report the *full given name* of their members — not merely stating the initial letters, as is now the custom.

Subordinate lodges are required to report to the Grand Secretary the names of the officers installed therein immediately after such installation.

That the trafficking in lottery tickets, and all schemes, enterprises, and games of chance, are corrupting and demoralizing in their tendencies, and as such are offences against the fundamental principles of Masonry ; and all persons guilty of such practices shall be subject to the same penalties as the liquor dealer, the habitual drunkard, the profane swearer, or professional gambler.

That subordinate lodges are hereby required to take cognizance of violations of the foregoing resolution, and to bring to trial, conviction, and punishment all Masons within their respective jurisdictions who shall wilfully violate the same.

That any subordinate lodge which shall fail to punish a flagrant violation of the foregoing resolutions shall be liable to forfeiture of its charter ; and the Grand Master is authorized, in the exercise of a wise discretion, to suspend the charter of any subordinate lodge which shall fail to enforce a due regard for these resolutions, or which shall in any manner countenance any lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme of chance.

That the fee of ten dollars for special dispensations or conferring degrees be continued.

That two Schools of Instruction be held, at such time and place as the Grand Master and Grand Lecturer may designate; and that each lodge within the jurisdiction be requested to send at least one representative to one or both of these Schools of Instruction — time and place will be hereafter announced.

That the Grand Secretary, during the coming masonic year, be authorized to receive proposals from subordinate lodges of the state, as to the accommodations which can be extended to the Grand Lodge, especially in keeping its library, records, etc., etc.; and that he report the same at the next Annual Communication, to be considered in locating the Grand Lodge for a term of years.

That a demit not having the seal of the lodge issuing the same would be irregular, but entitled to consideration as a legal masonic certificate not fully authenticated.

On August 15th, 5873, the Orphan School Fund amounted to \$5,815.07 the indebtedness of the Grand Lodge at that date was \$2,395.93, having been reduced \$1,000 during the year.

The charter of Decatur Lodge, No. 7, was surrendered.

Hereafter a quarterly circular will be issued from this office, containing matters of interest to the craft.

The next Annual Communication will be at Omaha, commencing on Wednesday, June 24th, 5874.

In conclusion, the Grand Secretary desires to invite the co-operation of the Masters and Secretaries of lodges in obtaining the ordinary full names of the Masons of this jurisdiction; in enforcing the requirements of Rule 21 of the Rules and Regulations; in ascertaining *all* Master Masons, Fellow Crafts, and Apprentices who are suspended in the lodges, going back to the organization of each lodge to obtain these data; and in working up the material for a complete compendium for each lodge in the jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge has authorized the Grand Secretary to procure blanks, etc., and if he can be assured of the painstaking, plodding industry that will be necessary on the part of Secretaries, he will aid with all the means at his command. He hopes that the last annual return of each lodge has been spread in full on the record book, as recommended in his circular of May 1st, 5873.

Fraternally,

WM. R. BOWEN, *Grand Secretary.*

[CIRCULAR TO THE MASTER OF EACH LODGE IN NEBRASKA.]

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, ANC. FREE AND ACC. MASONS. }
 GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA, February 28, 5874. }

WORSHIPFUL AND DEAR SIR: — As indicated in his circular of August 31, 5873, the Grand Secretary has prepared the blank forms for a “*compendium*” for each lodge in Nebraska. They are issued on cheap paper, because the financial condition of the Grand Lodge will not warrant the

very much greater expense of issuing on white paper of unusual size, and because the kind used is sufficiently good for the purpose of demonstrating whether or not the Masons of Nebraska care to record their genealogy for the benefit of those who come after them, and, by a systematic labor, show the estimation in which the fraternity and its members are held — at the same time rendering it easy to furnish the information which the Grand Lodge will soon require, and which other Grand Lodges have found almost, if not quite, impossible to obtain, even with the most devoted labor and research. It would ill become Nebraska Masons to profit nothing by experience of other jurisdictions.

It is not claimed that the compendium is the best that could be devised, nor that there are not others much superior; but it *is* claimed with confidence that it is infinitely superior to none at all. The Grand Secretary knows, from his own experience, that the Secretary of a lodge which has been constituted ten years must either devise some abstract of the history and membership of his lodge, or else find many annoyances because he has no such abstract. And it is asked, earnestly and fraternally, that none will condemn the compendium until they have prepared a better one, and demonstrated its superiority by filling it out with the records of ten years. The undersigned has spent many hours in sifting out the records of the largest lodge in the jurisdiction for a period of seventeen years, and has had this compendium in mind for three years — he suggests that this experience may have some little value.

With this preamble, W.: Sir, I now address the following instructions to your Secretary, or whomever else you may entrust with this work.

You should rule out sheets as Part I. is ruled, and thereon enter the data you obtain. First, examine the dispensation of your lodge (if you have not a copy of it, at once send to this office for it); having it before you, enter in the column of "names of petitioners" those named in the dispensation in the same order as they there appear; lay the dispensation aside and take up your record book — carefully read, and find who is recorded as first petitioning for the degrees, enter his name (after those named in the dispensation) and the date of the meeting at which the petition was presented; then enter the next petitioner, and the next, and so on — enter them in exactly the rotation in which they appear on your record book; then, when any candidate was elected to be initiated, insert the date in the column of "elected," opposite his name — if blackballed, or declared rejected, insert the date under "rejected;" when initiated, insert the date — so when he was passed to a Fellow Craft or raised to a Master Mason. Do not *yet* attempt to number them.

Then take your charter, and, on your rough sheets, opposite the names of those who were named in the dispensation, but who were not named in the charter, write, in the column of "remarks," "did not become a charter member." If any names appear on the charter which are not already on your sheets, enter them in the order in which they

appear on the charter; having done this, write in the column of "remarks," opposite each one named in the charter, the words "charter member."

Now you are fairly started. You can have had none *admitted* (by demit) while your lodge was under dispensation. Continue the examination of your records, and regularly insert the names of petitioners as they come, whether they petition for initiation, advancement, or admission (don't insert petitions for reinstatement from suspension except in red ink); should any be reported "out of jurisdiction," so write in the column of "remarks;" if no report was made by the committee, no remark is needed. If one who is already an Apprentice applies for advancement (other than in the usual time and manner), enter him as you would any other petitioner, and write 1° after his name, thus, "John Doe, 1°"; if a Fellow Craft, write 2°, thus, "Richard Roe, 2°"; if a Master Mason, write 3°, thus, "Hiram Abai, 3°."

When you have got a year beyond the entry of any action on any one, fill all the spaces with a dash, to show that he went no further at that time, for no lodge *ought* to confer a degree on a candidate who was elected a year previously, without a new petition and ballot (this is not Nebraska *law*, however). Enter a candidate each time he petitions.

When you have gone through with your records, commence at the top of your first rough sheet and see if you have one *given* name in full for each petitioner; if not, write the initial letter, and leave room for the full name when you get it — if you never get it, the blank space will show that you did not overlook it; see that all spaces are filled with either dates or dashes; scrutinize every name; examine the petitions, to see that you have them correctly spelled; if there are two spellings, inquire which is right of those most likely to know; don't jump at conclusions, but *dig* for reliable information. If you find no record of the dates at which some who are *known* to be Masons received the degrees, examine every source likely to give you the desired date; examine the Tiler's bills, the petitions, the signatures to the by-laws, the Grand Lodge reports, and, *lastly*, inquire of others, but in a guarded manner — don't ask "leading questions" — and insert all such *uncertain* data in *red ink*, to show that it was not obtained from the records.

Having gone through all this, and having exhausted every attainable source of information, transcribe that which is on your rough sheets to Part I. of the compendium, and then get the two most careful members of your lodge to aid you in comparing; let one run through the dispensation, charter, and record book (reading aloud), while the other two check off the rough sheets and Part I. as you have written them. Use Arnold's writing fluid (or some other equally good black ink that won't fade and won't "off-set") for all information obtained from the records, and use red ink for all obtained from other sources.

Now, for the first time, you can correctly *number* seriatly the names you have entered. If you wish to refer where one member's name appears more than once, as when he has demitted and joined again, say in the column of remarks, "see No. —;" or if a candidate is re-

jected several times, cross-refer in the same manner to the several numbers. Don't give any number to petitions for reinstatement from suspension, for such an one is merely seeking to change his status *in the lodge*, the same as an Apprentice does when he asks for advancement in the usual time.

And now you can see the ease with which a full "report of rejections," as required by the Grand Lodge, would be made from the date of the organization of your lodge — you could make a *correct* report in a short time by running down the column of rejections; and so you have in *one column* the date at which each one became a Master Mason in your lodge, either by admission or by raising.

Part II. is intended to save the labor of hunting for Brother John Doe's name all through Part I., and also for the recording of additional data. It is alphabetical, all the A's being together, and so on; and instead of hunting through six or seven hundred names for Brother Doe you need only turn to [D] and look through say twenty-five names.

To fill out Part II. take the first name in Part I. and write it and all the data pertaining to it under the initial letter of the last name — Doe under D, Roe under R, and so on; carry with the name its number as in Part I. When you have transferred to Part II. all the data you have in Part I., get from the members the other information for which columns appear; when you have all, get each brother to sign his name, as a certificate of correctness. In the column of remarks write fine and close, so as to leave room for further entries; here state the positions in the lodge or Grand Lodge held by each member, as "Senior Warden, Dec. 27, 5864, to Dec. 27, 5867;" and any changes in his status in the lodge, as "suspended Aug. 16, 5863 — reinstated Oct. 4, 5865," and so on.

Part III. is intended to contain "signatures to the by-laws" in the *exact succession* in which the Master Masons became members of the lodge, and also to show who remain members of the lodge. From Part I. compile a list that will show the succession, and then, in the same order, write the name in full and the date in Part III.; obtain the signatures of the members as far as practicable. When any Master Mason ceases to be a member of the lodge because of demission, death, or expulsion, rule a red ink line through his name (not through his signature), and in the column of remarks say "demitted July 16, 5873," etc. Don't note suspensions in Part I. or III., because suspension does not take a Mason out of his lodge. This may seem strange doctrine, but the Grand Secretary has "figured" this problem with several kinds of chalk, and can arrive at any other conclusion. When you come to make up your annual return, you can prove it by reference to Part III., which shows who are members of the lodge, including those suspended; and in the next annual returns there will be a place for "suspended members of the lodge," as well as for those who are in good standing, and the Craftsmen and the Apprentices — all are members of the lodge, whether imperfect ones or in good standing.

In conclusion, this compendium is intended to save work and worry, not to cause it; to enable Secretaries to make their annual returns and

other reports with ease and accuracy, and to answer any question regarding the history and status of any member in a moment. It is a part of a proposed system for Nebraska Masonry, which the Grand Secretary hopes to develop, and Parts IV. and V. may hereafter be added. At the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge the question of furnishing the compendium to the lodges, bound and on excellent paper, will be submitted, and the decision of that question will greatly depend upon the success of this experiment.

If these detailed instructions are by any one considered superfluous, they are not intended for him, but are intended for those who, like the undersigned three years ago, are willing to be advised, even if they chance getting an overdose.

Fraternally,

WM. R. BOWEN, *Grand Secretary.*

[CIRCULAR TO THE GRAND SECRETARY OF EVERY GRAND LODGE IN NORTH AMERICA.]

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, ANC'. FREE AND ACC'. MASONS. }
 GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA, April 29, 5874. }

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :—

I herewith transmit, for the purpose of authentication an imprint of the seal of the Grand Master of Nebraska, the *embossment* of which on any masonic document may be taken as evidence of a genuine issuance.

It is the desire of the Grand Master, if the system of mutual representatives is adopted by your Grand Lodge, that such appointment to and from this Grand Lodge be *immediately* made, if not already existing; and if this Grand Lodge *has* duly appointed and accredited representatives from and to your Grand Lodge, I request that this office may be advised at an early day of their names, residences, and dates of appointment (reference is made to page 177 of our proceedings for '73). Your co-operation in this matter is solicited.

It is also earnestly requested that this office be furnished with a copy of each circular, blank form, and similar document that is now in use by, and may hereafter be issued from, your office, that the Craft in Nebraska may the better work, and may secure uniformity where it is practicable. Much benefit has been obtained from the forms, etc., furnished in response to my letter of January 23, '73.

The proceedings of your Grand Lodge last received at this office are of ———. Cannot it be made a general rule to furnish *three* copies to Grand Lodges, thus supplying the Grand Master, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and the office files each with one copy?

Should any communication of yours remain in this office without having received due attention, I beg early advise thereof, that the oversight may be corrected.

For the many fraternal courtesies and attentions which the undersigned has received from those to whom this circular is addressed, he desires to express his appreciation and his thankfulness that he has thus been enabled to be useful in some degree to the Craft in Nebraska.

Fraternally,

WM. R. BOWEN, *Grand Secretary.*

[CIRCULAR TO THE MASTER OF EACH CHARTERED LODGE IN NEBRASKA,]

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, ANC'. FREE AND ACC'. MASONS.)
 GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,)
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA, May 20, 5874. }

WORSHIPFUL SIR:—

The Grand Lodge will meet at Omaha, at ten o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, June 24th proximo, and I invite your attention to the necessity of causing the annual returns of your lodge to be in readiness for prompt transmittal to this office on or before June 7th, '74 (see Rule 30 of the Grand Lodge), in order that the proper examination and consolidation may be made for presentation to the Grand Lodge. Herewith are two blank returns—one to be filled up and forwarded to me, and one to be retained by your lodge; and I recommend that, in addition, the report be spread in full upon your records, thus insuring its preservation.

Insert on page 1 the officers, page 6 the initiations, page 7 the passings, 8 the raisings, 9 the admissions, and 16 the reinstatements; also on page 14 the demissions, 15 the suspensions, 16 the expulsions, and 17 the deaths. On a sheet of ordinary paper have the list of those who have been members of the lodge AT ANY TIME during the masonic year, written in correct alphabetical order, and on the evening of May 31st have this list transferred to pages 2, 3, and 4 of the blanks. Presuming that your report will be correctly made, the list of names on pages 10, 11, 12, and 13 may be omitted. May 31st is the end of the year, and nothing done after that day should appear on the report. See printed slip on page 10 of the blank.

When the return is completed, it can be PROVED by adding to the number of Master Masons in your lodge May 31, '73, the number gained this year in all ways, and subtracting the number lost in all ways—this SHOULD give the number of your Master Masons May 31, '74.

Your attention is further invited to sections 4, 9, 10, and 24 of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, and its fourteenth standing resolution.

By resolution adopted at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge (see page 43), all matters from the lodges that should be acted on by the Grand Lodge committees on Accounts, Charters and Dispensations, By-Laws of Chartered Lodges, Grievances, and Masonic Jurisprudence, should be forwarded to this office by June 10th, in order that they may be transmitted to these committees at the earliest moment possible. Please cause due attention to be given hereto.

The arrangements for transportation and accommodation of the representatives to the Grand Lodge not having been perfected by those having the matter in charge, further information on these matters will be hereafter communicated.

Fraternally,

WM. R. BOWEN, *Grand Secretary.*

[CIRCULAR TO THE MASTER OF EACH LODGE U. D. IN NEBRASKA.]

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, ANC. FREE AND ACC. MASONS. }
 GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA, May 20, 5874. }

WORSHIPFUL SIR:—

The Grand Lodge will meet at Omaha, at ten o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, June 24th proximo, and I invite your attention to the necessity of causing the annual returns of your lodge to be in readiness for prompt transmittal to this office on or before June 7th, '74 (see Rule 30 of the Grand Lodge), in order that the proper examination and consolidation may be made for presentation to the Grand Lodge. Herewith are two blank returns—one to be filled up and forwarded to me, and one to be retained by your lodge; and I recommend that, in addition, the report be spread in full upon your records, thus insuring its preservation.

The returns of your lodge, being under dispensation, consist simply of a statement of the officers, with those named in the letter of dispensation, and a statement of those entered, passed, and raised, with the dates.

On June 1st you should transmit to this office your letter of dispensation, your records, ledger, and all books and papers pertaining to your lodge. If you intend to apply to the Grand Lodge for a charter, the petition should be drawn up at once, and be signed by each petitioner WITH HIS OWN HAND, one given name being written in full. The demit of each petitioner should accompany the petition, and to avoid the possibility or loss or misplacement, the demits should be securely pinned together.

Your attention is further invited to sections 4, 9, 10, and 24 of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, and its fourteenth standing resolution.

By resolution adopted at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge (see page 43), all matters from the lodges that should be acted on by the Grand Lodge committees on Accounts, Charters and Dispensations, By-Laws of Chartered Lodges, Grievances, and Masonic Jurisprudence, should be forwarded to this office by June 10th, in order that they may be transmitted to these committees at the earliest moment possible. Please cause due attention to be given hereto.

The arrangements for transportation and accommodation of representatives to the Grand Lodge not having been perfected by those having the matter in charge, further information on these matters will be hereafter communicated.

Fraternally,

WM. R. BOWEN, *Grand Secretary.*

[CIRCULAR TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.]

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, ANC. FREE AND ACC. MASONS. }
 GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA, June 8, 5874. }

MY DEAR BROTHER:—

I address you for the two-fold purpose of ascertaining who are the representatives of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and of soliciting from such representatives some communication to the Grand Lodge at its session commencing on St. John's Day of this month.

I desire the name (one given name in full), residence, date of appointment, rank, etc., etc., of each representative, in order to perfect the records of this office.

I desire some communication from each representative, that the objects of such appointment may be subserved and the Grand Lodge be gratified by greeting from abroad. These communications are desired annually, that the craft in Nebraska may be enabled to the better work, that we may be advised of that which may or should interest us, and that we may know it is well with those who have been entrusted with representing us near our neighboring Grand Lodges.

To these ends I importune your co-operation, and hope to receive your reply before the 24th inst.

Fraternally,

WM. R. BOWEN, *Grand Secretary.*

OMAHA, June 12, '74.

DEAR SIR:—In connection with my circular of May 20th, '74, you are informed that the following arrangements have been made for the session of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, A. F. and A. M., commencing Wednesday, July 24th.

The Union Pacific Railroad will sell round trip tickets at all points between Omaha and North Platte for one and one-fifth fare, good from June 20th to July 5th.

The Burlington and Missouri Railroad in Nebraska will return delegates on my certificate at one-fifth fare up to June 30th.

The Midland Pacific and the Omaha and Northwestern Railroads will carry at one full fare, returning delegates free.

The Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs Railroad will sell round trip tickets at one and one-fifth fare, good from June 20th to June 30th; but to obtain the tickets each delegate must present a certificate under seal of a lodge that he is a delegate.

The hotels of the city will reduce their rates for delegates as follows: Grand Central, \$3.00; the Metropolitan, \$2.50; the Wyoming, \$1.50 per day, and other hotels accordingly.

Fraternally,

WM. R. BOWEN, *Grand Secretary.*

P. S. Rooms can be reserved by addressing Mr. Isaac Greentree, Omaha.

WILLIAM R. BOWEN, *Grand Secretary,**In account with the Grand Lodge:—**Dr.*

DATE.	NAMES OF LODGES.	Dues on Members.	Fees on Initiat'ns.	Fees on Dispen-sations and Charters.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
1873.						
Aug. 5	To Papillion Lodge, No. 39, charter fee.....			\$ 35		\$ 35
Sept. 2	“ Oliver “ 38, “ “			35		35
“ 4	“ Decatur “ extinct.....	\$ 5	\$ 21			26
Dec. 31	“ Platte Valley Lodge, No. 32.....	48	75			123
1874.						
Feb. 7	To Lone Tree Lodge, No. 36.....	16	45			61
May 20	Gibbon “ U. D.....		15			15
“ 30	Fairbury “ No. 35.....	10	35			45
June 24	Grand Master.....			125		125
“	Nebraska Lodge, No. 1.....	45	10			55
“	Western Star Lodge, No. 2.....	134	10			144
“	Capitol Lodge, No. 3.....	206	55			261
“	Nemaha Valley Lodge, No. 4.....	96	10			106
“	Omaha “ 5.....	26	5			31
“	Plattsmouth “ 6.....	53	20			73
“	Falls City “ 9.....	54				54
“	Solomon “ 10.....	31				31
“	Covert “ 11.....	151	20			171
“	Nebraska City “ 12.....	55	15			70
“	Orient “ 13.....	23	20			43
“	Peru “ 14.....	14				14
“	Fremont “ 15.....	67	40			107
“	Eureka “ 16.....					
“	Tecumseh “ 17.....	68	40			108
“	Ashland “ 18.....	59	20			79
“	Lincoln “ 19.....	121	50			171
“	Rock Bluff “ 20.....	37	10			47
“	Washington “ 21.....	57	40			97
“	Macy “ 22.....	48	15			63
“	Pawnee “ 23.....	22	10		\$ 8	40
“	La Fayette “ 24.....	19	30			49
“	St. John's “ 25.....	75	50			125
“	Beatrice “ 26.....	66	40			106
“	Jordan “ 27.....	22	75			97
“	Wyoming “ 28.....	24	20			44
“	Hope “ 29.....	36	15			51
“	Blue River “ 30.....	26				26
“	Tekamah “ 31.....	22	30			52
“	Platte Valley “ 32.....	56	80			136
“	Ashlar “ 33.....	41	5			46
“	Acacia “ 34.....	35	30			65
“	Fairbury “ 35.....	13	50			63
“	Lone Tree “ 36.....	27	40			67
“	Crete “ 37.....	32	25			57
“	Oliver “ 38.....	30	30			30
“	Papillion “ 39.....	25				25
“	Humboldt “ 40.....	40			17	57
“	Northern Light “ 41.....	45				45
“	Juniaata “ 42.....	45				45
“	Hebron “ 43.....	45				45
“	Harvard “ 44.....	30				30
“	Palmyra “ U. D.....	10		35		45
“	Salem “ “	35		35		70
“	Gibbon “ “	45		35		80
“	Fairmont “ “	25		35		60
“	Evening Star “ “	50		35		85
“	Hastings “ “	30				30
“	Fidelity “ “	50			15	100
“	Hiram “ “	15		35		50
“	Charity “ “	20		35		55
“	Lancaster “ “					
		\$1,940	\$1,611	\$475	\$40	\$4,066

Received four thousand and sixty-six dollars (\$4,066).

J. W. MOORE, *Grand Treasurer.*

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, ANC'. FREE AND ACC'. MASONS. }
 GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA, June, 5874. }

GRAND SECRETARY'S STATEMENT OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR
 ENDING JUNE, 5874.

Drayage	\$ 2
Expressage.....	12 30
Postage.....	73 14
Printing circular of June 24, '73.....	8 00
“ “ “ June 24, '73, second form.....	10 00
“ “ “ August 31, '73.....	5 00
“ “ “ January 30, '74.....	2 00
“ “ “ February 28, '74.....	6 00
“ “ “ April 29, '74.....	5 00
“ “ “ May 20, '74.....	3 75
“ “ “ May 28, '74.....	4 00
“ “ “ June 8, '74.....	2 00
“ “ “ June 12, '74.....	4 00
“ 250 blank demits, in the stub-book form.....	15 00
“ letter-heads for Grand Treasurer and Grand Lecturer.....	5 00
“ “return,” etc., on envelopes.....	5 25
Post office scales.....	12 00
Twelve charter cases.....	2 50
Backing (with canvas) twelve charters.....	2 75
Envelopes.....	11 85
Picture frame for eighth Grand Master.....	5 00
Cord for eight picture frames.....	2 25
Letter press brush.....	1 00
Seals, \$4 75; ribbon, \$1.65.....	6 40
Envelope paper, \$4.50; twine, 80 cts.....	5 30
Cloth and pigeon holes for desk.....	8 00
Shelving.....	4 80
English Hand Book.....	1 00
Sundries, as per bills herewith — \$6.00, \$2.50, \$2.10, \$3.90, \$1.46, \$10.50.....	26 46
	\$250 00

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, ANC'. FREE AND ACC'. MASONS. }
 GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA, June, 5874. }

GRAND SECRETARY'S STATEMENT OF THE DISBURSEMENT OF THE APPROPRIA-
 TION OF \$300.

Compendium blanks.....	\$80 00
Grand Master's seal, \$11.50; cut and electrotype, \$7.00.....	18 50
1,275 blank receipts, bound.....	18 00
	\$116 50

On motion of Bro.: Valentine, it was

Resolved, That the report of the R.: W.: Grand Secretary be referred to the same special committee as the address of the M.: W.: Grand Master.

By permission, Bro.: Marlay submitted for Lancaster Lodge, U.: D.:, the following memorial, which was referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

We admit, as stated in the M.: W.: Grand Master Dunham's annual address, that the dispensation to organize Lancaster Lodge, U.: D.:, at Lincoln, was granted by him and accepted by us with the understanding that we were not to apply to the Grand Lodge at its present session for a charter, but since the acceptance of the dispensation some changes have taken place in our masonic business plans, and we find the interest of Masonry at large and our locality in particular would be largely promoted if we could obtain a charter at this communication of the Grand Lodge.

We give the following as reasons for this application at this time:—

The masonic fraternity of Lincoln have just entered into an agreement with one of the citizens of that city to erect them a hall, to be completed and ready for occupancy by the 1st of December next; the hall in size and appointments will be all that could be required for the safety, comfort and prosperity of the fraternity in the city, and a credit to the masonic fraternity throughout the state. A heavy expense is incurred, and it will be necessary for us to bring into active membership the large number of non-affiliated Masons now residing in the city of Lincoln, who hold their membership elsewhere, or hold demits. They are all experienced Masons, substantial citizens, and twenty-four of them have signed the application for dispensation, and for charter, now in possession of the Grand Lodge; the remainder of them having been demitted more than twelve months could not sign, but stand ready to make application for membership as soon as a charter is granted. We can assure the Grand Lodge that by granting us a charter, it is not taking a bill of expense on its hands. We have on our application for charter thirty names, and, if a charter is granted, we will within reasonable calculation have from sixty to seventy-five names on our rolls at the next session of this Grand Lodge. You are thus adding to the funds of your treasury, adding another member to

the family of lodges of the state, contributing to the general interest of Masonry and of individual members, and very largely assisting in the general prosperity of the royal craft in the young and growing city of Lincoln. And, as in duty bound, your brethren the petitioners will cheerfully accept the action of the Grand Lodge, and govern themselves accordingly.

J. K. MARLAY,

Master Lancaster Lodge, U. D.:

The M. W. Grand Master announced as the special committee on his address and the Grand Secretary's report Bros.: Wheeler, Griggs, Chaddock, Pinney, and Swobe.

Whereupon the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment; and on being again called to labor after a recess of half an hour, the following standing committees were announced: —

On Visiting Brethren — Brothers ISAAC GREENTREE, F. W. HAYES, and JESSE T. DAVIS.

On Credentials — Brothers EBEN K. LONG, J. N. WISE, and H. O. HANNA.

On Accounts — Brothers EDWIN F. WARREN, E. B. LEWIS, EDWARD K. VALENTINE, W. T. ROGERS, and WM. B. WHARTON.

On Charters and Dispensations — Brothers N. K. GRIGGS, WM. H. MORRIS, CHARLES E. SUMNER, ISAAC GIBSON, and J. L. EDWARDS.

On By-Laws from Chartered Lodges — Brothers GEORGE B. FRANCE, JOSIAH B. REDFIELD, JOHN W. TEW, LEWIS LEY, and FREDERICK N. DICK.

On Ways and Means — Brothers DAVID E. HUME, FRANCIS E. WHITE, LEWIS DUNN, W. H. LAMB, and CHRISTIAN HARTMAN.

On Charity — Brothers J. J. GOSPER, E. F. CHENEY, LEROY E. PALMER, S. W. HAYES, and M. B. MURPHY.

On Grievances — Brothers ALFRED G. HASTINGS, HIRAM C. RIDER, GEO. H. WELLS, NATHAN BLAKELY, and JAMES R. REED.

On Unfinished Business — Brothers H. C. LETT, THOMAS C. SHELLY, EDGAR N. SWEET, WM. A. COTTON, and ALFRED KELLEY.

On Pay Roll — Brothers MILTON E. PINNEY, THOMAS SWOBE, J. M. BURKS, WM. MILLER, and JAMES C. MAILER.

On Masonic Jurisprudence — Brothers WM. E. HILL, HARRY P. DEUEL, ROBERT W. FURNAS, DANIEL H. WHEELER, and ORSAMUS H. IRISH.

Bro.: Chadduck presented the following, which was referred to a special committee consisting of Bros.: Chadduck, Wheeler, and Griggs:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

As the representative of the Grand Lodge of Alabama near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska the melancholy duty devolves upon me of announcing the death of Bro.: Wm. Leigh, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, and I would ask the appointment of a committee to report resolutions expressive of our fraternal sympathy with our sister Grand Jurisdiction in this her sad bereavement.

JAMES W. CHADDUCK,
*Grand Representative of Grand Lodge
of Alabama.*

Bro.: Greentree for the craft of Omaha presented the following, which was, on motion, referred to a special committee consisting of Bros.: Morris, Hastings, and Wheeler:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

The Masters, Wardens and brethren of Capitol Lodge, No. 3, Covert Lodge, No. 11, and St. John's Lodge, No. 25, fraternally ask the attendance of the members of the Grand Lodge at a reception and ball at the Grand Central Hotel, this evening at 8:30.

And the Grand Lodge was called to refreshment until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, June 24, 5874.

The M.: W.: the Grand Lodge was called to labor at 3 o'clock—the M.: W.: Grand Master in the East.

Officers as at the morning session, except that the R.: W.: Deputy Grand Master, Bro.: Frank Welch, was present.

Bro.: Sumner moved that the annual election of officers for the Grand Lodge be made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was amended to 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, and as amended the motion was agreed to.

Bro.: Morris, for the special committee of which he was chairman, made the following report, which was adopted:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your special committee would respectfully report that Capitol, Covert, and St. John's Lodges having extended to the officers and members of this M.: W.: Grand Lodge an invitation to partake of their fraternal hospitality, we would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That the invitation be accepted and that the officers and members of this M.: W.: Grand Lodge attend the reception this evening in a body."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. MORRIS,	} <i>Special Committee.</i>
DANIEL H. WHEELER,	
A. G. HASTINGS,	

Bro.: Morris, seconded by Bros.: M. B. Murphy, Hiram C. Rider, Alfred G. Hastings, F. W. Hayes, Francis E. White and J. N. Wise, introduced the following amendment to Section IX. of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, which lays over until the next Annual Communication:—

Resolved, That Section IX. of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska be amended by striking out all that part of said section from and including the words, "*And provided further*," in the ninth line, to and including the words, "order herein named," in the fifteenth line.

Bro.: Morris offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to strike out Section IX. of the By-Laws, for the reason that it never was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The resolution being sustained by several brothers, a general discussion ensued, and that the matter might be intelligently considered Bro.: Warren moved the reference of the whole matter under discussion to a special committee, which was agreed to, and Bros.: Warren, Samuel W. Hayes, and Valentine were appointed such committee.

Bro.: Reed submitted the following memorial on behalf of those who were members of Decatur Lodge, No. 7, at the date its charter was surrendered, which was referred to the Committee on Charity: —

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA: —

The undersigned respectfully represents that from about the year 1869 to 1873 he was the Master of Decatur Lodge, No. 7; that during that time the said lodge was embarrassed financially and unable to sustain itself and meet its honest liabilities from the work done by it or dues that could be collected, and in consequence of which several of the members were obliged to advance moneys to the lodge from time to time, thereby overpaying their regular dues to the lodge, and that on account of the non-attendance of the Secretary of said lodge and his total neglect in the discharge of his duties, the said amounts were never placed to the credit of the said brethren on the books of the said lodge.

At the last session of this M.: W.: Grand Lodge the charter of said Decatur Lodge, No. 7, was ordered to be surrendered, and the property thereof turned over to Tekamah Lodge, No. 31. I would therefore respectfully request in consideration of the foregoing facts that all accounts against members of the said Decatur Lodge, No. 7, for dues to the same who now desire to affiliate with Tekamah Lodge, No. 31, be declared cancelled, and that the R.: W.: Grand Secretary be authorized and instructed to issue demits to the brethren of the said Decatur Lodge, No. 7, for the said purpose, upon the certificate of the undersigned, former Master of Decatur Lodge, No. 7, and the present Master of Tekamah Lodge No. 31, without reference to sums due from such brethren as indicated by the books of Decatur Lodge now in the Grand Secretary's office.

J. R. REED,

Master Tekamah Lodge, No. 31.

On the following report further time was granted the Committee on Foreign Correspondence to prepare their review:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence beg leave to report that they have received from the R.: W.: Grand Secretary a full list of the proceedings of American Grand Lodges, of which they have been able to review up to the present moment about twenty-six. This is owing to the inability of Brother Livingston to assist us, and also, owing partly to the lateness at which quite a number of the proceedings came into the hands of the Grand Secretary. We therefore submit this partial report and ask for further time to complete the review, which, the committee pledge themselves, shall not delay the printing of the proceedings.

Respectfully,

J. N. WISE,

For the Committee.

The following communication was read and ordered filed:—

TO THE M.: W.: GRAND MASTER:—

I take great pleasure in tendering to you, Sir, and to this M.: W.: Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the fraternal greetings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodges of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, which I have the distinguished honor to represent at this Grand Lodge; and in their behalf express the hope that harmony, brotherly love, and a commendable zeal for the welfare of our beloved fraternity may characterize all your deliberations during the present session.

Fraternally,

J. N. WISE,

Grand Representative.

The special committee on the Grand Master's address and Grand Secretary's report made report as follows, which was adopted:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your special committee to whom was referred the address of the M.: W.: Grand Master, and the report of the R.: W.: Grand Secretary have had the same under consideration and would respectfully report as follows:—

That so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as relate to the granting of dispensations for Lodges U. D. at Fairmont, Sutton, Hastings, David City, Bell Creek, Red Cloud, and Lincoln, be referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations ;

That so much as refers to the continuing of dispensations to Palmyra Gibbon, and Salem lodges, be referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations ;

That so much as refers to petitions for dispensations for Lodges U. D., which were not granted, and the accompanying papers be referred to the Grand Master after the close of this communication of the Grand Lodge ;

That so much of the address as relates to the granting of special dispensations to Wyoming Lodge, No. 28 ; Northern Light Lodge, No. 41 ; Lafayette Lodge, No. 24 ; and Lone Tree Lodge, No. 36, be approved ;

That so much of the address as relates to the re-appointment of Past Grand Master Robert W. Furnas, as Custodian of the third district, and the appointment of Brother Milton E. Pinney as Custodian of the second district, be approved and the appointments be confirmed ;

That so much of the address as refers to decision made, upon query propounded by E. N. Grenell, Master of Papillion Lodge, No. 39, be referred to the Committee upon Masonic Jurisprudence ;

That so much of the address and the papers relating thereto, as refers to appeal for aid by the brethren of Louisiana be referred to the Committee on Charity.

Your committee would recommend :—

That so much of the R. W. Grand Secretary's report as relates to funds received during the year be referred to the Committee on Accounts ; and that so much of the report as relates to incidental expense disbursements be referred to the Committee on Accounts ;

That so much of the report as relates to disbursement of funds for blanks, books, etc., be referred to the Committee on Accounts ;

That so much as refers to credentials of Grand Representatives Furnas, Adair, and Redfield, be referred to the Committee on Credentials ;

That so much as relates to appeal of Henry K. Smith, be referred to the Committee on Grievances ;

That so much as relates to relief of distressed brethren of Louisiana, be referred to the Committee on Charity ;

That so much as relates to Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence ;

That so much as relates to petitions of sundry lodges U. D. be referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations ;

That so much as relates to appointment of a committee to adjust and settle the account of this Grand Lodge with the Orphans School Fund, be referred to a select committee of three consisting of the Grand

Secretary, Grand Treasurer, and P. G. M. Robert W. Furnas, with instructions to settle in full and adjust the same and make due report of their findings to the M. W. Grand Master as soon as convenient;

That so much as relates to Article 14 of the constitution be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence;

That so much as relates to Section 26 of the by-laws, be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence;

That so much as relates to "compendiums," be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means;

That so much as relates to an appropriation of \$300 for blanks, be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means;

That so much as relates to the appointment by the M. W. Grand Master of representatives of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, near other Grand Lodges, be approved, and the appointments be confirmed;

That so much as refers to re-printing and stereotyping the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means;

That so much as refers to Rule 21 of the rules and regulations, requiring the Grand Lodge to furnish subordinate lodges with "black books," be adopted, and that the Grand Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to procure the same and forward them to the several lodges under this Grand Jurisdiction;

That so much as relates to Section 6, of the by-laws, be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence;

That so much as refers to the Grand Lodge Seal, be referred to the Grand Secretary with instructions to procure a new one, preserving the device intact;

That so much as refers to seals of subordinate lodges be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence;

That so much as refers to the amendments to Sections 1 and 2 of the by-laws, be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

D. H. WHEELER,	} <i>Special</i>
J. W. CHADDUCK,	
N. K. GRIGGS,	
M. E. PINNEY,	
THOMAS SWOBE,	

Committee.

Bro. France offered the following which was, on motion, laid upon the table until 4 o'clock, to-morrow afternoon:—

Resolved, That the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge be held at Lincoln, on the Wednesday on or preceding the 24th day of June, A. D. 1875.

Bro. Wise, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted the following, which was adopted:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your committee, on Foreign Correspondence, believing that the time has fully come when this Grand Lodge should take an open and decided stand against the persistent acts of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and the Grand Orient of France, in violation of the jurisdictional rights of sister Grand Lodges, respectfully beg leave to offer the following preamble and resolutions:—

WHEREAS, This M.: W.: Grand Lodge has heretofore, and always, recognized the American Masonic Monroe-doctrine of sole and exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction within the state or province wherein a legally constituted Grand Lodge exists; and

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Hamburg has, in violation of the said doctrine, planted lodges in the jurisdiction of our sister Grand Lodges of New York and New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, ALSO, In violation of said doctrine, the Grand Orient of France has assumed to recognize, sustain and hold fraternal intercourse with the notorious and spurious body known as the Supreme Council of the Anc.: and Acc.: Scottish Rite in and for the Sovereign State of Louisiana; and

WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge has remonstrated against such violations of the rights of our sister Grand Lodges, and has fraternally requested the said Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and the said Grand Orient of France, to rescind and revoke their said acts of infringement; and

WHEREAS, The said Grand Bodies have persistently failed or refused to make the *amende honorable*: therefore be it

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge does hereby estrange and estop all fraternal intercourse between this Grand Body and the said offending Grand Bodies, and that Masons of this obedience are prohibited from holding any masonic intercourse whatever with the said Grand Bodies, or with Masons of their obedience. And be it further

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will henceforth require as a condition precedent to fraternal intercourse between this Grand Lodge and all other Grand Bodies, the full and unqualified recognition of the said "doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction."

J. N. WISE,

For the Committee.

Bro.: Warren submitted the following report for the committee, of which he was chairman, and the resolution was adopted, as recommended by the committee:—

TO THE M.: W.: GRAND LODGE A.: F.: AND A.: M.: OF NEBRASKA:—

Your committee, to whom was referred the question of the regularity and validity of Section 9 of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, would respectfully report that we have examined the proofs adduced before us,

and have listened to the statements of several brethren, members of the Grand Lodge in 1872; that the presumption that said Section 9 is a valid and existing provision of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, supported as it is by the record, is too strong to be overcome by any proof offered to the contrary.

Your committee are of the unanimous opinion that it would be the establishing of a dangerous precedent to permit the Records, Constitution and By-Laws to be amended or expunged in the summary manner proposed in the resolution of Bro.: Morris.

It is moreover evident that such section was considered a subsisting portion of the By-Laws, at the communication of this Grand Lodge in 1873, the pay-rolls having been made up and adopted by the Grand Lodge in accordance therewith, without objection having been raised thereto by any member. In the opinion of your committee, it is now too late to raise this question or to attack the validity of said By-Law.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Section 9 of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge as it appears in the printed proceedings of the year 1872, is a valid and subsisting portion of the laws governing this Grand Jurisdiction.

E. F. WARREN,	} <i>Special Committee.</i>
S. W. HAYES,	
E. K. VALENTINE.	

Bro.: Warren proposed the following amendment to the By-Laws, — the consideration of which was deferred until to-morrow morning:—

Strike out of Section 9 of the By-Laws of this Grand Jurisdiction, the following, beginning at the word "provided" in the third line of page 106, proceedings of 1872, down to and including the word "named," in the ninth line thereof, and insert instead thereof, the following:—

“ Provided, That no greater sum shall be paid to the representatives of any lodge than is paid into the treasury of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year by the subordinate lodge; *And provided further*, That no brother shall receive compensation in more than one capacity.”

Bro.: Sumner, for the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, made the following report which was adopted:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on Charters and Dispensations, to whom was referred the application of Charity Lodge, U.: D.: for a charter, beg leave to report that we have examined the By-Laws and proceedings of said lodge and find them in strict conformity with Masonic law and practice, and we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved,—First—That the By-Laws of said lodge be and the same are hereby approved.

Resolved,—Second—That a charter be issued to Andrew M. Talbot, Henry L. Kaley, George W. Knight, James A. Tulleys, Peter McNitt, James B. Chapin, John Slusser, Martin Pupka, Barnabas E. Swift, Jr., Charles Reilly, W. W. Brewer, Edmund B. Smith, J. B. Hampton, Silas Garber, Cassius L. Mather, R. L. McCune, E. H. Jonas, and James Calvert; and that James A. Tulleys, be named therein as Master, Edmund B. Smith, as Senior Warden, and Barnabas E. Swift, Jr., as Junior Warden; and

Resolved,—Third—That said lodge be located at Red Cloud, Webster county, Nebraska, and named "Charity Lodge, No. —."

Respectfully submitted.

N. K. GRIGGS,	} Committee on Charters and Dis- pensations.
ISAAC GIBSON,	
J. L. EDWARDS,	
WM. H. MORRIS,	
C. E. SUMNER.	

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, June 25, 5874.

At 9 o'clock, the Grand Lodge was called to labor, the M.: W.: Grand Master in the East. The officers and members, as stated in yesterday's proceedings, except that P.: G.: M.: William E. Hill, Grand Lecturer, and W.: Bro.: George S. Smith, Grand Orator, were present.

Bro.: Davis submitted the following inquiry, which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:—

If a person be elected to take the degrees in Masonry in a subordinate lodge, and afterwards a Brother objects, and states the grounds of his objection to the lodge, and the lodge considers the objection as frivolous, can the degrees be conferred until said frivolous objections are withdrawn?

Bro.: Warren, for the Committee on Accounts, submitted the following reports, which were each adopted:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE :—

Your Committee on Accounts beg leave to report that they have examined the accounts of the Grand Secretary for disbursements made under the special appropriation of \$300 for blanks, etc., and that they find the same correct. We therefore recommend that the same be approved.

E. F. WARREN,	} Committee on Accounts.
W. T. ROGERS,	
E. K. VALENTINE,	
E. B. LEWIS,	
WM. B. WHARTON,	

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA :—

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the report of the Grand Secretary, of the disbursements of \$250 for incidental expenses, have had the same under consideration and find it correct, and recommend the same be approved.

E. F. WARREN,	} Committee on Accounts.
E. K. VALENTINE,	
W. T. ROGERS,	
WM. B. WHARTON,	
E. B. LEWIS,	

Bro.: Long, for the Committee on Subordinate Returns, submitted the following report, which was adopted :—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA :—

The Committee on Subordinate Returns beg leave to submit the following report of the work of the several lodges of this jurisdiction during the past year, and the present status of the craft :—

	GAIN OVER 1873.	
Number of Chartered Lodges.....	42	6
Number Under Dispensation.....	10	
Number of Initiations.....	286	23
Number of Passings.....	258	37
Number of Raisings.....	275	78
Number of Admissions.....	254	127
Total number of Master Masons.....	2268	325
Amount due from Subordinate Lodges—		
Arrears, 1873.....		\$ 272.00
Fees, 1874.....		1430.00
Dues, 1874.....		1924.00
Total.....		<u>\$3,626.00</u>

Appended hereto the Committee submit a tabular statement of the statistical condition of the craft for the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. K. LONG,	} Committee on Returns.
J. N. WISE,	
H. O. HANNA,	

STATISTICAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31st, 5874.

LODGE.	No	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	Number of Master Masons May 31st, 5873.	Number of Master Masons May 31st, 5874.	No. of F. C. May 31st, 5874.	No. of E. A. May 31st, 5874.	No. gained this year.						No. lost this year.				GRAND LODGE DUES, FEES, ETC.						Candidates rejected.								
								Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Admitted.	Reinstated.	Because of errors.	Total gain of Master Masons.	Demitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Because of errors.	Total loss of Master Masons.	Amount due S'bdin'te Lodges May 31st, 5873.	Amount due Grand Lodge May 31st, 5873.	Fees on Initiations.		Dues on Members.	Total as found by Com- mittee.	Total as rendered by Subordinate Lodges.	Amount due S'bdin'te Lodges May 31st, 5874.	Amount due Grand Lodge May 31st, 5874.			
Nebraska	1	Bellevue	Sarpy	45	38			2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	10	7	1	1	11			\$ 10 00	\$ 45 00	\$ 55 00	\$ 55 00					6	
Western Star.	2	Nebraska City	Otoe	134	138			2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	12	7	1	1	9			10 00	134 00	144 00	144 00					6	
Capitol.	3	Omaha	Douglas	206	218	5	28	11	10	12	2	1	1	1	21	6	2	1	1	9			55 00	206 00	261 00	261 00					13	
Nemaha Vly	4	Brownville	Nemaha	98	93			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	7	1	1	1	7			\$ 21 00	98 00	129 00	106 00			\$ 23 00		8	
Omadi	5	Dakota	Dakota	47	35			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	16			\$ 23 00	5 00	47 00	29 00	31 00	\$ 2 00	\$ 23 00		1	
Plattsmouth.	6	Plattsmouth	Cass	53	53	1		4	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	5	1	1	1	6			20 00	53 00	73 00	73 00					3	
Falls City	9	Falls City	Richardson	54	62			2	2	4	6	2	2	2	10	2	2	2	2	2				54 00	54 00	54 00	54 00					3
Solomon	10	Ft. Calhoun	Washing'tn	31	26			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	7				31 00	31 00	31 00	31 00					2
Covert.	11	Omaha	Douglas	151	150	9	19	2	2	3	4	1	1	1	8	3	2	2	2	10			20 00	151 00	171 00	171 00					2	
Nebraska City	12	Nebraska City	Otoe	55	57			2	2	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	1	1	2	6			15 00	55 00	70 00	70 00					1	
Orient	13	Rulo	Richardson	38	29			4	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	5	2	5	12			20 00	38 00	58 00	43 00	15 00					1	
Peru.	14	Peru	Nemaha	15	13			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3				15 00	15 00	14 00	14 00	1 00				1	
Fremont.	15	Fremont	Dodge	67	75			8	7	7	5	1	1	1	12	4	1	1	4			40 00	67 00	107 00	107 00					5		
Eureka	16	Arago	Richardson	23	22			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2			5 00	23 00	28 00	28 00	28 00					2	
Tecumseh	17	Tecumseh	Johnson	68	78			8	7	8	6	6	6	6	14	3	1	1	4			40 00	68 00	108 00	108 00					3		
Ashland	18	Ashland	Saunders	59	64			4	3	4	3	3	3	3	7	2	2	2	2			20 00	59 00	79 00	79 00					1		
Lincoln	19	Lincoln	Lancaster	121	113			10	9	9	7	1	1	1	17	12	11	2	25			50 00	121 00	171 00	171 00					9		
Rock Bluff.	20	Rock Bluff	Cass	37	40			2	5	4	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	2	2			10 00	37 00	47 00	47 00					1		
Washington.	21	Blair	Washing'tn	57	72			8	9	10	6	1	1	1	16	3	1	1	1			40 00	57 00	97 00	97 00					1		
Macy	22	Plattsmouth	Cass	48	53	1	6	3	4	5	3	3	3	3	8	3	3	3	3			15 00	48 00	63 00	63 00					2		
Pawnee	23	Pawnee City	Pawnee	22	24			2	1	4	1	1	1	1	5	3	3	3	3			8 00	10 00	22 00	40 00	40 00					1	
Lafayette	24	Grant	Nemaha	19	29			6	7	7	3	3	3	3	10	1	1	1	1			30 00	19 00	49 00	49 00					1		

The following paper was read, and on motion was referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations:—

TO THE M.: W.: GRAND MASTER, WARDENS, AND MEMBERS OF THE M.:
W.: GRAND LODGE FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA: —

We, the undersigned petitioners, being Ancient, Free and Accepted Master Masons, having the prosperity of the Fraternity at heart, and willing to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Masonry, respectfully represent that we are desirous of forming a new lodge in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, State of Nebraska, to be named Western Lodge, No. —. We therefore pray your honorable body to grant us a warrant or a dispensation to empower us to assemble as a regular lodge to discharge the duties of Masonry in a regular constitutional manner, according to the original forms of the order and the regulations of your Grand Lodge.

We have nominated and do recommend Brother E. R. Williams to be the first W.: Master; Brother J. H. Curry to be Senior Warden, and Brother R. M. Clark to be first Junior Warden of said lodge.

If prayer of this petition be granted, we promise a strict conformity to the edicts of the Grand Master, and the constitution, laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Yours very respectfully,

E. R. WILLIAMS,	RICHARD D. CURRY,
J. H. CURRY,	W. B. PAYTON,
R. N. CLARK,	JOHN H. TRANIS,
G. W. GANES,	EDWARD J. JACKSON,
ANDREW HENDRICKS,	JOHN SLY,
JOSEPH MOSSETTE.	

A communication was received from Bro.: Lorin Miller, inquiring whether a Mason, suspended by a two-thirds vote under the law as it then existed, should be now required to receive a three-fourths vote for reinstatement (see Section 14 By-Laws), which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

The special committee appointed yesterday morning, Bro.: Chadduck, chairman, submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA :—

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to call from labor to refreshment our Brother William Leigh, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, with humble submission we bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and hereby extend our sympathies to the craft in our sister jurisdiction, and to the friends bereaved.

Resolved. 1st, That we recognize in the death of our late brother all the essentials of a true brother and fellow laborer, and one who lived an upright man and Mason.

Resolved, 2d, That in the death of Brother Leigh the State has lost a good citizen and the Craft one of her purest and most faithful members; and in the record he has sustained in life, we are assured that by being called by the Grand Master of the Universe from labor, he has entered the Temple not made with hands eternal in the Heavens.

Resolved, 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished by the Grand Secretary to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

J. W. CHADDUCK,	} <i>Special</i>	
D. H. WHEELER,		} <i>Committee.</i>
N. K. GRIGGS,		

The amendment to section 9 of the By-Laws, proposed by Brother Warren yesterday afternoon, was called up; objections to its adoption being raised, the amendment was seconded by five members and was laid over until the next annual communication.

Bro. Griggs, chairman of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, made the following report, which was adopted :—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA :—

Your Committee on Charters and Dispensations, beg leave to report that we have examined the proceedings of Hiram Lodge, U. D. and find the same to be in strict conformity to Masonic usage. Your committee have been unable to find any By-Laws for said lodge to be approved by this Grand Lodge.

We recommend that as soon as said lodge shall forward to the M. W. Grand Master for his approval a code of by-laws for said lodge, then the R. W. Grand Secretary shall issue to the petitioners Samuel G. Glover, Luther P. Jenks, John A. Unthank, Henri A. Crist, Z. Town-

send Wilcox, William R. Turner, Leander H. Wilcox, John J. Thompson, Peter Hamming, Joseph C. Blackburn, Melville S. Wilcox, Stephen Trip, and W. S. Cook, a charter; and that Samuel G. Glover be named as W. M. therein, John A. Unthank as Senior Warden, and Z. Townsend Wilcox as Junior Warden. Said lodge to be located at Bell Creek, Washington county, Nebraska, and be called Hiram Lodge No. —.

Respectfully submitted,

N. K. GRIGGS, ISAAC GIBSON, J. L. EDWARDS, W. M. H. MORRIS, C. E. SUMNER,	} <i>Committee on Charters and Dispensations.</i>
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Bro.: Lett not being present, the M.: W.: Grand Master designated Bro.: Sweet as chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business, and added Bro.: Warren to that committee.

Bro.: Griggs, chairman of the Committee on Charter and Dispensations, submitted the following reports, relative to Evening Star and Lancaster Lodges, which reports were adopted: —

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA: —

Your committee to whom was referred the application of Evening Star Lodge for a charter, beg leave to report that we have carefully examined the by-laws and proceedings of said lodge, and make the following report in reference thereto: —

We find the said by-laws in strict conformity with Masonic law.

We find many inaccuracies and mistakes in the proceedings of said lodge, such as balloting for candidates for advancement without examination as to proficiency; balloting for advancement before the expiration of one month as required by law; and in one instance a person was elected and received the Fellow Craft degree April 23d; on the 14th day of May the same person was elected to receive the M.: M.: degree; on the 21st day of May he was examined as to the proficiency in the second degree, and then received the degree of M.: M.: May 26th without any re-ballot.

Your committee recommend that more care be taken hereafter to avoid the repetition of such mistakes. We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions: —

Resolved, That the by-laws of said lodge be and are hereby approved by this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That a charter be issued to the petitioners John B. Dinsmore, Albert K. Marsh, M. W. Wilcox, Francis M. Brown, Robert L. Garr, James Arnot, John C. Merrill, Cyrus L. Henney, Charles M. Turner, Milton J. Hull, John M. Gray, Isaac N. Clark, William D. Young, James J. Melvin, and Martin V. B. Clark; and that James Arnot be named therein as W.: M.:, John C. Merrill as S.: W.:, and Albert K. Marsh as J.: W.:

Resolved, That said lodge be located at Sutton, Clay county, Nebraska, and be named "Evening Star Lodge, No. —"

Your committee have also examined the by-laws and proceedings of Lancaster Lodge U.: D.: and find them to be in strict conformity with Masonic law and usage; and we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions: —

Resolved. That the by-laws of said lodge be approved by this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That a charter be issued to the petitioners Joseph K. Marlay, James M. Creamer, Henry O. Griggs, David Newman, John Shaffer, Geo. P. Tucker, John McManigal, Lewis C. Richards, Benjamin Crabb, John Van Fossen, Charles H. Van Fossen, John C. Shurts, Nathan S. Harwood, Boetzal Davidson, Morris Davidson, Henry M. Marsh, Alonzo B. Tarbox, A. Clark McConnell, E. E. Brown, James D. Minshall, Philander E. Beardsley, Edwin H. Tuttle, Dennis H. Andrews, Joseph J. Lichty, Geo. P. Eaton, Samuel J. Tuttle, and P. E. Beardsley, and that Joseph K. Marlay be named as W.: M.: therein, James M. Creamer as S.: W.:, and Henry O. Griggs as J.: W.:

Resolved, That said lodge be located at Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska; shall be named "Lancaster Lodge No. —, and shall have concurrent jurisdiction with Lincoln Lodge, No. 19."

Respectfully submitted,

N. K. GRIGGS,
ISAAC GIBSON,
J. L. EDWARDS,
CHAS. E. SUMNER,
WM. H. MORRIS,

} *Committee on
Charters and
Dispensations.*

The following report of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations was submitted: —

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA: —

Your Committee on Charters and Dispensations beg leave to report that we have examined the by-laws and proceedings of Fidelity Lodge U.: D.:, and find the same to be in strict conformity with Masonic law and usage, and we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions: —

Resolved, That the by-laws of said lodge be approved by this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That a charter be issued to the petitioners Frederick E. Wilson, G. Hial Peebles, Benjamin F. Rolph, Thomas B. Hill, John Merchant, Seth Raymond, Charles B. Churchill, William Duncan, Patrick Murphy, Christopher C. Cook, Sumner Darnell, Joseph L. Cyphers, James K. Darnell, Jacob F. Kleinhen, Ambrose H. Jones, Asa W. Boehm, George W. Darnell, Augustus Beard, Martin Cady, and Christopher K. Chamberlain; and that Frederick E. Wilson be named as W.: M.: therein, G. Hial Peebles as S.: W.:, and Benjamin F. Rolph as J.: W.:.

Resolved, That said lodge be located at David City, Butler county, Nebraska, and be named Fidelity Lodge No. —.

Respectfully submitted,

N. K. GRIGGS,
CHAS. E. SUMNER,
J. L. EDWARDS,
ISAAC GIBSON,

Of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations.

Bro.: Griggs moved the adoption of the report, which being seconded, Bro.: Morris offered the following amendment: —

That the report of majority be amended so as to substitute some other person as J.: W.: than Benjamin F. Rolph.

A long discussion ensued, and, on the question of adopting the amendment, it was lost.

On motion the further consideration of the report was deferred until afternoon.

Bro.: Burks offered the following resolution, the consideration of which was postponed until afternoon: —

Resolved, That in the matter of demits required, under this jurisdiction, to accompany applications for charters, none shall be admissible if of an older date than one year from the time application is made for a charter.

Resolved, That Masons holding demits over one year old shall not be competent petitioners for dispensations granted by this Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

Past Grand Master Wheeler, for the Committee on Jurisprudence, made the following report on so much of the Grand Secretary's report as was referred to that committee, as follows — the report was considered by sections, with action as stated at the close of each section : —

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA : —

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred so much of the Grand Secretary's report as relates to amending the Constitution of the Grand Lodge by adopting the following as Article 14 of the Constitution : —

“ARTICLE XIV. One-fifth of the annual gross receipts of the Grand Lodge shall be set apart as a revenue fund, to meet the expenses of the Grand Lodge; which fund may be loaned on real estate security, but no part thereof shall be expended until it shall have reached the sum of fifty thousand dollars.”

Believing that the proposition is a good one, that within a very few years (twenty at farthest) this Grand Lodge would be able to reduce the Grand Lodge dues to a nominal sum (say twenty-five cents per annum), we therefore recommend that the proposition be submitted to the several subordinate lodges for their approval or rejection, as provided by the Constitution.

[The recommendation of the committee was adopted, the proposed amendment to the Constitution was seconded by five members, and the Grand Lodge ordered that the amendment be submitted to the lodges for their approval or rejection.]

Your committee would further report that we have examined the proposed new By-Law, to be known as section 26, and which reads as follows : —

“SECTION XXVI. The management of the revenue fund shall be entrusted to a board of five Master Masons holding membership in this jurisdiction, one of whom shall be elected at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. Such trustees shall bear their offices for five years from the time of their election, unless sooner removed by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master. The trustees shall receive all moneys due the revenue fund, shall invest the same in a safe and profitable manner, shall annually make a full and detailed report to the Grand Lodge, and for the faithful performance of these duties shall give bonds

to the Grand Lodge in amount double the sum which will probably be within their control."

And having fully considered the same, would recommend that the same be seconded as required by the By-Laws and lie over one year awaiting the action of subordinates upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

[The recommendation of the committee was adopted, the proposed amendment to the By-Laws (to be known as section 26) was seconded by five members, and was laid over for action at the next Annual Communication.]

Your committee have also examined the proposed amendment to section 6 of the By-Laws, which reads as follows:—

"The outgoing Grand Secretary shall promptly transfer to his successor all the property and records of his office, excepting such documents as may be necessary for making up the record of the Annual Communication then closed; and it shall be the duty of such outgoing Grand Secretary to prepare and cause to be printed the proceedings of the then closed Annual Communication, delivering the same, with all documents, etc., thereunto pertaining, to his successor, with the least possible delay."

They recommend its adoption by unanimous consent.

[The recommendation of the committee was adopted, and by unanimous consent the proposed amendment to section 6 of the By-Laws was adopted by the Grand Lodge.]

Your committee, to which was referred the following amendment, to be known as paragraph 2 of section 19 of the By-Laws, and which reads as follows:—

"Each lodge, upon being chartered, shall submit to the Grand Secretary its proposed seal; and when that officer shall certify that the device proposed is distinct from the seals already adopted by the other lodges of the jurisdiction, the proposed seal shall be submitted to the Grand Master for his approval; and after being so approved, it shall be unlawful for any lodge to change its seal in any particular; and an impression thereof shall be filed in the Grand Secretary's office. The seals of lodges shall be embossed upon the documents issued—not merely imprinted."

Your committee recommend that the amendment be unanimously adopted.

[The recommendation of the committee was adopted, and by unanimous consent the proposed amendment to section 19 of the By-Laws was adopted by the Grand Lodge.]

Your committee have also examined the proposed amendments to Sections 1 and 2, of the by-laws, and which reads as follows:—

“SECTION I.

“1. On the day appointed for the meeting of the Grand Lodge, a Master Masons’ Lodge shall be opened in ample form at 10 o’clock A. M., when the M. W. Grand Master shall appoint a special committee to examine visiting brethren, and a committee to examine credentials, each to consist of three members. So soon as a constitutional quorum of lodges is ascertained to be present, the Grand Lodge of Nebraska shall be declared open for the dispatch of business, and the Grand Master shall then make such appointments as may be necessary to fill all vacancies in the following standing committees, each to consist of not less than three or more than five members, to-wit: The Committee on Accounts; the Committee on Charters and Dispensations; the Committee on By-Laws from Chartered Lodges; the Committee on Foreign Correspondence; the Committee on Ways and Means; the Committee on Charity; the Committee on Grievances; the Committee on Unfinished Business; the Committee to prepare a Pay Roll; the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence; and the Committee on Returns of Lodges.

“2. The standing committees shall be appointed by the Grand Master immediately before closing of each Annual Communication, and shall continue until the closing of the next Annual Communication. To these standing committees the Grand Master may, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, refer any matters for their consideration and report to the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication, and may also require their report and recommendation to him on any matter requiring immediate action.

“3. The Grand Master may, at his discretion, convene any or all of these committees one or two days in advance of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, for which they shall receive per diem as if in Grand Lodge.

“SECTION II.

“1. The members of the standing committees of the Grand Lodge shall each be entitled to a seat and voice, but no vote, by virtue of that appointment, in the Grand Lodge, and shall perform and discharge the following specific duties to-wit:—

“[Re-number paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, as 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.]

"12. To the Committee on Returns may be referred the credentials of representatives and proxies, for report of the number of lodges that are represented, the names of the representatives, proxies, and others present, with the number of votes to which each one is entitled. They shall carefully examine and correct the returns of the lodges, and submit to the Grand Lodge a tabular abstract of the condition of the Craft as shown by the returns.

"13. On all questions arising in the Grand Lodge, the Grand Officers, together with such Past Grand Masters, and Past Deputy Grand Masters as may be present and are members thereof, shall each be entitled to one vote; the Master and Wardens of each subordinate lodge, or their regular constituted proxies, shall each be entitled to one vote; but in no case whatever shall a member by virtue of any proxy or authority, cast more than three votes."

Your committee recommend that the proposed amendments be unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge at this time.

[Brother Warren moved the following amendment:

"Amend the report of the committee by changing the time of the appointment of the committees from the last day of the session of the Grand Lodge to the first day of February of the current year,"

And on motion of Brother France, the proposed amendments to Sections I. and II. of the by-laws were laid over, being seconded by Brothers Wheeler, Furnas, Thummel, Burks, and Moore.]

Past Grand Master Wheeler, for the Committee on Jurisprudence, made the following report on the inquiry referred to that committee this morning, which was adopted:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

The Committee on Jurisprudence to whom was referred the inquiry of Brother Davis, report that there is a decision upon record in this jurisdiction and approved by the Grand Lodge, that an objection holds good until removed, or expires by termination at the end of six months. This therefore is the law in this jurisdiction in such case made and provided.

ROBT. W. FURNAS,	} <i>Of the Committee on Jurisprudence.</i>
W. E. HILL,	
O. H. IRISH,	
D. H. WHEELER,	

Brother France, chairman of the Committee on By-Laws of Chartered Lodges, made the following report, which was adopted:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on By-Laws from Chartered Lodges, to whom was referred the proposed amendment to Section I. Art. 3, of the by-laws of Washington Lodge, No. 21, beg leave to report as follows:—

They have carefully considered said proposed amendment and find the same in conflict with Rule 1, of the rules and regulations of this Grand Lodge for the government of Subordinate Lodges. They would therefore recommend that said proposed amendment be not adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE B. FRANCE,	} Committee on By-Laws.
LEWIS LEY,	
F. N. DICK,	
J. B. REDFIELD,	
JOHN W. TEW,	

Brother Gosper, chairman of the Committee on Charity, submitted the following report, which was agreed to:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on Charity, to whom was referred the communication of J. R. Reed, W. M. Tekamah Lodge, No. 31, in regard to granting demits to certain brethren to join Tekamah Lodge, beg leave to report that they have carefully considered the same and do recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the R. W. Grand Secretary be, and is hereby, authorized to grant demits to the former brethren of Decatur Lodge, No. 7, to join Tekamah Lodge, No. 31, in accordance with the provisions of the petition of the present Master of Tekamah Lodge.

J. J. GOSPER,	} Committee on Charity.
E. F. CHENEY,	
S. W. HAYES,	
M. B. MURPHY,	
L. C. PALMER,	

Brother White, for the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following report, which was adopted:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Secretary's report relating to furnishing "Com-

pendiums" to the Subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction, have had the same under consideration and beg leave to report as follows:—

That it is the sense of your committee that the "Compendium" is something that ought to be kept in every subordinate lodge. The cheap form as furnished by your Grand Secretary we deem as being concise, simple, and correct. We would therefore recommend the adoption of the following:—

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to procure sixty copies of the Compendium, to have the same printed on good paper, and well bound; and furnish them to the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction; and that the said lodges be required to pay for them at cost.

Resolved, That the subordinate lodges be required to fill up the blanks of Compendium and keep them full to date, and submit them to the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Nebraska at its next annual session for examination.

D. E. HUME,	} Committee on Ways and Means.
F. E. WHITE,	
LEWIS DUNN,	
C. HARTMAN,	
W. H. LAMB,	

The same Committee reported as follows, which was agreed to:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Secretary's report relating to printing blanks, charters, etc., would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That appropriations be and are hereby made for the following purposes:—

For incidental expense.....	\$300 00
" Printing blanks, etc.....	300 00
" Furnishing black books.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$700 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. E. HUME,	} Committee on Ways and Means.
F. E. WHITE,	
W. H. LAMB,	
LEWIS DUNN,	
C. HARTMAN,	

The same committee made report, concurring in the recommendation of the Grand Secretary, that the proceedings of the Grand Lodge be reprinted and stereotyped. Brother Redfield moved to amend by requiring the proceedings of *this* session to be stereotyped, and the report was re-committed.

The Grand Master's statement of funds received during the year was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Past Grand Master Furnas, for the Committee on Jurisprudence, made the following report, which was adopted:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the communication of Brother Lorin Miller, report as their opinion that a reinstatement must be made under the provisions of law in existence at the time the vote is taken on reinstatement.

ROBT. W. FURNAS,	} <i>Of the Committee on Jurisprudence.</i>
W. E. HILL,	
O. H. IRISH,	
D. H. WHEELER,	

Past Grand Master Hill, for the Committee on Jurisprudence, submitted the following report, which was adopted:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your committee to which was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address referring to decision made upon the following query, viz:—

“Is it proper for a virtual Past Master to be present at the conferring of the actual Past Masters' degree in the Chapter, and is the full work of an actual Past Masters' Lodge the same as the Chapter work?”

To which query the following answer was returned:—

“The actual Past Masters' degree can only be conferred by three or more actual Past Masters; none but actual Past Masters should be present at such convention; and the lecture must be that of the actual Past Masters' degree.”

Would report that they have examined the same and find it correct, and in accordance with masonic law and usage; we therefore recommend the adoption of the following:—

Resolved, That the decision of the Grand Master made during the year as presented in his address, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed by this Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. E. HILL,	} <i>Of the Committee on Jurisprudence.</i>
ROBT. W FURNAS,	
D. H. WHEELER,	
O. H. IRISH,	

Brother Griggs introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence: —

Resolved, That if a subordinate lodge expel one of its members, which decision is reversed by the Grand Lodge, such decision of the Grand Lodge reinstates such member into membership in the lodge expelling him.

The following resolution was introduced by Past Grand Master Furnas, and was agreed to: —

Resolved, That the Committee on Pay Roll be instructed to place the name of the Grand Tiler on the pay roll, with pay at ten dollars, and the two assistants of the Grand Secretary with the per diem of members of the Grand Lodge.

[The Grand Secretary takes this opportunity to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by his assistants, Bros.: Jean Schons and Charles F. Goodman, which rendered possible the transaction of the business of this important session.]

In response to the circular of June 8, 1874, communications were received from the following representatives of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska near other Grand Lodges, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence: —

PALMER J. PILLANS,	representative	near	the	Grand	Lodge	of	Alabama;
DANIEL McCLINTOCK,	"	"	"	"	"	"	Delaware;
JOSEPH E. WELLS,	"	"	"	"	"	"	Georgia;
WILLIAM E. WOODWARD,	"	"	"	"	"	"	Iowa;
L. D. CRONINGER,	"	"	"	"	"	"	Kentucky;
AUGUSTIN B. SEGER,	"	"	"	"	"	"	Louisiana;
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"	"	"	"	"	"	Maine;
ABRAHAM T. METCALF,	"	"	"	"	"	"	Michigan;
CHARLES BECHTEL,	"	"	"	"	"	"	New Jersey

The presence of the R. W. Brothers George W. Linger, Past Grand Senior Warden, and Joseph W. Lyman, Grand Junior Warden, of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, was announced, and they were cordially received.

Whereupon the Grand Lodge was called to refreshment until half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, June 25, 1874.

The Grand Lodge was called to labor at half-past two o'clock P. M. Officers and members as at the morning session.

Past Grand Master Hill, Grand Lecturer, presented his annual report, which was listened to with much attention, and was referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispositions for their consideration:—

M. W. GRAND MASTER, OFFICERS AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit a report of my official acts as Grand Lecturer for the past masonic year. I have not devoted as much time to the visiting of lodges as I desired, or, perhaps, as was expected of one holding the position of Grand Lecturer; but I have devoted all the time I could consistent with other duties and obligations equally binding upon me. Two Schools of Instruction were held— one at Omaha, commencing February 10th; the other at Lincoln, commencing February 24th. Each School continued for three days.

The Custodians, Brothers Wheeler, Atkinson, and Pinney, together with the Grand Master, materially assisted in the exemplification of the several degrees, and in giving such instructions as the brethren

desired, and we had the ability to impart. There were about thirty lodges represented at these Schools, and judging from the zeal manifested by the brethren in attendance to learn the esoteric work of our fraternity, and the improvement towards uniformity that has been made during the last three years, satisfies me that great good is accomplished by holding Schools of Instruction.

I well remember that two and a half years ago, when I visited nearly all the lodges in this jurisdiction, there were many—yea, very many—that did not, and could not, confer the degrees with but little similarity to the work of this jurisdiction, who can now approximate closely to it in the conferring of degrees. It is true that if the Grand Lecturer or Custodians could and would visit all the lodges, and stay with each from three to six days, it would be far better than Schools of Instruction; but this cannot be done. The Grand Lodge has not the money to pay the expense, and the lodges are too poor to meet the expense themselves; besides, the Grand Lecturer and Custodians are so engaged in business matters that it would be impossible for them to devote five or six months in the year to the visiting of lodges. Therefore, I conclude that the most available way of giving instruction to the several lodges is by having "Schools of Instruction."

I have visited only five or six chartered lodges during the year—those are getting along all right, peace and harmony prevailing.

On the 25th of May, in company with Brothers Wheeler, Hastings, Pinney, Rider, and several other brethren, we visited Fairmont Lodge, U. D., at Fairmont; Evening Star Lodge, U. D., at Satton; Hastings Lodge, U. D., at Hastings, and Charity Lodge, U. D., at Red Cloud. At all of these places we found the brethren alive to the interests of Masonry, and we were received by them with a hearty welcome. In all of the lodges mentioned we conferred the several degrees, giving all the lectures in full, besides giving them such other instruction as they seemed to want.

I presume these lodges are all anxious to receive charters at this session, and I know of no good reason why they should not be granted—without it might be in the case of Hastings Lodge, in which there have been some few irregularities, the nature of which I will not mention. Perhaps it would be well to continue them under dispensation another year, believing that then they will be enabled to present ashlar for inspection that are without maim or blemish—such as are wanted for the masonic temple.

The several lodges mentioned have neatly arranged lodge rooms, which I think are safe and secure from the approach of cowans or eavesdroppers.

I have also visited Palmyra Lodge, U. D., and have conferred several degrees therein. I find they are getting along all right, and think them worthy of a charter at this session.

Herewith I submit the report of Brother Wheeler, Custodian of the First District.

W. E. HILL, *Grand Lecturer.*

Past Grand Master Wheeler, Custodian of the First District, made report as follows, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts: —

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, June 1st, A. L. 5874.

WORSHIPFUL WM. E. HILL, *Grand Lecturer Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., Nebraska:* —

MY DEAR BROTHER: — In accordance with Article 2, Chapter VIII., of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, I herewith submit a report of my official action for the past year.

In November, 1873, application was made to me by sundry brethren at Fairmont, Fillmore county, Nebraska, for me to examine the officers selected by them to be named by the M. W. Grand Master, should he be pleased to grant them a dispensation, as they were then petitioning for. Accordingly, on the 27th day of November I proceeded to that place, and examined the brethren recommended to the Grand Master, viz: Brother J. E. Spear, for Worshipful Master; Brother J. J. Bock, for Senior Warden, and Brother Job Hathaway, for Junior Warden. I found them, with a number of brethren, assembled in their new hall, and, after a full and thorough examination, finding them imbued with the principles of our order and qualified to do the necessary work, I recommended them, and gave them the necessary certificate to forward with their petition for dispensation to the Grand Master.

Upon the request of sundry brethren at Sutton, in Clay county, Nebraska, on the 28th of November, 1873, I visited that place, and, after a full and satisfactory examination, I granted a certificate to Bro. James Arnot for Worshipful Master, Bro. Mark W. Wilcox, for Senior Warden, and Bro. John C. Melvin for Junior Warden, of the contemplated new lodge at Sutton.

On the 29th day of December, 1873, upon the request of sundry brethren, I visited Hastings, Adams county, Nebraska, and, after a full and satisfactory examination, I granted a certificate to Bro.: Abraham D. Buckworth for Worshipful Master, Bro.: Lucius C. Gould for Senior Warden, and Bro.: Robert A. Batty for Junior Warden, of the contemplated new lodge at that place.

Having been notified by the Grand Lecturer that there would be a School of Instruction held at Omaha on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1874, I was in attendance upon the same, but think I rendered but little service to the fraternity, and therefore, in making up my account, have made no charge for time or expenses on that occasion.

The Grand Lecturer also called a School of Instruction at Lincoln for February 24th, 25th, and 26th, where I attended, and gave my full time and attention to the same. I also at that time examined Bro.: James A. Tulleys for Worshipful Master, Bro.: George W. Knight for Senior Warden, and Bro.: Barnabas E. Swift for Junior Warden, of a new lodge sought to be established at Red Cloud, in Webster county, Nebraska. I found the proposed officers well qualified for their several stations, and accordingly gave them a certificate recommending them to the Grand Master as competent to discharge their duties.

On April 13th, 1874, I received a communication from Bro.: J. K. Marlay, of Lincoln, requesting me to visit them and examine the proposed officers of a new lodge which was contemplated being organized in that city. Being unable to attend at the time designated, I requested R.: W.: Brother Alfred G. Hastings, Senior Grand Warden, to act as my proxy to examine the brethren, having full confidence in the skill and masonic ability of our worthy brother. On the 15th of April, R.: W.: Brother Hastings reported to me that he had performed the duty as requested, and had given a certificate as my proxy to the masonic qualifications of Brother J. K. Marlay for Worshipful Master, Brother J. M. Creamer for Senior Warden, and Brother H. O. Griggs for Junior Warden, of the new lodge, and that he found the brethren entirely competent and qualified to discharge the duties incumbent upon them in their several positions.

On the 21st of April, in accordance with a previous request, I visited Juniata, Adams county, Nebraska, for the purpose of meeting and examining the officers of a contemplated new lodge to be located at Melrose, Harlan county, Nebraska. I had the pleasure of meeting many of the brethren of that lodge, together with two of the officers of the proposed new lodge. These brothers I examined, and having on a pre-

vious occasion, while at Melrose, examined the brother who was absent on this occasion, and finding them all well qualified for their several stations, I gave the necessary certificate of qualification to Brother Albert C. Robbins for Worshipful Master, Brother Byron F. Whitney for Senior Warden, and Brother Thomas Larimer for Junior Warden, and confidently believe that the craft will not want for correct work or masonic courtesy in the west, where they stand ready to pay the craft their wages, if aught be due, and that we will never be dissatisfied with having given them the authority to prepare material for that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

I desire at this time to extend to the brethren at the several places I have visited my thanks for the uniform courtesy that they have shown me; and in this connection would say that the work is good, and the fraternity prospering. I think that with a united and continued effort for a few years, we shall be able to report that uniformity of work is an established fact within the jurisdiction of Nebraska.

On the 25th day of May ultimo, in the pleasant company of yourself, Brothers A. G. Hastings, Senior Grand Warden, H. C. Rider, Worshipful Master of Crete Lodge, No. 37, Milton E. Pinney, Worshipful Master of Western Star Lodge, No. 2, S. S. Royce, Senior Deacon of Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, and C. L. Gould, Senior Warden of Hastings Lodge, U. D., I officially visited Fairmont Lodge, U. D. Previous notice of the visit having been given the brethren, we found them ready and waiting for us. Upon inquiry, we found that we were one day in advance of the regular meeting of the lodge; thereupon a telegram was dispatched to the Grand Master, asking for a special dispensation for the lodge to ballot for candidates for degrees, that we might exemplify the work. The authority was received, and the Grand Lecturer, assisted by the visiting brethren, conferred the F. C. and M. M. degrees. The brethren at Fairmont are genial, live representatives of the fraternity, and can but prosper when actuated by the tenets of our order.

On the 26th of May, the brethren mentioned above were joined by Rev. Bro. A. J. Swarts, and visited Evening Star Lodge, U. D., at Sutton, Clay county, Nebraska, and at that place were joined by Bro. James W. Moore, of Western Star Lodge, No. 2, and Bro. J. M. Burks, of Nebraska City Lodge, No. 12. Here we found a live and active set of brothers on hand, all the time ready and anxious to be taught the true work. The Grand Lecturer, assisted by the brothers named heretofore conferred the E. A. degree on one and the M. M. degree upon two candidates, and gave them instruction upon the F. C. degree. Many

instructions were also given them upon the valuable tenets of our order, particularly Charity, so that when their "latter end" approaches they may welcome the grim monster death as a kind messenger, sent to translate them from this imperfect to that all-perfect Celestial Grand Lodge above, where the S.: A.: O.: T.: U.: forever reigns, forever presides.

On behalf of the brethren who were present on that occasion, I am requested to return sincere thanks to Rev. Bro.: Swarts for valuable assistance in giving the lectures on that occasion.

On the 27th, the brethren heretofore named proceeded to visit Hastings Lodge, U.: D.:, at Hastings, and were there joined by Bros.: E. T. Duke, Past Master of Plattsmouth Lodge, No. 6, C. E. Hamilton, of Lawrence Lodge, No. 198, Ironton, Ohio, and J. E. Cramer, Secretary of Fairmont Lodge, U.: D.: We found a good lodge here, with a large number of the fraternity in the town and vicinity. On account of some local election in the town, the attendance upon the lodge meeting was small, but those in attendance were close and attentive listeners. The Grand Lecturer invited Bro.: Hastings, the Senior Grand Warden, to confer the M.: M.: degree upon the candidate in waiting, which he did, assisted by the visiting brethren present. As we purposed to visit the lodge again on the 29th, no further work was done this evening. The visiting brethren have desired that I should return our united thanks to the brethren of Hastings for the kind attention and courtesies extended to us, and especially to Bro.: L. C. Gould, the Senior Warden of this lodge, who particularly exerted himself to see that we were comfortably provided for while with them.

On the 28th, all the brethren except the Grand Lecturer (Bro.: Hill), Bro.: Pinney, Bro.: Rider, and myself, returned to their homes. Those remaining proceeded by private conveyance and visited Red Cloud Lodge, U.: D.:, at Red Cloud, Webster county, Nebraska. After a most disagreeable drive of forty miles, we reached our destination, where we found the brethren awaiting us with hearty greetings and cheer for the tired and dusty travelers, who, traveling from afar, were weary and needed rest and refreshment, which was generously furnished by the brethren. The brethren were ready and anxious to be taught the true work. We found but one candidate, and conferred the M.: M.: degree. After the labor was done, the Worshipful Master directed that the lodge be called from labor to refreshment, and then proceeded to a room below the hall, where we found that the good wives, sisters, and daughters had prepared a feast fit for a king and his royal retinue.

Ample justice was done to it, and the viands were highly praised and appreciated by all. When we find such active and energetic brethren as comprise the lodge of Red Cloud, there is but one thing to be said about them — that is, that their course will ever be onward and upward.

On the 29th, leaving our Red Cloud brethren with our warmest thanks and kindest wishes for their success and prosperity, we returned to Hastings, where the lodge was again convened, and the F. C. degree conferred.

Thus far on our trip it had been very windy, dry, and dusty, but on our return to the hotel after lodge we found plenty of water and no dust.

I think the trip has been of benefit to the brethren where we have visited, and think if more such visitations were made by the Grand Officers and brethren competent to instruct the lodges, it would very materially aid the craft, and particularly the new lodges.

On behalf of the brethren who accompanied me on this trip, I desire to extend our thanks for the uniform courtesies and kindness extended to us by the fraternity at the several places we visited.

Herewith find account of expenses as allowed by regulations of the Grand Lodge.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

DANIEL H. WHEELER,
Custodian First District.

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

To DANIEL H. WHEELER, *Custodian, Dr.*

To visiting Fairmont, per report:—

108 miles each way, 216 miles, at 10 cents per mile.....	\$21 60	
2 days, at \$2.00 per day.....	4 00	
		\$ 25 60

To visiting Sutton, per report:—

123 miles each way, 246 miles, at 10 cents per mile.....	\$24 60	
2 days, at \$2.00 per day.....	4 00	
		\$ 28 60

To visiting Hastings, per report:—

151 miles each way, 302 miles, at 10 cents per mile.....	\$30 20	
2 days, at \$2.00 per day.....	4 00	
		\$ 34 20

To visiting Lincoln, per report:—

55 miles each way, 110 miles, at 10 cents per mile.....	\$11 00	
3 days, at \$2.00 per day.....	6 00	
		\$ 17 00

Ty visiting Juniata, per report:—

158 miles each way, 316 miles, at 10 cents per mile.....	\$31 60	
2 days, at \$2.00 per day.....	4 00	
		\$ 35 60

To visiting Fairmont, Sutton, Hastings, and Red Cloud, per report:—

191 miles each way, 382 miles, at ten cents per mile.....	\$38 20	
6 days, at \$2.00 per day.....	12 00	
		\$ 50 20

\$191 20

Bro.: Hastings introduced the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge extend to our brethren, George W. Lininger, Past Grand Senior Warden, and Joseph W. Lyman, Grand Junior Warden, of the M.: W.: Grand Lodge of Iowa, most cordial and fraternal greeting, and bid them a hearty welcome, and tender them a seat with our most honored visitors.

The hour fixed for the election of office bearers having arrived, Brothers Gould and Burks were appointed tellers. Grand Master Dunham emphatically declined a re-election, and on balloting the following were elected:—

- Brother FRANK WELCH, M.: W.: Grand Master;
 “ ALFRED G. HASTINGS, R.: W.: Deputy Grand Master;
 “ JAMES W. CHADDUCK, R.: W.: Grand Senior Warden;
 “ GEORGE H. THUMMEL, R.: W.: Grand Junior Warden;
 “ JAMES W. MOORE, R.: W.: Grand Treasurer;
 “ WILLIAM R. BOWEN, R.: W.: Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master elect appointed the following as office bearers, which were, on motion, confirmed:—

- Brother ANDREW J. SWARTS, V.: W.: Grand Chaplain;
 “ WILLIAM H. MORRIS, W.: Grand Orator;
 “ WILLIAM E. HILL, W.: Grand Lecturer;
 “ WILLIAM T. ROGERS, W.: Grand Marshal;
 “ FRANCIS E. WHITE, W.: Grand Senior Deacon;
 “ JESSE T. DAVIS, W.: Grand Junior Deacon;
 “ JOHN McCLELLAND, Grand Tiler;
 “ ROBERT W. FURNAS, }
 “ HARRY P. DEUEL, } Trustees of the Orphan School Fund.
 “ DANIEL H. WHEELER, }

The by-laws of Hebron Lodge, No. 43, were submitted, and were referred to the Committee on By-Laws from Chartered Lodges.

Past Grand Master Wheeler, assisted by Brother Valentine, as Grand Marshal, at this time installed the elected

and appointed office bearers for the ensuing year, excepting the Grand Junior Deacon and the Grand Tiler.

Brother Warren, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, submitted the following report, which was considered by sections, with action as indicated:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on Unfinished Business beg leave to submit the following report:—

That we have been unable to ascertain any facts bearing upon the culpability of Brother T. W. Bedford, Past Grand Treasurer of this jurisdiction, in the loss of the funds of this Grand Lodge; and we therefore recommend the appointment of a special committee of this body to make an examination into the facts, and report at the next Annual Communication what steps should be taken in the premises.

[The appointment of a special committee, as recommended, was ordered.]

In accordance with the suggestion of Past Grand Master Hill, in reference to the deposit of the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars, money received from Illinois, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the funds returned by the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, being one hundred and fourteen dollars, and interest, be made the nucleus of a charity fund of this Grand Lodge, and the same is hereby declared to be such charity fund."

[The resolution establishing a charity fund was adopted.]

That in the matter of the difference between Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, of Nebraska, and Noblesville Lodge, No. 57, of Indiana, in respect to expenses incurred by said Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, in the burial of Bro.: J. Greathouse, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge be directed to again call the attention of the Grand Master of Indiana, through the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, to this matter, and request that Noblesville Lodge, No. 57, be directed to pay the amount expended by Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, for the funeral expenses of Bro.: J. Greathouse, forthwith."

[The above resolution was adopted.]

That the following resolutions be passed by this Grand Lodge, with reference to Rule 21 of the rules and regulations for the government of subordinate lodges:—

“*Resolved*, That hereafter no subordinate lodge shall be entitled to representation in this Grand Lodge until it has fully complied with the provisions of Rule 21 of the rules and regulations for the government of subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction.

“*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be required to call the attention of each subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction to Rule 21, and the penalty for its violation, at least forty days before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, by circular or otherwise.”

[The resolutions relative to Rule 21 were adopted.]

Your committee have examined a letter from your Grand Secretary to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, dated April 6th, 1874, relative to Masons applying for admission to lodges who have not a certificate of the Grand Secretary of Michigan dated since March 15th, 1872, to which no answer has been received. Your committee therefore recommend that some action be taken by this Grand Lodge, either rescinding its former resolution or continuing the same in force.

[The resolution was adopted; and, on request of Brother Wheeler, representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, the resolution adopted at the last Annual Communication was continued in force.]

Your committee beg leave to report that nothing has been done under the resolution passed at the last session relative to establishing a Grand Registry, so far as they have learned, and they therefore recommend that the committee contemplated by that resolution be appointed by the Grand Master before the close of the present session.

[The resolution as to the Grand Registry was adopted.]

Your committee, with reference to the alleged arrearages due from Nemaha Valley Lodge, No. 4, would report that, upon examination, they find that the returns made by said lodge for the year 1871, when the error is said to have been committed, were made out in conformity with the rules and regulations of this Grand Lodge then in force; that in the following year a change was made in the blanks furnished to subordinate lodges by the Grand Secretary, and that in 1872 this Grand Lodge passed a resolution constructing and amending the rule, and directing how the returns should thereafter be made. Your committee

are, therefore, of opinion that the charge of twenty-one dollars appearing against said lodge is unwarranted and incorrect; and they therefore recommend that an order be drawn upon the Treasurer of this Grand Lodge in favor of said Nemaha Valley Lodge, No. 4, for the sum of twenty-one dollars, and that the same be placed to the credit of that lodge.

[Past Grand Master Furnas moved to amend the resolution relative to the alleged arrearages of Nemaha Valley Lodge, No. 4, by requiring the payment to the Grand Lodge of the twenty-one dollars in question; which amendment was agreed to by the Grand Lodge.]

Your committee would further say that there remains no further unfinished business for their consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. N. SWEET,	} Committee on Unfinished Business.
T. C. SHELLEY,	
W. A. COTTON,	
E. F. WARREN,	
A. KELLEY,	

Brother Hastings, chairman of the Committee on Grievances, made the following report on the appeal of H. K. Smith from the sentence of Capitol Lodge; which report was adopted:—

TO THE M. W. GRAND MASTER:—

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom was referred the appeal of Brother H. K. Smith from the decision of Capitol Lodge, No. 3, submit the following report:—

That they have examined and considered the matters presented, as appear upon the record; that the proceedings are regular and in accordance with masonic law and usage, as laid down by this Grand Lodge. They therefore recommend that the appeal be dismissed, and that the decision of Capitol Lodge be approved.

A. G. HASTINGS,	} Committee on Grievances.
H. C. RIDER,	
J. R. REED,	
G. H. WELLS,	
NATHAN BLAKELY,	

The following resolution, presented by Brother Warren, was adopted : —

WHEREAS, It is the practice in this jurisdiction to publish in the printed proceedings of this Grand Body lists of those suspended and expelled by the subordinate lodges ; and

WHEREAS, Provision has been made to furnish subordinate lodges with a "black book," in which shall be recorded the names of all those rejected, suspended, and expelled, for the private information and guidance of such lodges ; therefore,

Resolved, That hereafter no lists of those suspended, rejected, or expelled be published in the printed proceedings of this body.

Past Grand Master Wheeler, for the special committee appointed at the last Annual Communication on the proposed life assurance association, made the following report, which was adopted ; —

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA : —

Your committee to whom was referred the propriety of organizing a masonic life assurance association for the Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska, have had the same under consideration, and, after mature deliberation, do most respectfully recommend the organization of such an association.

We would further report that, as many plans have been examined and each having some particular merit, we have decided not to report a constitution and by-laws and all necessary blanks, as directed in our appointment one year ago, but to suggest a plan which, if adopted by this Grand Lodge, would serve as a basis upon which to build the constitution, by-laws, regulations, and forms for the government of the association.

We would recommend that the masonic fraternity be divided into classes, like this: All Masons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, to put in one class, called "A;" all Masons between the ages of thirty and forty to be put in one class, and called "B;" all Masons between the ages of forty and fifty to be put in one class, called "C;" and all Masons between the ages of fifty and sixty to be put in one class, called "D."

That all Masons, upon applying to become a member of the association, be required to present with his application the certificate of some

regular physician (graduate) that he is in good health, and not afflicted with any chronic or hereditary disease, and is of temperate habits.

That the Masons who are eligible and join class "A," be required to pay, on application, the sum of \$3.00; class "B," \$4.00; class "C," \$5.00; class "D," \$6.00; and that upon the death of any brother in either of the classes, all others in the same class be required to pay, within thirty days (upon notice being given him), the sum of one dollar and ten cents. The funds that are received from the first payment are, one dollar from each to pay the surviving heirs of the first brother deceased in the class the sum due them, and the residue to pay the Secretary for his services, and for stationery, blanks, postage, and incidental office expenses connected with the association.

That the officers of the association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer (the Secretary to be *ex officio* Treasurer), seven directors, and a medical examiner (who may appoint deputy examiners, as he may deem necessary).

That the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge be the Secretary of the association, but that all other officers of the association shall, after the first election, be elected by the members of the association or their legally constituted attorneys in fact; and that the annual election of the officers of the association shall take place on the second day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, between the hours of one and nine o'clock P. M. of said day, at such hour as may be designated by the Board of Directors, thirty days notice being given by the Secretary in circular letter to the members of the association.

That the Secretary and *ex officio* Treasurer be required to give bonds to the association in a sum equal to twice the probable amount of money that will pass through his hands, but in no event to be less than \$5,000, to be approved by the Board of Directors, and to be filed with the President.

That the President, Vice President, and medical examiner be required to give bonds in the sum of \$1,000 each, to be approved by the Board of Directors, and to be filed with the Secretary.

That the Board of Directors be required to give bonds each in the sum of \$1,000, to be approved by the President, Vice President, and Secretary, and to be filed with the Secretary.

That all certificates of membership be signed by the President, Vice President, Secretary, and medical examiner.

That the several directors are to be general agents and supervisors in their respective localities.

That all interest that may accrue on funds received from admissions of members, or from surplus of the ten cent fund over and above actual expenses, be set apart as a sinking fund for the charitable use of the association in cases of emergency.

We would recommend that immediate steps be taken to perfect the organization, as in the judgment of the Grand Lodge may be deemed advisable.

Respectfully submitted.

D. H. WHEELER,
W. E. HILL,
ROBERT W. FURNAS, } *Of the Special
Committee.*

The hour fixed for the consideration of the resolution introduced yesterday afternoon by Brother France, having arrived, the resolution was adopted. The next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge will be held at Lincoln, commencing on the Wednesday on or preceding June 24, 5875.

Brother Warren, chairman of the Committee on Accounts, submitted the following report, which was adopted:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the account of Brother Daniel H. Wheeler, for mileage and per diem in the discharge of his duties as Custodian, beg leave to report that they have examined the same, and find it correct. We therefore recommend that an order be drawn upon the Treasurer for the amount of \$191.20 in favor of Brother Wheeler.

E. F. WARREN,
E. B. LEWIS,
W. T. ROGERS, } *Of the Committee
on Accounts.*

Brother Wise, for the Committee on Credentials, introduced report as follows, which was adopted:—

TO THE M.: W.: GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on Credentials, to whom was referred the credentials of Brother Josiah B. Redfield as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, Brother William Adair as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, and Past Grand Master

Robert W. Furnas as Grand Representative of the Grand Orient of Brazil, in the Valley of Lavradio, beg leave to submit the following report:—

We find the credentials of Brothers Josiah B. Redfield and William Adair in form, and therefore recommend that the brethren named be received as the representatives of the respective Grand Bodies from which they are accredited near this Grand Lodge, and that the usual courtesies due to such dignified position be accorded them.

Your committee also find the credentials of Past Grand Master Robert W. Furnas, accrediting him as the representative of the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, near this Grand Lodge, in due form; but, whereas, in view of the fact that this Grand Lodge and the said Grand Orient of Brazil have not as yet established fraternal relations between them, by any act of recognition; and whereas, your committee have indirect information, through the printed proceedings of one of our sister Grand Lodges, that there are two masonic powers, each claiming to be the legally constituted head of the masonic fraternity in that empire; therefore, your committee offer the following resolutions:—

“Resolved, That no further action be had in reference to the recognition of Brother P.: G.: M.: Robert W. Furnas as representative of said Grand Orient at this session of the Grand Lodge. And be it further

“Resolved, That the R.: W.: Grand Secretary be instructed to enter into correspondence with the proper parties to ascertain which is the rightful and legal Grand Body in said empire, and report the same at the next session of this Grand Lodge.”

Respectfully,

E. K. LONG,	} Committee on Credentials.
J. N. WISE,	
H. O. HANNA,	

Brother Lewis, for the Committee on Accounts, made report as follows; which report was agreed to:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the statement made by our M.: W.: Grand Master, of the moneys received and disbursed by him for the past year, beg leave to report that they have examined said statement and find it correct, and recommend its approval.

E. F. WARREN,	} Of the Committee on Accounts.
E. K. VALENTINE,	
W. T. ROGERS,	
E. B. LEWIS,	

Past Grand Master Furnas, for the Committee on Jurisprudence, submitted the following report, which was adopted; attention is invited to its provisions:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the following resolution: “*Resolved*, That if a subordinate lodge expel one of its members, which decision is reversed by the Grand Lodge, such decision of the Grand Lodge reinstates such member into membership in the lodge expelling him,” beg leave to report that it will be found on page 21 of the Grand Lodge proceedings of 1871, that a similar question was propounded and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and reported upon to the effect that the brother was *not* restored to membership of the lodge from which he has been expelled. Grand Master Hill, in his annual address, proceedings of 1873, called attention to this matter and questioned the correctness of the preceding action of the Grand Lodge upon this subject. No action was taken on the suggestion of Grand Master Hill, however.

Your present Committee on Jurisprudence are of the opinion that when the Grand Lodge reverses the action of a subordinate lodge, the status of a suspended or expelled brother is restored, and his position in his lodge and the fraternity is the same as though no action had been taken by the subordinate lodge. This, your committee feel, need not be further or more definitely argued or stated, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

“*Resolved*, That the action of this Grand Lodge on page 21 of the proceedings of 1871, in relation to expelled members, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

“*Resolved*, That in case of suspension or expulsion by a subordinate lodge, and from which an appeal is taken and the action of the subordinate lodge is reversed by the Grand Lodge, the status of the brother effected is the same as though no action had been had in his case by the subordinate lodge.”

ROBERT W. FURNAS,	} <i>Of the Committee on Jurisprudence.</i>
D. H. WHEELER,	
W. E. HILL,	
O. H. IRISH,	

Past Grand Master Furnas, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Orphan School Fund, presented the following, which was referred to the special committee [the

Grand Secretary, the Grand Treasurer, and Past Grand Master Furnas,] appointed yesterday afternoon, on the recommendation of the committee on the Grand Secretary's annual report:—

REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF ORPHAN SCHOOL FUND TO JUNE 1, 1874.

Amount due from Grand Lodge as per report, August 15, 1873.....	\$3,171 54
Interest June 17, '73, to August 7, '73, 51 days, at 10 per cent.....	44 93
	<u>\$3,216 47</u>
Less cash paid August 7, '73.....	1,000 00
Amount due August 7, '73.....	<u>\$2,216 47</u>
Interest to June 1, '74, 298 days, at 10 per cent.....	183 47
	<u>\$2,399 94</u>
Per diem certificates donated and interest (see last report).....	\$ 224 44
Interest to June 1, 1874, one year, at 12 per cent.....	26 93
	<u>251 37</u>
Total amount due fund from Grand Lodge June 1, 1874.....	\$2,651 31
Amount due in June, 1873, and loaned at 12 per cent interest (see last report).....	\$ 706 36
Interest to January 7, 1874, 220 days.....	51 80
	<u>\$ 758 16</u>
Less received January 7, 1874.....	61 84
	<u>\$ 696 32</u>
Interest to June 1, 1874, 145 days, at 12 per cent.....	33 68
Amount due and drawing 12 per cent interest from June 1, 1874.....	<u>\$ 730 00</u>
Amount loaned and interest (see last report).....	\$1,537 73
Interest to June 1, '74, from August 15, '73, 290 days, at 10 per cent.....	123 87
	<u>\$1,661 60</u>
Amount invested August 7, 1873, drawing 10 per cent interest.....	\$1,000 00
Interest to June 1, '74, 298 days, at 10 per cent.....	82 77
	<u>\$1,082 77</u>
Amount invested Aug. 7, 1873, which did not draw interest until Jan. 7, 74, when called in from State National Bank.....	\$ 175 00
Interest to June 1, 74, 145 days, at 10 per cent.....	7 05
	<u>\$ 182 05</u>
	<u>\$1,264 82</u>
Total Fund, June 1, 1874.....	<u>\$6,307 73</u>

ADDENDA.

Amount Fund, as above.....	\$6,307 73
Add amount received January 7, 1874.....	61 84
Total Fund.....	<u>\$6,369 54</u>

ROBERT W. FURNAS.

A report was submitted by the Committee on Charity relative to the circular of the Grand Master dated May 28, 5874: which was, on motion, laid upon the table.

The following resolution, offered by Brother Gould, was adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge are due to Capitol Covert, and St. John's Lodges, for their generous hospitality and the pleasant entertainment given by these lodges to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge, and that the R. W. Grand Secretary be instructed to convey to the lodges named the sentiments of this resolution.

The postage account of the Grand Treasurer, amounting to five dollars, was ordered paid.

The bond of the Grand Treasurer, in amount five thousand dollars, with William E. Hill and Milton E. Pinney as sureties, was approved by the Grand Lodge.

The resolution introduced this morning by Brother Burks, declaring that Masons holding demits over one year should not be deemed competent to petition for dispensations or charters, was taken up, discussed, and adopted.

The following report of the Committee on Ways and Means on stereotyping the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from the date of its organization, was adopted:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on Ways and Means, to which was again referred that portion of the Grand Secretary's report relative to reprinting and stereotyping the proceedings of this Grand Lodge from the date of its organization, would beg leave to report as follows: That we have had the same again under consideration, and would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That one hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated from the funds of this Grand Lodge for the purpose of reprinting and stereo-

typing the proceedings of this Grand Body from the date of its organization, and that additional appropriations be made each year, as the Committee on Ways and Means may think best, until a sufficient amount has been appropriated to complete the work according to the plan proposed by your R. W. Grand Secretary in his report, and the work be completed under his supervision, and such other persons as this Grand Body may see fit to appoint.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the present session be stereotyped, if practicable."

Your committee would further recommend that a full copy of the proceedings be presented to James W. Moore, also to the present members of the Committee on Ways and Means.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK E. WHITE,	} <i>Of the Committee on Ways and Means.</i>
DAVID E. HUME,	
C. HARTMAN,	
L. DUNN,	

Brother Ley was excused from further attendance at this Communication.

Brother Wise submitted the following resolution, which was adopted, and action ordered in accordance therewith:—

Resolved, That Standing Resolution No. 10 be stricken out, as the same is a repetition of By-Law XXII.; also, that Standing Resolution No. 11 be stricken out, as the same is a repetition of By-Law XXIII.; also, strike out Standing Resolution No. 2, as it is a repetition of Rule 24 of "Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, for the Government of Subordinate Lodges."

The Grand Treasurer, finding that funds were still being received, informally reported that sufficient means were now on hand to pay the indebtedness of the Grand Lodge, to meet the appropriations of the current year, and to leave a respectable balance in the treasury. His official report was submitted later in the session.

Brother France, chairman of the Committee on By-Laws of Chartered Lodges, made report as follows, which was adopted:—

TO THE M. W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on By-Laws from Chartered Lodges, to whom was referred the By-Laws of Hebron Lodge, No. 43, beg leave to report as follows: That they have carefully considered said By-Laws, and find them in strict conformity with masonic law and usage, and they would therefore recommend that said By-Laws be approved by the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. FRANCE,
JOHN TEW,
F. N. DICK,
LEWIS LEY,

} *Of the Committee
on By-Laws.*

The Grand Lodge was now called from labor to refreshment until nine o'clock to-morrow morning; it being announced that the annual oration would be delivered this evening, when all who so desired would be admitted.

THURSDAY EVENING.

At eight o'clock the officers and members of the Grand Lodge, the workmen of Capitol, Covert, and St. John's Lodges, with many sojourning craftsmen and residents of Omaha, met in accordance with the announcement this afternoon. Grand Master Welch introduced the W.: Brother George S. Smith, Grand Orator, who delivered the following oration:—

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER, MY BRETHREN AND FRIENDS:—

Another year has gone to blend with the great ocean of eternity since our last Annual Communication, and borne along upon its heaving breast the many joys and sorrows that have clouded and made bright the pathway of our much-loved institution. The seasons in their bright rounds have come and gone, each bringing in its turn the fruits of its own peculiar nature. The rumbling wheels of the past have died away in the distance, and the shrieking engine of progression is heard thundering from the station of the near future. Once

more we have assembled at the summoning of that which is of vital importance to ourselves and to our fellow-men. Once again we have abandoned the respective avocations of life, and rallied to the scene of masonic duty and fraternal greeting; and, as I look over this assembled throng crowded before me to-night, it is with joy and gladness that I see so many familiar faces, whose masonic life has been intimately blended with this Grand Jurisdiction — those whose noble energy and boundless zeal have contributed so largely to the life and support of this Grand Lodge since its first organization. We feel glad to congratulate you whose willing hands and faithful hearts have borne along this sacred trust until, aided by others coming after, it has been reared to the massive, towering structure we behold in our young and growing commonwealth to-day; and yet it is with no less pleasure and delight that we listen to the welcome tread of other footsteps who come to swell the ranks of our brotherhood, to unfurl the whitening sails of our beloved order, and proclaim the true principles of Masonry. And, while we have assembled to perform such duties and make such laws in our masonic legislation as may be for the benefit of the craft or foster the sublime principles of Masonry, we ask you to lay aside the toils and cares of your burdensome trust and recline for a moment in the smiling sunlight of the fundamental principles of Freemasonry that dazzle with bright lustre from the gorgeous diadem that wreathes the brow of our noble order.

I do not propose to carry your minds back through the mystical recesses of antiquity to that period, in the language of the historian, “when the dark ages enveloped in oblivion the very footprints of our world’s history, and left naught but mere fables of heathen mythology to tell of time’s onward march.” To go back and review the history of this well-known institution would be but giving you the oft-repeated story of years with which you are all more or less familiar. Hence, to dwell particularly upon the more practical problems and duties that rise up in the pathway of our fraternity and challenge the attention of the world at large, will be our only object in this one short address.

That was a grand and sublime sentiment uttered by immortal genius when he said, “There is no excellence without labor.” Labor, mental, moral, and physical, has been the great demand of every age. It has transformed the bending forest into a blooming field, has made our bounding prairies wave with abundant harvest, has chained the two oceans with the iron rail, linked continent to continent with the magic telegraph, has converted the wild and turbulent waves into the tame and

useful agency of man's greatest commercial interest ; it has sown the barren hills of vice and corruption with the golden seeds of knowledge and truth. It was the great reward of labor that inspired the soul of our first Grand Master when he erected that sublime temple of which Masonry is a type, and laid strong and deep those glowing principles and sacred truths that have been borne along to the craft through the great corridors of time by unerring tradition. It was the earnest, arduous, and effective labors of an Anderson, Tilden, Oliver, and many others too numerous to mention, that brought Masonry through the storm-clouds of war, through political revolutions, and social convulsions, through the lowering and unfriendly elements of prejudice and passion, and planted her banner in triumph upon the summit of national honor, social respectability, and moral grandeur ; and to-day her noble ensign, bearing the unmistakable evidences of moral conflict, may be seen streaming from the lofty watch-tower of every nation, kingdom, and principality upon earth.

Then, my brethren, we should not forget that this grand and glorious heritage, this noble sage of antiquity, that has wended its way to us from former centuries, has come through the chilling winds of adversity, has breasted the wild and raging sea of opposition, has broken down the embattlements of political hatred and social animosity, and to-day commands the respect of both church and state. And this could only have been accomplished by the untiring efforts of hearts and hands cemented together by brotherly love, relief and truth, virtue and morality, and all those refining and ennobling principles that underlie the great structure of the mystic temple. Then how many and great the duties, how high the responsibility, resting upon each and every Mason.

Human societies show forth their enduring qualities only as they are tested in the great crucible of opposition. Masonry is a human organization, surrounded by all the frailties that cluster and cling to erring humanity. It has been tossed at times upon the rolling waves of uncertainty. Yet, despite of all opposition, our order has lived — lived to see its most fiery opponents pass into that bourne whence no traveler will ever return ; has lived to see empires and kingdoms, with their bright and dazzling crowns, struck down by internal revolutions ; to see monarchies moulder and crumble before the bleak winds of time's onward march, and nations and principalities, one after another, rise and fall like the bounding billows of the mighty ocean. Yet, through a succession of decades, Masonry has pursued the even tenor of its way,

and comes to us with symbols as bright and principles as pure as when first instituted by our masonic fathers. This we consider one of the grandest arguments in favor of Masonry.

Masonry is by some defined as the science of sciences, by others as a progressive science. However, we do not propose to enter into a critical analysis of the term Masonry. Suffice it to say, it contains much—far too much to be expressed on an occasion like this; hence we must be content in citing to you only a few of the leading characteristics of the teachings of Masonry, namely: Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth, Virtue, Morality, Charity and Benevolence.

Man is the crowning-piece of God's creation. From the sacred pages of Holy Writ we learn that God created man in the likeness and image of himself—endowed with a mind that is capable of reasoning, which distinguishes him from the brute creation, with a soul that will live when time shall have blended with the mystic waters of eternity, with high and holy impulses that emanate from the gushing fountain of all good. And, with these diversities of character that constitute the human organization, it becomes far too patent for argument that man is a worshipping being, his restless desires continually grasping for the aid of a superior, and when the object of his worship is undiscovered, we find him bowing to stocks and stones, to false gods and graven images, supplied by his own weak and feeble hands. Hence, in proportion as his mind is illuminated with the light of science, civilization, refinement, and religion, will he acknowledge the superiority of the true and living God; and only as he bends a willing heart in obedience to the commands of the infinite eternal, will he inculcate the spirit of brotherly love, relief and truth, without which he cannot be a true Mason.

The first lessons taught to the candidate when he enters within the sacred confines of the lodge room, is to exercise the spirit of brotherly love and relief toward his brother Masons and to all mankind. It is there that all men, of every tribe and every tongue, of every condition or caste, when they enter the portals of the lodge, meet upon a level, recognizing the grand principle that all men are created equal—that there no vast hoards of wealth, no high official position, no glittering crowns of honor and glory, can step in to measure and determine the rights of her brothers and fellows; but one and all, in every condition in life, are taught to bow in reverential awe before God's holy altar, where burn the glowing fires of equal justice, and shine with bright lustre the unfading principles of morality and truth.

Masonry is not a divine institution, nor did it derive its origin from any divine source, yet we are proud to assert its true claims to a moral standing in the world. It inculcates morality—teaches as full and complete a system of morals as can be found in the annals of the world, or conceived by the human mind: because the Bible, the only book that contains a complete moral code, is to us the great light of Masonry, is the great foundation upon which our superstructure stands, and the inspiration of every true and faithful Mason; because an all-wise and omnipotent God has established, and through His agency has communicated, that system of morals which Masonry adopts, believes, and teaches. Yet it entwines its subjects with no sectional creeds or religious dogmas, it enjoins upon them no doctrine or belief—only teaches that faith that leaps the dark dark chasm of death, with bearing to the skies, proclaiming its great common grounds of morality.

One of the most prominent features of Masonry is charity—in this it is excelled by no other institution among men. We are taught that charity “that rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth.” In the noble works of charity and benevolence, kind friends, Masonry leaps from the barrier walls of the lodge room and goes bounding into the undulating fields of common humanity. Yet we are, in a degree, a selfish institution, because the first and highest duty of the Mason is to his brother; yet he does not cease to remember those without the pale those to whom he is bound by the ties of common humanity, and who lay claim to his charity and benevolence. Yes, he remembers the hearthstone and the family circle—he is taught that charity that guards with a tender care the domestic altar, that would lend assistance to the widow and orphan, the needy and oppressed, and speak good words of cheer and admonition to the wayward and downhearted. In short, it is the charity of the Bible, and sparkles one of the brightest jewels among the revealed virtues of God’s holy word.

But the grandest and most sublime principle that underlies the masonic structure, the golden idea standing most prominent in masonic belief, is that there is a great first cause, there is but one ever-existing and eternal God, the creator and ruler of the universe—He who created the birds of the air, the flowers of the field, the beasts of the forest, and crowned His work with the creation of man to rule and govern them. This is the great nucleus of masonic belief, the grand central thought, around which all other principles and teachings of Masonry cluster and cling for a foothold, and without a firm belief in which no one can become a Mason.

No one has any authority to say what Masonry is, that does not believe in the existence of but one ever-living and eternal God, and every Mason has bowed in humble gratefulness before that God and acknowledged the Bible (His Holy Word) to be the great light of Masonry. Then who will argue for a moment that we are the advocates of an organization that is inimical to the best interests of good government, morality and truth, science or religion, but it is at once apparent to every one that when properly observed Masonry is a light-bearer to human progress; it elevates the mind, brings into action the higher and nobler impulses of the human heart, subdues the passions and justly paves the way whereby Christianity may do its perfect work. Then, if Masonry is an institution possessed of the virtues of which I speak, is it not worthy of your highest support? Should it not be fostered and encouraged by all? Yet how often are we pained to hear the foul tongue of slander pouring forth its vile from the lips of the bigot and the ignorant against our institution, because forsooth an unfortunate brother in an unguarded hour has fallen, has stepped aside from the path of rectitude and duty, and sits a worshipper at the shrine of the deceitful lurings of vice in all its phases. That there are unworthy Masons in our midst we do not deny, those who disregard the most sacred teachings of our order, who live lives that mock the sublime symbols and principles they profess to love, those who blaspheme the name of God and violate every principle of morality and truth: but for this you would not hold the society responsible more than you would condemn the church because Peter denied and Judas betrayed. No one regrets more than I the lamentable fact that we have too many Masons for popularity, too many for political motives, too many who, under the cloak of Masonry, seek to satisfy their base and corrupt desires at any sacrifice, and others, who wholly disregard the most important tenets of the order and the sanctity of the sublime altar.

We have too many Masons who ruthlessly and heedlessly disregard one of the cardinal virtues of our order, and rush madly into the descending streams of intemperance. Blighting their energies and destroying the mind that was given for a grander and a nobler purpose.

My brethren, until swift retribution is sternly visited upon each and every one who would thus prostitute Masonry, and debase his manhood for such vile purposes, will we have an enemy in our midst, sapping the vitals of our institution, more powerful and dangerous, than all other opposition combined. We cannot awaken to a sense of our duty in this regard too soon; we have found this to be the greatest difficulty we

have to encounter, and nothing in our opinion can assuage this growing evil, but a stringent enforcement of our Masonic laws, and a strict adherence to the old land-marks. We cannot tile the lodge too closely or bring to justice too quickly, those Masons who have so far forgotten their plighted vows and solemn obligations, or so lost to their manhood and honor, as to thus wickedly and criminally jeopardize the best interests of an institution from which they seek protection.

We do not say that these evils and crimes (for crimes they are) are more prevalent in this jurisdiction than others, because probably they are not. But we feel the injury, and Masonry all over the world weeps, and true Masons blush to behold the stern and rending fact. Then to know the disease and apply the remedy, is the first great duty of this Grand Lodge. However, when we take into consideration the fact that no race of men has ever lived, no society has ever existed in whose midst were not found unworthy and unfortunate men, we should extend the spirit of charity. And would that the world to-day had that charity and benevolence taught by Masonry: yet how true, that "the charities that soothe, and heal, and bless, are scattered at the feet of men like flowers!"

We have been reviled and persecuted in every age. None can express it more fully than did DeWitt Clinton in 1825, when he said: "In every nation of Europe, we have passed the ordeal of persecution." The inquisition has stained it with blood; despotism has pursued it to destruction, and everywhere, except in the land of liberty, it has felt the arm of unjust and tyrannical power, and even here where liberty flaunts her glorious banner and freedom of thought, the pride of our institutions, Masonry has been denounced and falsified; but my brethren, with a steady, growing popularity, it has overshadowed all opposition, has silenced the vicious lisp of its bitterest enemies, and gives perfect confidence and faith to a skeptical world. Yet it vaunteth not itself, and is not puffed up; but standing upon the lone tombs of departed enemies it drops the silent tear of charity and sympathy, and leaves the reckoning of the soul alone to the God who gave it.

We have only feebly depicted a few of the virtues, leading characteristics and teachings of Masonry. As Masons, for a moment let us ask have you faithfully adhered to the sublime teachings of our institution? If you have performed your duty well, have you so lived that now at the close of another masonic year, you can say that your garner are filled with an abundant harvest from well tilled minds and cultivated hearts? Have you allowed another year to pass with its blend-

ing beauties and opportunities, without making you better men, better citizens, and more fitly prepared to fight the great battles of life? Do you remember that with the rapid march of human progress, new duties, new truths, and new opportunities rise up for your action, and as Masons, new and great responsibilities are resting upon each and every one who would aspire to exemplify in a high degree the perfections of Masonry? Have you so improved the time, and so divided your labor, as to adorn your lives with all the masonic virtues?

These are questions that should awaken prompt attention and arouse the slumbering energies of each and every Mason, for every one has a duty to perform. We are standing at the threshold of another masonic year. We must bid farewell to the scenes of labor and enjoyment of the past, and with new life, new hopes, new vigor, grander possibilities, and greater determination, enter upon the duties and labors of the one that stands before us. Then how important to labor, how noble and grand to work in the great field of brotherly love, relief and truth, charity and benevolence, where bloom the brightest flowers that adorn the intellect, purify and enoble the soul.

We should remember that as Masons we are invested with grand duties and stern responsibilities. We should not lose sight of the great majesty of life with its abounding capabilities, its objects and aims, its true capacity and strength. We see life involving sublime consequences, and grand truths that will go with their great results into the limitless life to come, and amidst the conflict and din of the age, our institution must take its share in the adversities, perplexities and misfortunes that float upon the surface of life's fluctuating stream. Then let each and every one labor to exemplify the masonic virtues, to be a true Mason, to be a true man, labor to be the "perfect ashler," an approved design upon the great trestle-board of the master workman, labor to avert the evils that throng life's thorny way, to avoid the scathing, withering, damning curse of intemperance, too prevalent among Masons. When you see your wayward brother reeling before this fiery demon, kindly persuade him from the yawning chasm and lead him along the pleasant vales and sparkling fountains of life, convince him of the error of his way and plead with him for a speedy and determined reformation. Labor to advance our institution with the on-rushing current of the age.

When your labors are ended, with duties well performed, you will be fitted living stones in that spiritual temple whose designer and builder is the Grand Master of the Universe. But remember:

"No crooked path, no devious step
 Leads to that hallowed shrine,
 Where Wisdom from her jeweled breast
 Dispenses light divine ;
 But if we come with upright step,
 And upright purpose too,
 And stand erect upon the Square,
 As honest men and true,
 We'll find amid the glory
 Of that Orient sublime,
 The Truth whose holy light shall die
 But with the death of time."

MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, June 26, 5874.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at nine o'clock, Grand Master Welch in the East; the officers and members as at yesterday's sessions.

The following resolution was offered by Brother Hastings, and was adopted:—

Resolved, That W.: Brother George S. Smith, Grand Orator, be requested to furnish the R.: W.: Grand Secretary with a copy of his oration delivered before this Grand Lodge, and that the same be published with the proceedings; also, that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to him.

Brother Griggs, for the Committee on Charters and Dispersations, made report as follows, which was adopted:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your committee to whom was referred the petition of E. R. Williams, J. H. Curry, R. N. Clark, and eight others, praying that a warrant or dispensation be issued to them, empowering them to assemble as a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at the city of Omaha, Nebraska, would respectfully submit the following report in relation thereto:—

Article XII. of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska provides that: "Upon the petition of eight or more Master Masons being

presented to the Grand Master, *he may grant them a dispensation to open and hold a lodge at the place therein to be named,*" etc. * *

"But in no case shall such dispensation be issued unless the petition be accompanied by a recommendation from the nearest or most convenient chartered lodge (if from a town or city where more than two lodges exist, then from a majority of such lodges), setting forth that the petitioners are all Master Masons in good standing," etc.; * * *

"and also a certificate from the custodian of the district in which the new lodge is to be located, setting forth that the three principal officers are competent to confer the three degrees of Masonry in suitable and impressive manner." Said article also provides that "no charter shall be granted to any lodge until it shall have worked a time under dispensation," etc.

Your committee are, therefore, of the opinion that said application cannot legally be granted, for the reasons: *First*, that the proposed new lodge must first work a time under dispensation before a charter can legally issue; *second*, if the application is for a dispensation, then such application must be made to the Grand Master; and, *third*, the applicants have not taken the necessary steps to obtain a dispensation from the Grand Master or a charter from this Grand Lodge.

Your committee therefore recommend that said application be not granted.

Respectfully submitted.

N. K. GRIGGS, CHAS. E. SUMNER, J. L. EDWARDS, ISAAC GIBSON, WM. H. MORRIS,	}	<i>Committee on Charters and Dispensations.</i>
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Brother Warren, chairman of the Committee on Accounts, reported as follows, which was adopted: —

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA: —

Your committee to whom has been referred the report of the Grand Secretary of moneys received by him belonging to the Grand Lodge, would report that they have examined the same and find it correct. They therefore recommend that the same be approved.

E. F. WARREN, W. T. ROGERS, E. B. LEWIS,	}	<i>Of the Committee on Accounts.</i>
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Brother Sumner, for the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, made the following report, which was agreed to: —

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA : —

Your Committee on Charters and Dispensations, having examined the by-laws and proceedings of Gibbon Lodge, U. D., beg leave to report that we find said by-laws to be in compliance with masonic law, and the proceedings of said lodge to be substantially correct. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions : —

“ *Resolved*, That the by-laws of said lodge be and are hereby approved by this Grand Lodge.

“ *Resolved*, That a charter be issued to the petitioners, F. S. Trew, Christopher Putnam, George L. Thomas, B. F. Sammons, A. H. Brundage, L. Worthington, Michael Coady, R. L. Downing, Simon C. Ayer, and Alva White; and that Christopher Putnam be named therein as Worshipful Master, F. S. Trew as Senior Warden, and D. B. Worley as Junior Warden.

“ *Resolved*, That said lodge be located at Gibbon, Buffalo county, Nebraska, and be called Gibbon Lodge, No. —.

“ *Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary shall retain said charter until said Christopher Putnam shall forward his demit to the said Grand Secretary.”

Respectfully submitted.

N. K. GRIGGS,	} Committee on Charters and Dispensations.
ISAAC GIBSON,	
J. L. EDWARDS,	
WM. H. MORRIS,	
C. E. SUMNER,	

Past Grand Master Wheeler offered the following resolution, the motion to adopt which was lost : —

Resolved, That during the present masonic year the M. W. Grand Master be and he is hereby respectfully requested to govern himself by the following resolution in granting dispensations for new lodges, viz:—

“ *Resolved*, That no dispensation be granted for the formation of a new lodge in a county where one already exists (outside of a town or city), unless the county contain a population of not less than five thousand people, and in no case shall the distance between lodges in the country be less than ten miles. In case of towns and cities, no new lodge shall be organized where one already exists, unless there be an excess of two thousand five hundred population above five thousand, as shown by the last state or national census.”

Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of Grand Secretary Bowen, Past Grand Master Deuel, and Past Grand Master Furnas, be appointed to prepare an amendment to the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, to cover substantially the matters contained in the foregoing

resolution, and report the same to the next Grand Communication, for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

Brother Gibson, for the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, submitted the following report, which as agreed to:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your committee to whom was referred the application of Salem Lodge, U. D., for a charter, beg leave to report that we find the by-laws and proceedings of said lodge to be in strict conformity with masonic law and usage. and we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

“*Resolved*, That the by-laws of said lodge be and are hereby approved by this Grand Lodge.

“*Resolved*, That a charter be issued to the petitioners, John P. Tarp-ley, George W. Pampel, Cassius C. Kenney, Joshua Van Dervort, Hezekiah B. Gist, Rhodes Davis, George W. Baker, Charles J. Osborn, Myron H. Felt, Hugh C. Van Dervort, William H. Weeks, Samuel Cowles, David Bannows, John W. Holt, Oliver W. Dunning, John R. Brooke, John E. Ashley, Dillard W. Walker, John Wittner, William A. Nelson, and Samuel C. Mickey; and that John W. Holt be named therein as Worshipful Master, George W. Pampel as Senior Warden, and Hezekiah B. Gist as Junior Warden.

“*Resolved*, That said lodge be located at Salem, Richardson county, Nebraska, and be named Salem Lodge, No. —.”

Respectfully submitted.

N. K. GRIGGS,	} <i>Of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations.</i>
CHAS. E. SUMNER,	
J. L. EDWARDS,	
ISAAC GIBSON,	

Brother Griggs moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations relative to Fidelity Lodge (see proceedings of Thursday morning); which motion was carried.

Brother Griggs, chairman of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, reported as follows relative to the petition of Palmyra Lodge for a charter; which report was adopted:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA :—

Your committee to whom was referred the application of Palmyra Lodge, U. D., for a charter, beg leave to report that we find the by-laws and proceedings of said lodge to be in strict conformity with masonic law and usage, and we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :—

“ *Resolved*, That a charter be issued to the petitioners. John M. Taggart, S. S. Seely, W. D. Page, J. Rudge, John Oscar Moore, J. T. Acott, James C. White, Augustus Wadington, John W. Perry, and Kimber A. Moore ; and that William D. Page be named therein as Worshipful Master, William S. White as Senior Warden, and Samuel S. Seely as Junior Warden.

“ *Resolved*, That said lodge be located at Palmyra, Otoe county, Nebraska, and be named Palmyra Lodge, No. —.

“ *Resolved*, That the by-laws of said lodge be and are hereby approved by this Grand Lodge.”

Respectfully submitted.

N. K. GRIGGS, J. L. EDWARDS, CHAS. E. SUMNER, ISAAC GIBSON,	} <i>Of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations.</i>
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Brother Griggs, chairman of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, made report as follows, which was adopted :—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA :—

Your Committee on Charters and Dispensations, to whom was referred the application of Fairmont Lodge, U. D., for a charter, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that they have found the proceedings of said lodge regular and their by-laws in strict conformity to masonic law and usage, except in the matter of the annual election of officers, which said by-laws require to be held at the last stated meeting before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :—

“ *Resolved*, That said by-laws be so amended as to require the annual election to be held at the last regular communication before the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

“ *Resolved*, That a charter issue to J. E. Spear, J. J. Bock, Job Hathaway, Josiah E. Cramer, Warren C. Massey, James F. Long, Virgil A. Stuart, Byron E. Parlman, George F. Marsh, John N. Vodra, Daniel

D. Spade, Charles A. Warner, William Bosseman, Ebenezer Milner, Andrew J. Long, D. H. Freeman, Major D. Williams, Byron D. Moffit, and Calvin M. Northrup: with John N. Vodra named therein as Worshipful Master, Josiah E. Cramer as Senior Warden, and Job Hathaway as Junior Warden; said lodge to be located at Fairmont, Fremont county, Nebraska, under the name of Fairmont Lodge, No. —.

“Resolved, That said by-laws, as amended, be approved by this Grand Lodge.”

N. K. GRIGGS,	} <i>Of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations.</i>
J. L. EDWARDS,	
CHAS. E. SUMNER,	
ISAAC GIBSON,	

Brother Wise, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted the following report regarding our representatives abroad, which was adopted:—

TO THE M.: W.: THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom was referred the circular letter of your R.: W.: Grand Secretary, bearing date June 8, 5874, and addressed to the representatives of this M.: W.: Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges, requesting the name, residence, date of appointment, rank, etc., etc., of such representatives, together with the sundry answers thereto, have examined the same, and beg leave to submit the following tabular statement of information received in answer to said circular. Your committee express regret that all the information sought by the R.: W.: Grand Secretary has not been obtained through the communications received—the result, we presume, of an oversight on the part of the distinguished brethren addressed.

NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE.	STATE.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	RANK.
Wm. E. Woodward...	Iowa	Burlington.....	.....	Past Grand Treasurer...
Joseph E. Wells.....	Georgia.....	Macon	Sept. 22, 1869.	Grand Treasurer.....
Charles Bechtel.....	New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	Sept. 22, 1869.	Grand Treasurer.....
Augustin B. Seger.....	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	— —, 1869.	Past Master.....
Edward P. Burnham.....	Maine.....	Saco .....	.....	Grand Senior Warden...
I. D. Croninger.....	Kentucky.....	Covington.....	June 1, 1871.	.....
Abraham T. Metcalf.....	Michigan.....	Kalamazoo.....	Jan. 17, 1874.	Past Grand Master.....
Palmer J. Pillans.....	Alabama.....	Mobile	May 31, 1870.	.....
Daniel McClintock...	Delaware.....	Wilmington	Dec. 11, 1869.	Past Grand Master.....

Respectfully,

J. N. WISE, *for the Committee.*

Brother Warren introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed (consisting of the Grand Secretary) to codify and arrange the decisions of the several Grand Masters, and those of the Committees on Jurisprudence, which have been ratified by the Grand Lodge, together with the resolutions adopted from time to time, and now in force, arranged under appropriate titles; such committee to submit their work to the Grand Master, and, if approved by him, to be printed in the proceedings of the present session.

Past Grand Master Hill proposed the following resolution, which was not agreed to:—

Resolved, That the Grand Master shall issue no dispensations for lodges within four months preceding the first day of June in each year, and no charter shall be granted for new lodges until they have exhibited suitable specimens of their skill by conferring the three degrees.

Past Grand Master Hill also introduced the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted:—

Resolved, That questions as to masonic law and practice, already decided and printed in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, which may be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, may be returned by them to the Grand Secretary without any formal report thereon, and may be omitted from the records.

As recommended by the Committee on Unfinished Business and ordered by the Grand Lodge yesterday afternoon, the Grand Master appointed Brothers Warren, Rogers, and Thummel as a special committee to examine into the facts, and report at the next Annual Communication what steps should be taken, relative to the loss of the funds of the Grand Lodge.

Brother Griggs, for the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, made the following report:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on Charters and Dispensations, having carefully examined the by-laws and proceedings of Hastings Lodge, U. D., beg leave to report that we find the by-laws to be in strict compliance with masonic law and usage; and we recommend that the same be approved by this Grand Lodge. We find the proceedings of said lodge to be substantially correct, and we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

“Resolved, That a charter be issued to the petitioners, Alexander D Buckworth, Lucius C. Gould, Samuel Sadler, William Hopper, Robert A. Batty, Joseph H. Vandemark, E. Steinan, Clement E. Forgy, Charles Clutz, James Corbin, Richard M. Jones, William M. West, George W. Mowery, William L. Smith, George W. Howe, Wesley M. White, Francis S. Wells, Josiah L. Parrott, George W. Briggs, Josiah P. Farr, George E. Cisney, Wilber Allen, and William S. Moot; and that Lucius C. Gould be named therein as first Worshipful Master, Clement E. Forgy as first Senior Warden, and Josiah L. Parrott as first Junior Warden.

“Resolved, That said lodge be located at Hastings, Adams county, Nebraska, and be named Hastings Lodge, No. —.

“Resolved, That the by-laws of said lodge be approved by this Grand Lodge.”

Respectfully submitted.

N. K. GRIGGS, CHAS. E. SUMNER, J. L. EDWARDS, ISAAC GIBSON,	} <i>Of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations.</i>
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Brother Morris moved to amend the report as follows:—

Resolved, That the report of the committee be amended so as to omit from charter members the names of applicants from Michigan without proper certificate from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

And Brother Swarts offered the following amendment:—

Resolved, That the petitions of the brethren from Michigan be received by the Grand Secretary, provided certificates of good standing be received by him from the Grand Secretary of Michigan, within thirty days after the close of this session.

The amendment of Brother Morris was not agreed to; and the report, as modified by the amendment of Brother Swarts, was adopted

The following resolution, offered by Past Grand Master Furnas, was adopted :—

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be and is hereby instructed to issue none of the charters granted at this session of the Grand Lodge until Standing Rule No. 20 shall have been complied with, and that he be further instructed to request lodges which have not already done so to comply with said rule.

Brother Griggs offered the following resolution, which was agreed to :—

WHEREAS, Fidelity Lodge has paid into the Grand Lodge the sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) as Grand Lodge dues on the number of Master Masons connected with said lodge while it was under dispensation; and,

WHEREAS, Lodges under dispensation are not liable to pay Grand Lodge dues on the number of Master Masons connected therewith; therefore,

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) be refunded the said Fidelity Lodge.

Brother Pinney, chairman of the Committee on Pay Roll, submitted the following report, which was adopted :—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA :—

Your Committee on Pay Roll beg leave to submit the following report :—

PAY ROLL OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, AT ITS SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

REPRESENTATIVES.	NAME OF LODGE.	No.	LOCATION.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per diem.	TOTAL.
Gustavus Stevenson.....	Nebraska	1	Bellevue.....	10	\$ 1 00	\$ 7 50	\$ 8 50
Milton E. Pinney.....	Western Star.....	2	Nebraska City.....	50	5 00	7 50	12 50
David E. Hume.....	Capitol.....	3	Omaha.....	.....	.....	7 50	7 50
William T. Rogers.....	Nemaha Valley... ..	4	Brownville.....	75	7 50	7 50	15 00
William Adair, proxy.....	Omadi.....	5	Dakota City.....	95	9 50	7 50	17 00
F. E. White.....	Plattsmouth.....	6	Plattsmouth.....	20	2 00	7 50	9 50
T. C. Shelly, proxy.....	Falls City.....	9	Falls City.....	110	11 00	7 50	18 50
A. Craig, Senior Warden.....	Solomon.....	10	Fort Calhoun.....	15	1 50	7 50	9 00
Isaac Greentree.....	Covert.....	11	Omaha.....	.....	.....	7 50	7 50
J. M. Burks.....	Nebraska City.....	12	Nebraska City.....	50	5 00	7 50	12 50
A. B. Forney.....	Orient.....	13	Rulo.....	110	11 00	7 50	18 50
F. W. Hayes.....	Peru.....	14	Peru.....	68	.....	.....	.....
.....	Fremont.....	15	Fremont.....	46	4 60	7 50	12 10
.....	Eureka.....	16	Arago.....	105	.....	.....	.....
C. A. Holmes.....	Tecumseh.....	17	Tecumseh.....	115	11 50	7 50	19 00
J. L. Simington, proxy.....	Ashland.....	18	Ashland.....	49	4 90	7 50	12 40
Alfred G. Hastings.....	Lincoln.....	19	Lincoln.....	68	6 80	7 50	14 30
D. Ross, Senior Warden.....	Rock Bluff.....	20	Rock Bluff.....	27	2 70	7 50	10 20
J. W. Tew.....	Washington.....	21	Blair.....	30	3 00	7 50	10 50
J. N. Wise.....	Macy.....	22	Plattsmouth.....	20	2 00	7 50	9 50
J. L. Edwards.....	Pawnee.....	23	Pawnee City.....	130	13 00	7 50	20 50
L. Dunn, Senior Warden.....	La Fayette.....	24	Grant.....	65	6 50	7 50	14 00
J. C. Mailer, " ".....	St. Johns.....	25	Omaha.....	.....	.....	7 50	7 50
William H. Lamb.....	Beatrice.....	26	Beatrice.....	124	12 40	7 50	19 90
Edward K. Valentine.....	Jordan.....	27	West Point.....	70	7 00	7 50	14 50
E. F. Cheney.....	Wyoming.....	28	South Pass City... ..	910	91 00	7 50	98 50
L. E. Palmer.....	Hope.....	29	Hillsdale.....	90	9 00	7 50	16 50
G. B. France.....	Blue River.....	30	Milford.....	86	8 60	7 50	16 10
J. R. Reed.....	Tekamah.....	31	Tekamah.....	50	5 00	7 50	12 50
F. N. Dick.....	Platte Valley.....	32	North Platte.....	297	29 70	7 50	37 20
Geo. H. Thummel, proxy.....	Ashlar.....	33	Grand Island.....	155	15 50	7 50	23 00
G. H. Wells.....	Acacia.....	34	Schuyler.....	72	7 20	7 50	14 70
George Cross.....	Fairbury.....	35	Fairbury.....	160	16 00	7 50	23 50
.....	Lone Tree.....	36	Lone Tree.....	133	.....	.....	.....
H. C. Rider.....	Crete.....	37	Crete.....	93	9 30	7 50	16 80
William J. Lees.....	Oliver.....	38	Seward.....	94	9 40	7 50	16 90
E. N. Grennell.....	Papillion.....	39	Papillion.....	10	1 00	7 50	8 50
.....	Humboldt.....	40	Humboldt.....	118	.....	.....	.....
Lewis Ley, proxy.....	Northern Light... ..	41	Stanton.....	120	12 00	7 50	19 50
E. M. Allen.....	Juniata.....	42	Juniata.....	176	17 60	7 50	25 10
E. S. Past, proxy.....	Hebron.....	43	Hebron.....	184	18 40	7 50	25 90
F. M. Dawes, proxy.....	Harvard.....	44	Harvard.....	154	15 40	7 50	22 90
Jean Schons, assistant to	Grand Secretary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	7 50
Charles F. Goodman, assistant to	Grand Secretary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	7 50
W. W. Roberts, Grand Tiler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	10 00
							\$703 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. E. PINNEY,
THOS. SWOBE,
JOHN M. BURKS,
JAS. C. MAILER, } *Of the Committee
on Pay Roll.*

Brothers Gould and Hayes were excused from further attendance at this Communication.

The joint bond, of nine thousand dollars, of Past Grand Masters Robert W. Furnas, Daniel H. Wheeler, and Harry P. Deuel, Trustees of the Orphan School Fund, with E. F.

Warren, J. M. Burks, A. G. Hastings, C. H. Gould, M. Dunham, and J. W. Moore as sureties, was submitted to the Grand Lodge, and was approved.

The Grand Master announced as the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the Grand Secretary, Brother J. N. Wise, and Brother George S. Smith.

Brother Francis E. White was here installed as Grand Senior Deacon.

The Grand Treasurer presented the following report of receipts and disbursements, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts:—

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

In account with JAMES W. MOORE, *Grand Treasurer:*

1873.—June.	By cash from former Grand Treasurer.....	\$2,697 50	
	“ draft on First National Bank, Omaha.....	651 65	
	Amount as per last report.....		\$3,349 15
1874.—June.	By interest.....		10 13
	“ cash from Grand Secretary.....	4,066 00	
			\$7,425 28
1873.—	To payment of five certificates.....	\$	39 50
	“ “ to Grand Secretary, Wm. R. Bowen, Order No. 46...		400 00
	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 47...		250 00
	“ “ “ Ashlar Lodge, Order No. 43.....		25 00
	“ “ on draft First National Bank, Omaha.....		651 65
	“ “ to A. Atkinson, Order No. 51.....		16 00
	“ “ “ G. H. Thummel, Order No. 50		52 00
	“ “ “ B. D. Jones, “ “ 48.....		39 30
	“ “ “ John McClelland, “ “ 39 and 45.....		15 00
	“ “ “ R. W. Furnas, “ “ 49.....		31 50
	“ “ “ Trustees Orphan School Fund, Order No. 52.....		1,000 00
	“ “ “ Redfield Brothers, Order No. 53.....		396 24
1874.—	“ “ “ Wm. R. Bowen, “ “ 54.....		400 00
	“ “ “ Wm. R. Bowen, “ “ 55.....		116 50
	“ “ “ Martin Dunham, “ “ 56.....		55 00
June 26.	“ “ on Pay Roll.....		703 00
	“ cash on hand.....		3,234 59
			\$7,425 28

Brother Moore submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:—

WHEREAS, The old custom of requiring certificates of good standing from traveling brethren is being renewed in neighboring jurisdictions; and,

WHEREAS, The "diplomas," which are the usual form of such certificates, are, as a rule, expensive and unnecessarily large and bulky; be it

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be and is hereby authorized to prepare and furnish to the lodges of the jurisdiction blank certificates of good standing, in stub-book form, on durable paper, and of convenient size, at their cost—such cost not to exceed fifty cents for each certificate; and to carry these instructions into effect, the sum of one hundred dollars is hereby appropriated.

Brother Warren, chairman of the Committee on Accounts, made the following report, which was adopted:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA:—

Your Committee on Accounts beg leave to report that they have examined the statement of the Grand Treasurer, James W. Moore, of funds received and disbursed by him, and find the same correct. We therefore recommend its approval.

E. F. WARREN, } *Of the Committee*
W. T. ROGERS, } *on Accounts.*

Past Grand Master Wheeler offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That a committee of five, with alternates, be appointed to prepare and present a constitution and by-laws for a masonic life assurance association, and that as soon as the committee are prepared to report they notify the Grand Master, and that he be authorized to examine the same, and, if approved by him, that he direct the Grand Secretary to inform the several subordinate lodges, and they be requested to appoint a delegate to attend the next session of the Grand Lodge (who may be the regular representative), to consider the same and take part in the first election of officers of the association.

The following were appointed as the committee provided in the above resolution, viz:—

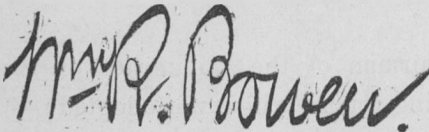
Brother Daniel H. Wheeler, with Brother J. N. Wise as alternate;
Brother Harry P. Deuel, with Brother David E. Hume as alternate;
Brother James W. Moore, with Brother Alfred G. Hastings as alternate;

Brother Samuel W. Hayes, with Brother Edward K. Valentine as alternate;

Brother George H. Thummel, with Brother William H. Morris as alternate.

Whereupon the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was closed in ample form, peace and harmony prevailing.

FRANK WELCH,
Grand Master.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. P. Bowen". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of the printed name and title.

Grand Secretary.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	ADDRESS.	Date of App'tment.
Alabama	Palmer J. Pillans.....	Mobile.....	May 31, 1870.....
British Columbia.....	Robert P. Rithet.....	.....	April 20, 1874.....
California	William A. Davies.....	Stockton.....	June 3, 1873.....
Canada	Robert Ramsay.....	Orilla, Ontario.....	.....
Colorado	Henry M. Teller.....	Central City.....	April 20, 1874.....
Delaware	Daniel McClinton.....	Wilmington.....	December 11, 1869..
District of Columbia..	John H. Russell.....	Washington.....	September 22, 1869..
Georgia.....	Joseph E. Wells.....	Macon.....	September 22, 1869..
Illinois	John M. Palmer.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	Martin H. Rice.....	Indianapolis.....	.....
Iowa	William E. Woodward.....	Burlington.....	March 20, 1872.....
Ireland	George Chatterton.....	.....	.....
Kansas	Edward D. Hillyer.....	Grasshopper Falls.....	September 22, 1869..
Kentucky.....	L. D. Croninger.....	Covington.....	June 1, 1871.....
Louisiana.....	Augustin B. Seger.....	New Orleans.....	....., 1869.....
Maine.....	Edward P. Burnham.....	Saco.....	.....
Maryland.....	William J. Wroth.....	Baltimore.....	.....
Michigan.....	Abraham T. Metcalfe.....	Kalamazoo.....	January 17, 1874.....
Minnesota.....	J. E. Finch.....	Hastings.....	.....
Missouri.....	George Frank Gouley.....	St. Louis.....	August 27, 1869.....
New Brunswick.....	William Wedderburn.....	St. John.....	January 1, 1873.....
New Jersey.....	Charles Bechtel.....	Trenton.....	September 22, 1869..
New York.....	George W. Harris.....	New York City.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	George Frazier.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	James B. Batchelor.....	Raleigh.....	.....
Ohio.....	Robert Gwynn.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	R. S. Bruns.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	James O'Connor.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	A. S. Gould.....	.....	.....
Washington Terr'y.....	James Biles.....	Turnwater.....	June 3, 1873.....
West Virginia.....	B. F. Martin.....	Pruntytown.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	A. G. Chamberlain.....	.....	.....

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE
GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	ADDRESS.	Date of App'tment.
Alabama	James W. Chaddock.....	Nebraska City.....	September 22, 1869..
British Columbia.....	William Adair.....	Dakota City.....	May 12, 1874.....
California	Orsamus H. Irish.....	Nebraska City.....	May 20, 1873.....
Canada	Robert C. Jordan.....	Grand Island.....	.....
Colorado.....	Josiah B. Redfield.....	Omaha.....	May 11, 1874.....
Delaware.....	Edwin A. Allen.....	Omaha.....	December 1, 1869..
District of Columbia..	Charles F. Catlin.....	Omaha.....	September 18, 1869..
Georgia.....	H. O. Hanna.....	Falls City.....	September 15, 1869..
Illinois	George H. Thummel.....	Grand Island.....	September 2, 1872..
Indiana.....	Harry P. Deuel.....	Omaha.....	September 8, 1869..
Iowa	Robert W. Furnas.....	Lincoln.....	March 15, 1872.....
Kentucky.....	J. N. Wise.....	Plattsmouth.....	September 14, 1870..
Louisiana.....	J. N. Wise.....	Plattsmouth.....	October 25, 1869..
Maine.....	N. S. Harding.....	Nebraska City.....	December 1, 1869..
Michigan.....	Daniel H. Wheeler.....	Plattsmouth.....	January 3, 1870.....
Minnesota.....	Robert C. Jordan.....	Grand Island.....	.....
Missouri.....	J. N. Wise.....	Plattsmouth.....	August 17, 1869.....
Mississippi.....	J. M. Burks.....	Nebraska City.....	December 31, 1869..
Nevada.....	James R. Reed.....	Tekamah.....	February 14, 1870..
New Brunswick.....	Edwin A. Allen.....	Omaha.....	September 22, 1869..
New Jersey.....	W. R. Cain.....	Arago.....	.....
New York.....	Robert R. Livingston.....	Plattsmouth.....	.....
North Carolina.....	Robert W. Furnas.....	Lincoln.....	September 20, 1869..
Nova Scotia.....	Charles F. Catlin.....	Omaha.....	June 10, 1871.....
Ohio.....	Robert W. Furnas.....	Lincoln.....	September 10, 1869..
Oregon.....	Henry Brown.....	Nebraska City.....	.....
South Carolina.....	George C. Betts.....	Omaha.....	October 22, 1869.....
Tennessee.....	J. N. Wise.....	Plattsmouth.....	June 24, 1869.....
Utah.....	George B. Graff.....	Omaha.....	December 5, 1872..
West Virginia.....	H. T. Davis.....	Lincoln.....	October 12, 1869.....

LIST OF GRAND LODGES AND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES
OF GRAND SECRETARIES.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery
Arkansas	Luke E. Barber.....	Little Rock.....
British Columbia.....	H. F. Heisterman	Victoria.....
California	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.....
Canada	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton.....
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.....
Colorado	Ed. C. Parmelee.....	Georgetown.....
Delaware	William S. Hayes.....	Wilmington.....
District of Columbia.....	William A. Yates.....	Washington.....
Florida	De Witt C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.....
Georgia	J. E. Blackshear.....	Macon.....
Idaho	Joseph Pinkham.....	Boise City.....
Illinois	John F. Burrill.....	Springfield.....
Indiana	John M. Bramwell.....	Indianapolis.....
Iowa	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Iowa City.....
Kansas	John H. Brown.....	Leavenworth.....
Kentucky	J. M. S. McCorkle.....	Louisville.....
Louisiana	James C. Batchelor.....	New Orleans.....
Maine.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.....
Maryland	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.....
Massachusetts.....	Charles H. Titus.....	Boston.....
Michigan.....	Foster Pratt.....	Kalamazoo.....
Minnesota.....	E. D. B. Porter.....	St. Paul.....
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.....
Missouri.....	George F. Gouley.....	St. Louis.....
Montana	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.....
Nebraska	William R. Bowen.....	Omaha.....
Nevada.....	Robert H. Taylor.....	Virginia City.....
New Hampshire.....	John A. Harris.....	Concord.....
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.....
New York.....	James M. Austin.....	New York.....
New Brunswick.....	W. F. Bunting.....	St. Johns.....
North Carolina.....	D. W. Bain.....	Raleigh.....
Nova Scotia.....	Benjamin Curren.....	Halifax.....
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.....
Oregon.....	R. P. Earhart.....	Salem.....
Pennsylvania.....	John Thompson.....	Philadelphia.....
Quebec	John H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.....
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.....
South Carolina.....	B. Rush Campbell.....	Charleston.....
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.....
Texas.....	George H. Bringhurst.....	Houston.....
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.....
Vermont.....	Henry Clark.....	Burlington.....
Virginia.....	John Dove.....	Richmond.....
Washington Territory.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.....
West Virginia.....	Odell S. Long.....	Wheeling.....
Wisconsin.....	George E. Hoskinson.....	Green Bay.....

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the M. W., the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Nebraska:

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the printed proceedings of *all* the American Grand Lodges, from the hands of our very efficient Grand Secretary; and we herewith submit the result of our humble efforts at review. We are fully aware of the moral responsibility of Committees on Foreign Correspondence, knowing that their work has a vast influence in molding the moral sentiment of the Craft, either to elevate or to degrade it. And while we feel that our gifts are not of that order so essentially necessary to the preparation of a *good* review, we present this as the best we are able to offer, under the circumstances in which it has been written, and trust that the *broad mantle* of Masonic charity will be gently spread over the imperfections which may attract the eye of the reader.

The subjoined list embraces the proceedings received and reviewed:

Alabama	1873	Missouri	1873
Arkansas	1873	Montana	1873
British Columbia	1872	Nevada	1873
California	1873	New Brunswick	1873
Canada	1873	New Hampshire	1873
Colorado	1873	New Jersey	1874
Connecticut	1873	New York	1874
Delaware	1873	North Carolina	1873
District of Columbia	1873	Nova Scotia	1873
Florida	1873	Ohio	1873
Georgia	1873	Oregon	1873
Idaho	1873	Pennsylvania	1873
Illinois	1873	Quebec	1873
Indiana	1873	Rhode Island	1873
Iowa	1873	South Carolina	1873
Kansas	1873	Tennessee	1873
Kentucky	1873	Texas	1874
Louisiana	1874	Utah	1873
Maine	1874	Vermont	1873
Maryland	1873	Virginia	1873
Massachusetts	1873	Washington	1873
Michigan	1874	West Virginia	1872
Minnesota	1874	Wisconsin	1873
Mississippi	1873		

ALABAMA, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Montgomery, on the first day of December, M. W. Joseph H. Johnson, Grand Master, and R. W. Daniel Sayre, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's address is a fair paper, reciting his official acts without any flourish of trumpets. He reports that Masonry has not lost any of its interest, although their numbers have not been augmented as in former years. Harmony prevails throughout the jurisdiction, and their relations with sister Grand Lodges are undisturbed, and of the most cordial character. A number of Dispensations had been granted for the formation of new Lodges, and a number of Special Dispensations had been issued for the election of officers out of the regular time.

Quite a number of decisions are reported, but as they are mostly based upon local regulations, we take exceptions to none but the following, which we think is wrong:

Dues must be paid, accruing during suspension for non-payment of dues, as well as the amount for which one was suspended.

When a member is suspended for the non-payment of dues, he is thereby debarred from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for the time being. And hence we hold that while so debarred, he should not be required to contribute to the support of the institution.

The Grand Master announces the death of Past Grand Master William Leigh, and also of Bro. Richard F. Knott, whom we, of the Foreign Correspondence Fraternity have long and favorably known as the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of that Grand Lodge. Special committees, appointed for that purpose, presented fitting eulogies upon the two worthy deceased brethren. We join our brethren of Alabama in tributes of respect to the memory of the departed, and especially to the memory of Bro. Knott, whose gifted pen shall no more send good words of cheer to the Fraters of other jurisdictions. *Requiescat in pace.*

A committee was appointed to procure a Past Grand Master's jewel, to be presented to P. G. M. Joseph H. Johnson, at the next Annual Communication.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is presented by the Grand Secretary, Bro. Daniel Sayre. The review, however, was prepared by Bro. Knott, who, in the midst of his labor, was cut off, as before noticed. Hence we are furnished with his criticisms upon the transactions of only twenty-seven of the Grand Lodges—Nebraska not included.

We like Bro. Knott's style of review. It is concise, caustic at times, and yet fraternal withal. He quotes largely, and his comments are generally judicious and sound. We would like to cull many of the good things he says, but our time, as well as our space, forbids.

M. W. Isaiah A. Wilson was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Daniel Sayre re-elected Grand Secretary.

ARKANSAS, 1873.

Thirty-fifth Annual Communication, held at Little Rock, on the thirteenth day of October. M. W. E. R. Duval, Grand Master; R. W. L. E. Barber, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's address is an excellent document, indicating ability in its author, as well as a thorough understanding and appreciation of the duties of a Grand Master, and, taking his report for it, he was not idle during the year.

He issued seventeen dispensations for new Lodges.

He issued dispensations authorizing two Lodges to change the time of holding their annual election and installation of officers, from December to June, in each year. This is wrong. The Grand Lodge alone should regulate the time of holding elections and installations, and which time should be uniform—either December or June—not both, in the same Grand Jurisdiction.

Among his decisions we find the following: 2. "An entry should never be made, either on the petition or Lodge books, of how a committee reported." This we hold to be incorrect. The record should show the report of the committee, as well as the result of the ballot.

25. Are Christian prayers proper or allowable in a Masonic Lodge?

Answer—The immemorial landmarks are silent upon the subject of prayer, hence to them we cannot appeal for light. No particular form of prayer was used in the Lodges until about one hundred and twenty years ago, when the Grand Lodge of England decreed the use of Christian prayers; but as this regulation was local in its nature, binding only upon Subordinates in allegiance to the English Grand Lodge, none can claim for it the sanctity that necessarily abides in a landmark. Masonry, in its original formation, bore no evidence of sectarianism—a belief in God and a just reverence for Him, as the source of all light and truth, was the only prerequisite exacted of its initiates, nor is more now demanded. The Jewish and Christian Mason alike claim to honor, reverence and obey Jehovah; each regards the prayer made to Him as just and proper. The Jewish Brother worships God as a unity; the Christian Mason worships Him as a trinity. The latter, in praying through his Redeemer, thereby petitions according to his theological views the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. When, therefore, a Christian Brother is called upon in a Lodge for a prayer, he is privileged by our Ritualistic teaching to follow in the light of his own conscience, and if he invokes the blessing through his Redeemer, he thereby violates no landmark, nor does he infringe upon any of the vital principles of our Order.

St. John's College, of which he speaks in terms of pride and confidence, had enrolled one hundred and twenty-one students during the academic year 1872-3. He anticipates in it, in the future, the rival of Yale or Princeton.

The Grand Orator, Bro. Geo. E. Dodge, delivered a most beautiful, practical address, from which we have room but for the following, which we think is full of meat:

At every step the truth forces itself upon us that Masonry is a vital, active principle—admirably adapted to shape and control the age in which we live. Into our keeping is confided its noble traditions and its glorious achievements, which, if rightly appreciated, insure a still more glorious future. What an ignoble attitude do we occupy if we,

like "degenerate sons of worthy sires," squandering our patrimony, sit down in ease and indolence, disgusting a practical world with empty boasts of how "*great and glorious*" our *ancestors* were, and what mighty achievements *they* wrought. Let us not share the delusion, too common in every Masonic jurisdiction, that Masonry is a huge self-acting machine, "wound up" by our ancestors, and destined to "wag along" as the world "wags," until the pendulum of time hangs motionless, performing for us its willing mission without our interference. On the contrary, let us realize the responsibility that rests upon each individual Mason, not only to see to it that Masonry "suffers no detriment," but to accept as willing workmen our allotted task in building the "spiritual temple." Let us feel the same sense of individual responsibility that actuated the workmen who rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem. On that occasion each one labored faithfully on his appointed section, regardless of how his nearest fellow worked; and when each individual task was done, behold a compact wall enclosed the great city!

The King of Sparta, when asked how he protected his unwall'd city from outside assault, pointed to his army, saying, "There are my walls; every soldier is a stone." So in our "spiritual temple" should every Mason be a "living stone," a "perfect ashler," securely fitted in his proper place.

The Grand Lodge adopted a resolution wholly suspending Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada, "to remain in force so long as the Grand Lodge of Canada shall continue to infringe the lawful jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, unless sooner revoked by the action of this Grand Lodge."

A Constitutional Convention was convened and held on the first day of the session of the Grand Lodge, for the purpose of considering and adopting a revised constitution for the Grand Lodge.

A constitution was adopted.

We find the following among its provisions:

ART. II. *Sec. 3.* In the election of officers no vote shall be given for any brother who is not in nomination, and no nomination shall be in order unless it be seconded. When the ballot is closed, the brother having a majority of all the votes given, shall be declared duly elected; and should no one have a majority, a second ballot shall take place, in which those two only having the highest number of votes shall be balloted for; and the grand officers so elected and appointed shall be installed according to Masonic usage.

We believe the above section to be *unorthodox* in principle and practice. It is an abridgement of one of the most sacred rights of a *Free Mason*—that of casting his ballot for whom he pleases, and as oft as he pleases. It bears too strong a resemblance to that other plan, sometimes resorted to, of authorizing *Bro. John Smith to cast the vote of the Grand Lodge for Bro. Tom Brown for Grand Treasurer*; which practically takes from the *forty-nine* their right to cast their ballots for whom they please, and vests that right, by *self-constituted proxy*, in the *fifty-one*, to cast the vote of the *forty-nine* for Bro. Tom Brown, for whom they—the *minority*—could not conscientiously cast their votes, were they accorded one of their dearest rights.

We also find the following in Article 5, of the constitution:

SECTION 1. On appeals from Subordinate Lodges, the Grand Lodge shall, on inspection of the record of the proceedings sent up, affirm the decision, or reverse the same, and render such judgment as the Lodge ought to have rendered, which shall be certified to the Lodge and entered on the record as the judgment in the case, or order a new trial

in the Subordinate Lodge, as right and justice may require; and if the Grand Lodge shall render a judgment of expulsion, or indefinite suspension, the party can be restored only by a two-thirds vote of the Grand Lodge, unless special authority be given to the Subordinate Lodge to restore him.

We take it as sound doctrine, and as a pretty well settled principle of Masonic jurisprudence, that a Grand Lodge has not the right to either *make* or *break* membership in its Subordinate Lodges. An appeal is taken to the Grand Lodge, from the judgment of a Subordinate Lodge by which a brother was suspended or expelled. The Grand Lodge finds the proceedings *regular*, and affirms the judgment of the Subordinate Lodge—the brother is expelled, or suspended, as the case may be. If, on the other hand, the proceedings are found to be *irregular*, the Grand Lodge reverses, or sets aside, the judgment of the Subordinate Lodge, and the brother is left where he was previous to trial—a member of the Lodge. Now, in either case it is the action of the Subordinate Lodge that *makes* or *breaks* the membership; the Grand Lodge only reviews the proceedings below, and pronounces them *right* or *wrong*.

We regret that we are not permitted to peruse a report on Foreign Correspondence, from Arkansas.

M. W. George A. Dannelly was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Luke E. Barber re-elected Grand Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1872.

A Special Communication was held at New Westminster, on the 30th day of July, M. W. Israel Wood Powell, Grand Master; V. W. H. F. Heisterman, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master informed the Grand Lodge that he had been invited by the Trustees of the Masonic Cemetery Committee to lay the corner stone of the Mortuary Chapel of the Masonic Cemetery at Sapperton, which he, with the assistance of the Grand Lodge, proceeded to do in accordance with ancient custom. This comprised all that was done at this Special Communication, *save*, however, the one *singular fact* that the Grand Master *granted a Dispensation to hold a Ball* at the Colonial Hotel. We suppose this to be one of the ANCIENT PREROGATIVES of a Grand Master, as we have to confess it the only instance we have ever seen a record of in print, of the exercise of such a prerogative in *modern times*.

The Second Annual Communication was held in the city of Victoria, on the seventh day of December, the Grand Master and Grand Secretary the same as before.

The address of the Grand Master is short, but well written. He congratulates the Grand Lodge upon the almost universal recognition and kindly words of cheer accorded them by the sisterhood of Grand Lodges.

The proceedings were very harmonious, and entirely of local interest.

The M. W. Grand Master and V. W. Grand Secretary were both re-elected.

CALIFORNIA, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held in San Francisco, on the fourteenth day of October, M. W. Leonidas E. Pratt was Grand Master, and R. W. Alexander Gurdon Abell, Grand Secretary.

Over three hundred representatives were present.

The Grand Master's address covers seventeen pages of closely printed matter, and is an able and well written document. His counsels and warnings upon the subjects of *intemperance*, and *profane and vulgar language*, are good. And he informs us that there is increasing activity on the part of Subordinate Lodges, in their efforts to correct these vices by thorough discipline. And yet, while he urges discipline for the violation of *Masonic moral standing* in the use of *intoxicating drinks*, we think he draws a very *faint* and *indefinable* line between the *Masonic virtue—temperance*, and the *un-Masonic vice—intemperance*, as we take it, is indicated in the following, which we clip from his address:

And not alone in this jurisdiction is there unwonted activity in this reform. The evil seems to have been a prevalent and growing one abroad, and from nearly every jurisdiction on the continent the Addresses of Grand Masters come to us laden with exhortations to their brethren to make a speedy end of this reproach upon Freemasonry. In some of our sister States, regulations have been adopted which inhibit the initiation of any man who manufactures, distills, or deals in any intoxicating drinks. I refer to these regulations, not as approving them, but only as illustrative of the earnestness with which the question is being elsewhere considered. I am not yet prepared to subscribe to such ordinances. I do not believe that they are either just, practicable, advisable, or Masonic. To proscribe men by classes is to place them on the same footing, to ignore their individual merits, and punish the best for the wrongs committed by the worst. Let each petitioner as he presents himself stand or fall upon his own personal worth and manhood, and let us issue no mandate which implies our unwillingness to trust our brethren in the selection of their associates, or which pronounces a judgment of condemnation before a hearing has been had.

It is, perhaps, the misfortune of dealers in liquors that their occupation brings them into contact with a larger proportion of low and vicious men than many other callings. But the genuine steel is not tarnished by such contact. To place the extremes in contrast, the saloon-keeper is probably *less likely* to be a good man than the minister of the gospel; yet we know that the latter *may* be among the worst, and the former *may* be among the truest and best of men. Our own personal experiences have taught us this. I have known Masons who, by force of circumstances, sold liquors by the glass, who held their Masonic obligations nearer to their hearts—whose hands were more open and sympathies more tender—who had more genuine Masonry in each throb of their veins than could be found in a thousand of the ultra reformers, who set up a standard of perfection for others than themselves to conform to. Let us take care, then, that we neither do injustice to any man, nor permit ourselves to be influenced by the appearance rather than the substance of the evil. But, within the just and proper limits indicated, and by every fair and manly method of treatment, let us vigorously and persistently assail this enemy of Freemasonry, and suffer not our sister jurisdictions to outstrip us in this most commendable reform.

We are prepared to admit that a minister of the gospel *may* be among the worst, but we are not ready to acknowledge that the saloon-keeper *may* be among the *truest* and *best* of men. His very *calling* gives contradiction to the statement that he is the *truest* and *best*.

In reference to the pending difficulties between the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, and upon the question of exclusive jurisdiction, he uses the following language:

While our own relations with foreign Grand Bodies have remained unchanged since your last Annual Communication, I deem it prudent to call your attention to an apprehended danger, and to commend to your consideration the propriety of a prompt expression of the sentiment of this Grand Lodge upon the question of exclusive jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France not only persist in their unwarrantable invasion, or countenance of invasion, of the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges on this continent, but seem to be growing more aggressive; and there are now indications that other foreign Grand Bodies are beginning to sympathize with them. I have no doubt that they are encouraged in this by the anomalous position which a majority of the American Grand Lodges have assumed towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and it would be difficult indeed, in my opinion, to draw any material distinction between what I deem the aggressions of the latter body, and those of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France. The Grand Bodies which deny the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, and without just ground, as I think, denounce this American doctrine, are still further encouraged by the recent, and, in my judgment, ill-advised and reprehensible course of the Grand Lodges of Vermont and Illinois. These Bodies have now issued their edicts prohibiting all intercourse with Masons holding allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada, until that body shall have recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec. I have never been able to reconcile my own judgment to the action of this Body in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Much less can I reconcile myself to the extraordinary conduct of the Grand Lodges of Vermont and Illinois. If this Grand Lodge should to-day issue its edict of non-intercourse with Vermont and Illinois until they, in turn, should withdraw their edicts of non-intercourse with Canada, there would not be, upon principle, the shadow of a distinction between the two cases. Where, then, are these complications to end?

So long as sundry of the American Grand Lodges contented themselves with the mere recognition of Quebec, the case presented only a question of differing judgments and opinions; yet the sequel will show that, even in going thus far, they have placed a formidable weapon in the hands of the enemies of exclusive jurisdiction. But when the Grand Lodges of Vermont and Illinois pass beyond that, and, by hostile legislation, attempt to coerce and dragoon the venerable and respectable Grand Lodge of Canada into the recognition of what she honestly believes to be a case of absolute and unmitigated insubordination and rebellion, a case is presented which, in my humble judgment, calls for something of resentment and indignation—something more decided and emphatic than the simple expression of a different opinion. It ceases to be a question of opinion or judgment, and becomes one of conscience, of independence, and of existence. As an individual Mason, at least, I can, and will, extend to the Grand Lodge of Canada the right hand of fellowship; and while I regret and deplore her unhappy complications, I express to her the fervent hope that she will not yield her independence nor compromise her dignity, though all the Grand Lodges in the universe hurl against her edicts of non-intercourse. I do not see any possible justification for Vermont and Illinois, and I trust that, before you close your labors, you will express your fraternal disapprobation of the course they have pursued, in terms so round, ringing, and unmistakable, that henceforth there shall be no chance for a misconception of the attitude which we, of the Occident, hold on the question of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, sovereignty, and independence.

The craft in California is in a flourishing condition—numerically and financially.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is a very lengthy review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges in America, and ten Foreign, and is presented by Bro. Wm. H. Hill, who, undoubtedly, is master of the *quill*.

Under the head of Alabama he quotes :

A Mason having joined a church, the laws of which require a renunciation of Masonry, notwithstanding he holds a dimit, is not entitled to its benefits; neither is the widow of such an one so entitled after his death.

And responds :

Good again, we say, most heartily. We can see no reason why our brethren should be so mealy-mouthed as they have been toward an ecclesiastical tyranny that makes no secret of its undying and malignant hostility to Masonry and Masons under all circumstances. If it thus draws the sword and throws away the scabbard, then let it be a war to the hilt. We want no subjects of such an unrelenting and unprincipled despotism in our Fraternity.

And so we say: There are plenty of *good orthodox* churches for Masons to affiliate with, which do not proscribe men for their opinion's sake. These very churches, that are so strict in their opposition to secret societies, have *secret councils* within themselves; and herein, consistency ceases to be a jewel.

In his comments upon Nebraska, Bro. Hill quotes the following decision of Grand Master Hill, and takes exception as follows :

DECISION.—*No one* can preside as Master of a chartered Lodge until they have received the Past Master's degree, the same having been conferred in a convention of actual Past Masters, consisting of not less than three.

EXCEPTION.—If this be intended to apply to a Worshipful Master elect before installation it is all correct. But as it reads, it would prevent the Senior Warden or Junior Warden from *presiding* during the absence of the Worshipful Master. Surely *this* can not be the law in Nebraska, or the "Ancient Landmarks" are not the "law and the testimony" in that jurisdiction.

We will relieve your mind on this decision, Bro. Hill, by remarking that *our* Bro. Hill was right, as *Hills* generally are, although the language *away* from home might admit of the interpretation you place upon it. He simply meant Worshipful Masters elect, and was so understood *at home*.

Upon Grand Master Hill's decision on the *right of objection*, our other Bro. Hill submits the following criticism :

In another case he holds the ground that a Master Mason can stop the *advancement* of a brother, as well as the initiation of a candidate, by a single objection, and that he cannot be required to give his reasons therefor, as "he alone possesses the right of determining the validity of his objection." As to the applicant for initiation, no one can question the correctness of this position. But when applied to an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft we are happy to state that such is *not* the law in California, if it is in Nebraska and other jurisdictions. Here our Constitution recognizes the fact that these *imperfect* brothers have *some rights*, and among these is that of knowing *what* is objected to them, and of having the opportunity to satisfy the *Lodge* (not the objecting brother merely) that the same is not a legitimate objection, and if two-thirds so think and say, then the *one* Master Mason cannot exercise his imperial will, *a la Nero* or *Caligula*. Which course is the most brotherly or Masonic?

As to Grand Master Hill's position upon the *moral* force of a Mason's obligations, he says :

The Grand Master takes high moral grounds as to a Mason's obligations and duties, and says some things that, if uttered in California, would, we apprehend, cause sundry fierce growls, if not worse and more unmasonic language. We give only a paragraph, and are content to leave it, with the question, "Would Masonry be better or worse if such advice were universally followed?"

Obedience to the moral law is what Masonry requires, and every man who takes upon himself the solemn obligations of Masonry professes to take this as a rule and guide of his faith through life. Then, how can we, consistent with the teachings we have received, profane the name of that God in whom we have said we put our trust, or how can we engage in a traffic, the tendency of which is demoralizing in its effects, and brings reproach upon our Order? * * * * We have no use for the gambler, the profaner, the violator of the Holy Sabbath, the intemperate, and especially those who keep drinking-saloons, where men become intoxicated and degrade themselves.

The Grand Lodge endorsed these, and kindred sentiments, not merely by the re-election of the Grand Master, but by the adoption of these resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That this Grand Lodge views with abhorrence any attempt on the part of Lodges or members of Lodges to give the aid of Masonry, in organized or individual form, to any lottery or gift enterprise whatsoever; and the purchase, sale or drawing of lottery tickets is unmasonic, deserving reproof and discipline.

Resolved, 2d. That the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a gross violation of Masonic obligation, and should in all cases subject the offender to reprimand; and, if persisted in, to expulsion from the Fraternity.

Resolved, 3d. That we carefully guard the landmarks of Masonry—the belief in God, the recognition of divine providence, and a profound respect for the Book of the Law, which declares "thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," and bids us remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

Masons, therefore, who intend to remove to Nebraska will see what is expected of them, and must either remain unaffiliated or "govern themselves accordingly."

And again we say the *Hill's* are right.

We would like to quote many of Bro. Hill's many excellent criticisms, but we are not at liberty to make up our review from the proceedings of one Grand Lodge.

M. W. Isaac Sutvene Titus was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Alex. G. Abell re-elected Grand Secretary.

CANADA, 1873.

A Special Communication was held at Hamilton, on Dominion Day, July first, 1873, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple being erected by the Masons of Hamilton, M. W. Wm. M. Wilson, Grand Master, and R. W. Thos. B. Harris, Grand Secretary.

The ceremonies were exceedingly interesting, and a grand Banquet terminated the interesting occasion.

The Eighteenth Annual Communication was held in Queen's Hall, Montreal, on the ninth day of July, M. W. Wm. M. Wilson, Grand Master, on the Throne, and R. W. Thos. B. Harris, Grand Secretary. The Grand Master's address covers sixteen pages, and is a *resume* of his official doings. He laid a number of corner stones; issued fifteen Dispensations for new Lodges, besides a *Dispensation extraordinary*, to Bros. Robert Morris, John Sheville, Rolla Floyd, Richard Beardsley, Charles Netter, Peter Berghem, Robert Macoy, James M. Howry, C. W. Nash, George D. Norris, A. T. Metcalf, Alexander A. Stevenson, Chauncey M. Hatch, Martin H. Rice,

John W. Rison, A. J. Wheeler, John Scott, Albert G. Mackey, John H. Brown, and Dewitt C. Cregier, to open and hold a Lodge under the title of "The Royal Solomon Mother Lodge, No. 293," at the City of Jerusalem, or adjacent places in Palestine.

The Craft in Canada are prosperous, having now nearly three hundred Lodges upon their register.

The Grand Master recites the action of the Grand Lodge of Vermont in severing its Masonic relations with Canada, and informed the Grand Lodge that he had issued an edict, *in kind*, to his own subjects.

The Board of General Purposes, after having reviewed the reports of the D. D. G. Ms., say: "*It is gratifying to find from these reports that Masonry is in a flourishing condition, that with few exceptions the Lodges are prospering, steadily increasing, and working harmoniously, and in accordance with the regulations and ritual of the Grand Lodge.*"

The report on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of Bro. Henry Robertson, Chairman of the Committee, and covers seventy-nine pages, reviewing the Proceedings of thirty-nine Grand Lodges—Nebraska, for 1872, receiving courteous notice. The report is well prepared, and evidences a considerable amount of reading and ability in its author.

Our review of the Proceedings of Canada proves to us that our sister across the lakes has a careful, able corps of officers, and that the Grand Lodge is rapidly growing; and that a large amount of good work and square work is done in the jurisdiction. And we venture the *hope* that the time is near at hand when the unhappy differences existing between her and Quebec will be amicably and lastingly settled, and that Masonic prosperity and usefulness may no longer be retarded or weakened by division or estrangement of Brotherly love and Brotherly courtesy.

M. W. Wm. M. Wilson is Grand Master, and R. W. Thos. B. Harris Grand Secretary.

COLORADO, 1873.

The Grand Annual Communication was held at Denver, September thirtieth, M. W. Henry M. Teller, Grand Master, and R. W. Ed. C. Parmelee, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master feelingly refers to the death of Rt. Rev. Geo. M. Randall, Grand Orator, to whose late residence the Grand Lodge then repaired, and escorted the remains to the church, where they lay in state until five o'clock in the afternoon, when the Grand Lodge escorted the remains to the depot, for conveyance east.

The Grand Master reports that he suspended one W. B. Young, Worshipful Master of Ashlar Lodge, U. D., for insubordination and contumacy, in openly and avowedly refusing to teach the work of the jurisdiction, calling it *clandestine* work, etc.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Grand Secretary to cite the said W. B. Young to appear at the next session of the Grand Lodge to answer to the charge of insubordination and contempt for the dignity and authority of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master thinks one-half of the Masons of Colorado are either non-affiliated or members elsewhere, and to remedy this state of things he recommends the abolishment of affiliation fees, and the reduction of dues to the lowest possible amount consistent with the necessities of Lodges, and then, after due notice to the non-affiliated, make non-affiliation a Masonic offense. We think Grand Master Teller has struck the proper keynote to the affiliation scheme. Throw down or remove all barriers, the removal of which will not affect the *purity* of the Craft, and we will not see so many of these drones — these superfluous *do-nothing-hangers-on*.

The Grand Lodge approved the recommendation, and adopted a resolution abolishing affiliation fees.

We find no report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Webster D. Anthony was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Ed. C. Parmelee re-elected Grand Secretary.

CONNECTICUT, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held in the City of New Haven, on the fourteenth day of May, M. W. Luke A. Lockwood, Grand Master, and R. W. Joseph K. Wheeler, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master pays a high tribute of respect to the memory of the late William Storer, P. G. M., and also to the memory of Ralph I. Ingersol and John C. Blackman, Past Grand Masters, all of whom have passed away, after lives of usefulness to the craft and to society.

He granted a petition for a dispensation to revive Hamilton Lodge, No. 54, whose charter was surrendered during the dark days of 1838. The Lodge has certainly been *at refreshment* an unusually long time. The Grand Master urges the restoration of the charter.

He dwells at great length on the subject of *Masonic charity*, and urges measures for the raising of an appropriate fund.

The Grand Lodge subsequently adopted resolutions providing for the establishment of a Masonic Home for *indigent and decayed* Brethren and widows, and an asylum for the maintenance and education of the orphans of deceased Brethren. Resolutions were also adopted providing for the raising of a Trust Fund for the maintenance of the Home; laying as a foundation the return relief fund from Chicago.

Bro. Joseph K. Wheeler, Grand Secretary, presents the report on Foreign Correspondence. He reviews the acts of thirty-nine Grand Lodges in a fraternal spirit. The review is largely made up of extracts.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected, and so were all of the other Grand Officers.

DELAWARE, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Wilmington, on the twenty-seventh day of June, M. W. and Rev. J. C. McCabe, Grand Master, and R. W. J. P. Allmond, Grand Secretary.

The address of the Grand Master shows ability, and is written in good taste. He pays a high tribute to the memory of P. G. M. Wm. T. Read, who had departed this life full of honors and of years.

Having served for three years—the longest continuous term of service admissible under their regulations, Grand Master McCabe bids the Grand Lodge *farewell*.

The Grand Secretary reports the Grand Lodge in a better condition, financially, than it had been for years previous, having \$223.26 available funds on hand, and \$500.00 in Hall Stock.

Bro. J. Thomas Budd, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, says: "They have received from the Grand Secretary a number of reports from other Grand Lodges, but find so much to commend a full report, that they have been unable to complete the work, and respectfully assure the Grand Lodge that they will finish their labor in time for printing with report of Proceedings of the Grand Lodge. Be so pleased as to extend the time."

By a change made in the time for the meeting of the Grand Lodge, the next Annual Communication was held at Wilmington on the first day of October of the same year, R. W. C. J. Hall, Deputy Grand Master, in the Oriental Chair, and R. W. J. P. Allmond, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge pays the hotel expenses of its Representatives.

The resolution providing for paying Representatives was repealed.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence acknowledge the receipt of Proceedings from forty Grand Lodges, and say: "All of which we have examined, and find the most encouraging reports of the general prosperity of the Craft, and are reluctantly compelled to offer this brief report, in view of the fact that, to prepare a report worthy of the elegant literary feast furnished your committee, would necessitate an expense of publication very much in excess of what our finances would permit. We therefore must content ourselves with knowing that it is not from any lack of interest felt in the doings of our sister Grand Lodges, that our report is brief, but in obedience to that 'necessity that knows no law.'"

All of which we sincerely regret. This is only the *Budd*. Next year we shall hope to see a full-sized blossom.

The Proceedings of both Communications are almost exclusively of local interest.

M. W. John P. Allmond was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Wm. S. Hays, Grand Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1873.

A Special Communication was convened at the Capital, on January twenty-ninth, to pay honor to the remains of M. W. David C. Skerrett, M. D. Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania, who died in Washington on the twenty-sixth of January, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The remains were escorted by a deputation of the Grand Lodge, to Philadelphia, where the deceased held his membership, and where he was buried with Masonic honors.

The Semi-Annual Communication was held on the fourteenth of May, at which there was nothing of special interest transacted.

A Special was held June twenty-eighth, to consider the invitation to lay the corner stone of a new hall to be erected at Brightwood, D. C. The invitation was favorably *considered*. The Grand Lodge was then called to Refreshment until the thirtieth, when it resumed labor, took carriages and proceeded to Brightwood, and laid the corner stone.

The Annual Communication was held on the twelfth day of November, M. W. C. F. Stansbury Grand Master, and R. W. W. A. Yates, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master delivered a very excellent address.

He granted one dispensation for a new lodge at Brightwood, and the brethren of the Lodge honored the Grand Master by naming it *Stansbury*. In his acknowledgment of the honor he says:

That you have chosen to honor my humble labors in the cause of Masonry by associating my name with your new organization, is to me a cause of honest pride. But I can only "rejoice with trembling," lest before the end of a career which cannot now be very long, I might give you occasion to regret the partiality which has led you to confer this honor.

Monuments and eulogies belong only to the dead. Only when a man has sealed his history in death can the space he occupied be truly measured and his virtues and failings fairly weighed.

And in referring to the matter in his address to the Grand Lodge, he says

These views are those which I still entertain. It will be for the Grand Lodge to determine whether, in view of all the facts, the designation chosen by the brethren at Brightwood shall stand as the permanent name of their Lodge. I shall acquiesce with pleasure in any decision the Grand Lodge may think proper to adopt.

Several dispensations were granted to Lodges to call off during the summer months.

He had visited all the Lodges in the jurisdiction, and had delivered lectures before them on the occasion of such visits, either personally or by providing other able brethren to lecture.

The subscriptions of his Subordinate Lodges for the relief of Memphis and Shreveport, amounted in the aggregate to \$1,789.50.

A peculiar feature of this Grand Jurisdiction is the ascertaining and reporting, by the Grand Treasurer, of the financial transactions and condi-

tion of each Subordinate Lodge. And it is a source of pleasure to record that the majority of the Lodges are in excellent financial condition, having a considerable amount of cash in their treasuries besides investments in Masonic Hall stocks, Government bonds, etc., etc. The several Lodges had expended in charity \$2,611.52.

Another *Special* was held December seventeenth for the purpose of instituting, dedicating and installing the officers of *Stansbury Lodge, No. 24*.

An *Installation Communication* was held December twenty-seventh for the purpose of installing the Grand Officers.

A *Stated Communication* of the Grand Lodge was held January 14th, 1874, at which the principal business appears to have been the reception and adoption of the following report of a committee upon the subject of *Mixed Funerals*. We present this report in full, as the subject is one in which Masonic Lodges everywhere are interested:

BRETHREN: The Special Committee to whom was referred the Annual Address of the M. W. Grand Master, have to report that they have had the same under consideration and have found nothing in it requiring the attention of the Committee except that portion which relates to "*Mixed Funerals*," and deeming this a question of importance, they have given to it such consideration as its importance demands, and beg leave respectfully to report as follows:

The subject presented for consideration is an important one, as it involves not only the friendly relations of the Masonic Fraternity with other associations, but also the proper standing of our own Order. The question seems to be reduced, however, to this simple aspect: Can a Lodge of Masons, in the performance of any public ceremony, but more particularly in the funeral services used as the last honors toward a deceased brother, permit any other society outside of the Fraternity to take a part? For instance, to be more explicit, can a Lodge of Masons, when burying a brother Mason, permit a Lodge of Odd Fellows, or any other non-Masonic association, to take an equal part in the ceremony, or share with the Masons as pall-bearers in the honors paid to the dead?

To answer this question it is necessary that we should first understand, distinctly, what is the true position of a Lodge of Masons under such circumstances. Of what this position is our committee have themselves no doubt.

Whenever a Lodge of Masons performs any public duty, such for instance as laying a corner-stone, or burying the dead, that duty constitutes a part of its Masonic labor. A Lodge must always be, according to our rules, in one of three conditions. It must be at labor, at refreshment, or closed. Now, it will be admitted that a Lodge, when performing the solemn duty of laying the corner-stone of a public edifice, or the more sacred and mournful one of burying the dead, cannot be at refreshment. Neither can it, when about to perform that duty, be closed. A Lodge when closed, ceases for the time to be a Lodge. Its functions, as an organization, are suspended. As soon as the Lodge is closed the brethren are dispersed. If they meet together afterwards to attend a funeral, it is as private citizens and friends of the deceased, not as Masons. So meeting, they have no right to display the aprons, jewels, and other insignia of the fraternity, and the Master and Wardens have no official control over them. It is, then, evident that when a Lodge buries a deceased Brother, it is not as a closed Lodge. Such an act would be an anomaly.

It is, then, evident that when a Lodge appears in public, when the members congregate together under the regulations of the fraternity to perform any duty that our rules prescribe, and to perform that duty with the forms of Masonic law and regulation, the Master governing the Craft and carrying those forms out as the regulations direct, whatever that duty may be, it is nothing more nor less than Masonic labor.

In burying the dead, a Masonic Lodge is, therefore, at labor. But in that labor none but Masons in good standing can be permitted to assist. We have, under our laws, no option. However much we may desire to pay respect to our fellow-citizens, or to be

courteous to other associations, our respect and courtesy cannot extend beyond a certain limit, as none but Masons can assist in the performance of Masonic labor. *This rule is imperative.*

Whether another association shall be permitted to unite with us in the funeral services of a deceased brother, conducted according to Masonic forms, is not a question of courtesy at all. It is the question whether we can permit a non-Masonic association to unite with us in the performance of Masonic labor. Put in this form, we suppose no Mason would, for a moment, hesitate to answer in the negative.

Masonry does not insist upon the right to bury the dead as one of its ancient prerogatives, except in cases where they are requested to do so, (as required by our rules,) and when engaged in the performance of this or any other Masonic labor in public, it must have absolute control.

The following resolution was reported by the Committee and adopted:

Resolved, That in the burial of a deceased brother by a Masonic Lodge, or in the performance of other Masonic labor in public, the control by the Lodge must be absolute, and that while the Lodge is exercising that control, no non-Masonic organization shall be permitted to participate.

And now comes Bro. W. R. Singleton, shedding light into our *sanctum*, and furnishing food for the inquiring mind, in a review of *two hundred and fifty-seven* pages, embracing copious extracts from, and his comments upon the proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges, and the Supreme Council A. A. S. R. Northern Jurisdiction.

He acknowledges the receipt of our proceedings, and places us in his catalogue of proceedings reviewed, but owing, we presume, to his *long range* vision, he has overlooked us, or perhaps, after having noticed us, that portion of his review *dropped out*, and which may account for the *shortness* of his report.

We could easily select enough *good things* out of Bro. Singleton's review to make up a very respectable report on Foreign Correspondence, but we can't stand two hundred and fifty pages, and hence we must content ourselves with referring our readers to the proceedings of the District.

M. W. Charles F. Stansbury was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. Wm. A. Yates Grand Secretary.

FLORIDA, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Jacksonville, on the eleventh day of February; M. W. Samuel Pasco, Grand Master, and R. W. DeWitt C. Dawkins, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's address is a very sensible document, reciting, mainly, his doings. Speaking of Grand Master Hill's *lottery circular*, he says:

This is an evil that has never yet been brought near us, and probably no action is at this time necessary; but I understand that in Nebraska the name of Charity has been

used to draw many into the gamblers' meshes, and that our brethren have deemed it their duty to define their position upon the subject, and thus keep the unwary from temptation. Such enterprises should never have the sanction of Freemasonry. Our charity should flow from the heart as the clear, generous water from the exhaustless spring. It should not be prompted by the sordid hope of gain. Our bounty should go out freely to the needy and unfortunate, and not be diminished by returning the larger portion to the selfish, who give only in name.

We copy the above simply for the purpose of correcting a wrong impression that Grand Master Pasco has obtained and published to the Masonic world through his address, namely, "that in Nebraska the name of Charity has been used to draw many into the gamblers' meshes, * * *" We submit that Nebraska is, perhaps, as bad in this respect as some other jurisdictions, but we have no special grounds for alarm on that score. The Grand Lodge simply made a deliverance upon the subject of *Lottery Swindles*, and Grand Master Hill issued and sent forth his manifesto in pursuance thereof, warning the Masonic world against a scheme inaugurated at Omaha, in this jurisdiction, by a lottery swindler who proposed to get up a gift concert to aid in building a Masonic Temple, in order, as we suppose, to secure the endorsement and patronage of Masonry. But we are happy to state, for the benefit of our Florida brethren and all others interested, that Grand Master Hill's *Bull* blasted the scheme.

The Grand Master advises Subordinate Lodges to become holders of real estate for speculative purposes.

Bro. DeWitt C. Dawkins handles the quill on Foreign Correspondence, and he handles it well. He devotes seventy-eight pages to his review of thirty-seven Grand Lodges, including a lengthy notice of Nebraska—nine lines—which he *does up* in a very *fraternal* spirit. Well, Bro. Dawkins, we were a *little short*, but we have recovered. We have presented you with our humble efforts last year, and we again salute the "noble army of martyrs," as Bro. Smithers would say, with our greetings this year. By the way, Bro. Dawkins, where were you and your proceedings last year? We didn't catch a glimpse of you.

The Grand Lodge appointed a committee to procure a Past Grand Master's jewel, to be presented at the next Annual Communication to M. W. Past Grand Master Samuel Pasco, for long-continued and faithful service.

M. W. Albert J. Russell was elected Grand Master, and R. W. DeWitt C. Dawkins re-elected Grand Secretary.

GEORGIA, 1872.

The Annual Communication was held at Macon, on the twenty-ninth day of October, M. W. Samuel Lawrence, Grand Master, and R. W. J. Emmett Blackshear, Grand Secretary. A large number of representatives were present. Eleven Grand Lodges were represented—Nebraska being represented by Bro. Joseph E. Wells.

The Grand Master's address is *super excellent*. It has the ring of the true metal. He utters so many good sentences that we cannot refrain from copying some portions of the address. Passing over the glorious achievements of Masonry, as set forth by him, we take the following, as worthy of being penciled on the walls of the Lodge room—North, South, East, West; and of being impressed upon the heart of every true Mason:

But on the individual brother depends the continued prosperity of the Institution. The respect the world entertains for Freemasonry is founded and must depend on the life and conduct of its disciples. Boastful and proud claims for great and good objects and sound principles, without an exhibition of these in the life of those who prefer them must naturally provoke the distrust and contempt of the profane, who are not permitted to look into the arcana of the Temple, and can only judge of the quality of the science by its fruits. We profess to keep ever bright an endless chain of brotherhood, all striving after the same ends—all professing the same principles, actuated by the same motives and practicing the same rules of conduct. Every link in this chain is an integral part of the whole. Tarnish one link and you tarnish the chain, and in so far detract from the pleasing effect the beauty of the whole. The individual brother, then, is responsible in a degree for the general character and in consequence for the prosperity of the Institution. We war not against material or political enemies, but against moral and spiritual foes, and whenever the contagion of bad example is suffered to exist, and continue unrebuked and unchecked in our midst, each one of us is responsible for the consequence. There is no evading this. Every brother, in this sense, is the keeper of his brother. And if we cannot inspire a falling brother with sufficient self-respect and love and regard for the Institution to make him avoid evil and shun those things which are calculated to bring dishonor and reproach on us, it is our duty to cut him off and disown him altogether. If a link in the chain betray a tarnish which will not take the polish, nor yield to the file, it must be cut out and cast away, lest the rust and the canker communicate to the rest, and the whole chain become contaminated and foul.

It is the duty more especially of the inspectors of the chain, the Worshipful Masters of the Lodges, to see to this; but it is no less the duty of each brother to note every defective link, and not only to keep himself at all times ready for inspection, but to report any link he may discover in need of polish. Thus, if all would act, the entire chain will be kept bright and shining, and there will be no point for envy or malice to attack, and the prosperity and perpetuity of the Institution will be secured.

I am gratified to know, from the correspondence of the Worshipful Masters, with which I have been honored, that a vigorous dealing with the vice of intemperance, in the use of intoxicating drinks, has been instituted by many of them with most beneficial results. Excessive indulgence in these is a beastly habit, utterly inconsistent with the profession of a Freemason. And if the admonition and fraternal counsel of his brethren cannot reclaim such an one as has become enslaved thereby, nothing remains but that he be sentenced to Masonic death, and expelled the Order.

But I feel it my duty, my brethren, to caution you not to confound this contracted idea of our cardinal virtue, temperance, with the richness and fullness of its meaning. He who abstains from the excessive use of intoxicating drinks does well, does nobly. But we must not rest satisfied with this. How many other propensities of our nature demand our self-control! It has been said (and perhaps there is much truth in the observation,) that as many of the human family are slain by intemperate eating as by intemperate drinking. And then there are that "world of iniquity, * * * set on fire of hell," the unrestrained tongue; the depraved heart, "deceitful above all things," and full of evil passions, and the carnal appetites, that, uncontrolled, lead to the very gate of hell. In all these it becomes us to show our temperance, and to be ensamples to the profane, and to each other, observing the wise injunction of the Apostle, "Let your moderation be known unto all men."

He reports harmony throughout the jurisdiction. He attended the commencement of the Southern Masonic Female College, at Covington, and

speaks in terms of exultation of its prospects and achievements. He had visited quite a large number of Lodges, and delivered lectures on the following subjects: "Masonry," "The Two Pillars," "The Obligations," "Legend of the Third Degree," "The Profounder Meanings of the Ritual," etc., etc. By the way, is not the example worthy of being followed?

The following question, and his answer, we copy, as throwing light upon the question which we hear often asked:

2. The question has been asked, can a Lodge of three transact business? I decide that they cannot.

This question, but for the error of the Baltimore Convention in 1843, could never have been made, as previous to that time the practice was universal, I believe, to transact all business in the E. A. Degree. Since then the business of the Lodge in most jurisdictions in this country is transacted in the M. M. Degree. Now, as the numbers 3, 5 and 7 are recognized as the legal numbers necessary to open in the several symbolic Degrees, it was naturally inferred, that what was legal to open with would be legal to work and transact business with. But, it is only in the E. A. Degree that, as brother Oliver says, all the Orders are represented, and less than seven, therefore, the constitutional number requisite to obtain and hold a Charter cannot legally transact business. Besides it would seem that for very want of numerical power, three could not properly engage in either work or business.

The Deputy Grand Masters of Districts also render decisions on points of Masonic law and usage. R. W. J. I. Wright, Deputy Grand Master of the Third District, reported the following question and decision:

When all the Lodges are duly opened, does the closing in the Third Degree close the Lodges in the lower Degrees? *Held*—That it did not.

We do *not* hold that way.

The Grand Master laid the corner stone of the Jewish Synagogue at Macon, during the session, and delivered a very beautiful address on the occasion, as did also Dr. Jacob Rosenfield, of Savannah. The ceremonies were very imposing.

Bro. J. Emmett Blackshear presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, in which he ably and pleasantly reviews the proceedings of forty-one American Grand Lodges, and notices four Foreign. We regret to find that Nebraska has not "put in an appearance."

Bro. Blackshear quotes largely, and comments but little.

We had marked several other things in the proceedings for notice, but, omit them we must.

M. W. Samuel D. Irvin was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Samuel Lawrence, Grand Secretary.

GEORGIA, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Macon, on the twenty-eighth day of October, M. W. Samuel D. Irvin in the east, and R. W. Samuel

Lawrence at the Secretary's table. Thirteen Grand Lodges were represented—among them Nebraska—thanks to Bro. Joseph E. Wells.

The Grand Master's address covers thirty pages, and is devoted to *business*. He had rendered quite a number of decisions, but reported *only eighty-six* of them to the Grand Lodge. Decision No. 13 is as follows:

13. A Past Master has no more authority to call a Lodge together, which has an actual and acting Worshipful Master, than has one of its private members. A Past Master has no authority over the Lodge whatever. He may preside over it after it is convened by the Worshipful Master or Senior Warden, at their request, or when convened at a regular communication, and in the absence of either of the three first officers, it is lawful for him to preside and transact any business *legitimately before it*.

Does your Junior Warden not succeed to and exercise the duties of Worshipful Master in the absence of the first two officers? Who congregates the Lodge in the absence of the first three officers, at a regular communication?

In our jurisdiction the Wardens, according to their rank, succeed to the Master's station, in the absence of the ranking officer, and a Past Master cannot preside until one of the three principal officers has first *congregated* the Lodge.

We also note the following decision, which, in some of its bearings, sounds queerly to us:

85. A dimit procured by fraud or to avoid investigation for unmasonic conduct, may, by subsequent action of the Lodge, be withheld, by a resolution of the Lodge, but unless it appears that one or the other of these charges are true a Lodge cannot revoke a dimit once granted. By the action of a Lodge in granting a dimit, on application made in good faith, it loses jurisdiction over the member, and charges afterwards preferred cannot be entertained.

That a Subordinate Lodge absolutely holds jurisdiction not only over its *own members*, but over *non-affiliated Masons*, and even Masons residing within its jurisdiction, whether permanently or temporarily, but affiliated elsewhere, we had supposed, was an almost universally accepted and acknowledged doctrine of the Masonic government.

He, also, like his predecessor, speaks in glowing terms of the prospects of the "Southern Masonic Female College." It is their *pet*, and one worthy of the fostering care and the earnest support of the Grand Lodge. He commends the "Georgia Masonic Mutual Relief Association" to the patronage of the fraternity, and says, "We hope and pray that this Association may continue to live, increase in membership and usefulness, and prove as great a blessing to widows and orphans in the future as it has been in the past."

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported adversely on some of the Grand Master's decisions, but as they refer to the decisions by number, and have made so many mistakes in referring to the numbers, it is difficult to tell what decisions they dissent from.

The Committee say, "As to No. 74" (meaning 73) "we hold that the best interests of Masonry do not require, as a condition precedent, that the

Master of the Lodge should have served as Warden; neither does the Grand Constitution so require." We admit there may be exceptions as to the wisdom of the rule requiring previous service as a Warden as a condition precedent to eligibility to the office of Master, nevertheless we think the rule is very general, and well established.

The Committee on Grievances reported on thirty-eight cases referred to them by appeal and otherwise—in some cases affirming, and in others reversing the judgments of Subordinate Lodges.

The Grand Lodge having adopted an amendment to the Grand Constitution, abolishing the office of three of the Deputy Grand Masters and the Grand Pursuivant, Bro. S. Wise Parker offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

JEWELS OF BEHEADED GRAND OFFICERS.

Resolved, That the jewels and regalia of the three beheaded Deputy Grand Masters, together with that of the Grand Pursuivant, be fraternally buried in the archives of the Grand Lodge until a future Grand Lodge can find some use for said jewels.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is again presented by R. W. J. Emmett Blackshear. It is a highly interesting review of the proceedings of forty-two American Grand Lodges—including Nebraska, 1872, under which head he says, "We are surprised to learn from this Report that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska is in correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. It is, we believe, the only Grand Lodge in the United States that has not severed fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg for violating the Grand Lodge sovereignty of New York and New Jersey."

Bro. Blackshear, please take notice of the action which our Grand Lodge will take at the approaching (this) communication, and mark us down *one*.

M. W. Samuel D. Irvin was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. J. Emmett Blackshear elected Grand Secretary.

IDAHO, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Boise City, on the eighth day of December, M. W. John Kennally, Grand Master, and R. W. L. F. Cartee, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's address is short and chiefly local in interest. He represents the Craft as enjoying peace and prosperity. He reports the death of Past Deputy Grand Master R. T. Miller.

The Grand Lodge, in 1872, adopted a resolution declaring the keeping of saloons for the sale of spirituous liquors a Masonic offense, and strictly forbade Masons in its jurisdiction from engaging in such occupation, and further, giving such Masons as were then engaged in that traffic notice to quit said business on or before October first, 1873, under penalty of expulsion. We took occasion, in our review of Idaho last year, to commend

twenty three of the members of the Grand Lodge who voted for the adoption of the resolutions, against twelve who voted against them.

The Grand Master asks the Grand Lodge to repeal the first clause of the resolution, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That Masons now engaged in the business shall have until the first day of October, 1873, to close out their business of saloon keeping, and Masons neglecting or refusing so to do, shall be proceeded against by the Subordinate Lodges under whose jurisdiction they reside, and dealt with according to the spirit of the Resolution preventing saloon keeping; and the Worshipful Master and Wardens of each Subordinate Lodge within this jurisdiction shall, at the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, make a report of each case coming under these Resolutions.

He cites two cases where the resolution operated too severely on Masons who were engaged in brewing and keeping saloons. The subject was referred to a select committee, who made a majority and minority report. The following is the minority report, which was adopted by a vote of thirty-one to twenty-two:

The undersigned, members of the select committee to whom was referred the subject of saloon keeping, temperance, and kindred subjects, being unable to agree with the majority of the committee, beg leave to state that we consider such Resolutions and edicts on those subjects as have heretofore been adopted by this Grand Lodge, as well as the one reported by the majority of this committee, an exercise of authority unwarranted by the ancient landmarks, that leads to confusion among the workmen, and is detrimental to the best interests of the Order. That the Subordinate Lodges possess already all the authority and power necessary for the proper discipline of members violating the moral law or their obligations as members of the Order, and such matters should be left entirely under their control. We therefore offer the following as a substitute for the Resolutions reported by the majority of the committee:

WHEREAS, At the last session of this Grand Lodge certain resolutions were adopted making the keeping of saloons by Masons in this jurisdiction a Masonic offense, prohibiting Masons from engaging in said business, and notifying all Masons then engaged in the business to abandon the same prior to the first day of October, 1873, under the penalty of being proceeded against, even to expulsion;

AND WHEREAS, The Master and Wardens of the several Lodges have, during the past year, used their best efforts to carry the said Resolution into effect, but have found it a moral impossibility to do so, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication in December, A. L. 5872, prohibiting Masons from being engaged in the saloon business, and requiring them to close out their business on or before October first, 1873, and all resolutions and edicts of the Grand Lodge in any way affecting the legitimate business or pursuits of Masons in this jurisdiction, so far as the same are not forbidden and are not against the laws of the United States or Territory of Idaho, and the Ancient Landmarks of Masonry, be and the same are hereby repealed, and all proceedings had or done be declared null and void.

We of Nebraska have made a different record upon the subject. For our views anent the liquor traffic we refer to remarks under the head of Ohio.

No report on Foreign Correspondence, owing to insufficient finances. We are sorry that such is the case.

By the way, Bro. Pinkham, is the Grand Lodge still in session? We find no record of the fact that it was closed.

M. W. John Kennally was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. Joseph Pinkham appointed Grand Secretary.

ILLINOIS, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Chicago, on the seventh day of October, M. W. James A. Hawley, Grand Master, and R. W. Orlin H. Miner, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master Hawley delivered a very able and dignified address, embodying a large amount of information, and indicating a large amount of labor performed during the year.

He says: "In the history of Masonry, the past year has been an uneventful one in this Grand Jurisdiction." Seven Lodges were *continued* under dispensation by direction of the previous Grand Lodge. The Grand Master issued thirteen new dispensations for the organization of new Lodges. He deprecates the too rapid increase of Lodges, as tending to inflict an irreparable injury upon the institution of Masonry. Sixty special dispensations had been granted to confer degrees *out of time*, for which the Grand Lodge realized three hundred dollars. Forty-nine dispensations were granted for holding elections, installing officers, etc., for which ninety-eight dollars were realized. The total receipts by the Grand Lodge for dispensations to organize new Lodges, confer degrees out of time, and other purposes, was \$1,698.00—a pretty snug *inflation* of the assets of the Grand Lodge. A great many decisions upon points of Masonic law and usage had been rendered—only thirteen of which, however, he deems of sufficient importance to report, and none of which we care to criticise.

By a special report of the Grand Secretary, we learn that M. W. P. G. M. Harman G. Reynolds had received from sundry Lodges the sum of \$641.35 for the relief of the fraternity of Chicago who suffered from the effects of the great fire of 1871; and that of this amount \$601.00 were turned over to the Grand Secretary on or about the NINTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1873, leaving \$40.35 unaccounted for. The transaction is a little mysterious, and it was made the subject of a very cutting report by the Finance Committee, to whom the subject had been referred. But here we suffer the mantle of charity to drop. The money was returned to the donors.

The Grand Lodge is supported by *seven hundred and twelve constituent Lodges*, embracing a membership of 35,283. The Grand Master receives a salary of \$1,500.00, and the Grand Secretary \$2,500.00.

The Grand Lodge ordered a reprint of the Grand Lodge Proceedings from 1840 to 1860.

It having been represented that M. W. Harman G. Reynolds, P. G. M., was in a state of actual destitution, through sickness, bereavement, and other misfortunes, the Committee on Charity recommended an appropriation of \$500.00, which was made payable to the family of Bro. Reynolds.

It affords us pleasure to see a Grand Lodge overlook *foibles*, and extend the hand of *charity* to one who has made up so large a portion of Masonic history in Illinois.

And now comes Bro. Robbins, slashing into our sanctum with one of the finest reviews we have had the pleasure to peruse. Forty-seven American Grand Lodges receive his fraternal and able criticism, Nebraska being

among the number. He credits Bro. Griggs with an elegant oration. In noticing the action of our Grand Lodge in instructing the Grand Secretary to ask Noblesville Lodge to reimburse Lincoln Lodge for funeral expenses, etc., he says:

We cannot but look with concern upon the growing tendency of which the above is an illustration, to convert a great charitable Fraternity into a mere mutual benefit association, with a regular system of debit and credit between its local branches.

He does not agree with our affirmative answer to the following questions:

First. Is the God of the Mason the God of the Bible? and is the denying of the God of the Bible a Masonic offense?

Second. Is the denying the authenticity of the Bible a Masonic offense?

In answer to the first query, they are of the opinion that the denial of the existence of God, as set forth in the Holy Bible, is a Masonic offense; and in answer to the second query, they are also of the opinion that the denial of the divine authority and authenticity of the Holy Bible is a Masonic offense.

He suggests that our Grand Secretary should print the address of the Grand Master and Secretary with the Proceedings, to save the trouble of hunting through the list of Lodges to find them. In defense of our very worthy Grand Secretary, we may say that he has had but little experience in preparing Grand Lodge Proceedings. We think Bro. Robbins will have no cause of complaint this year.

Under Nevada, in reference to the subject of non-affiliation, or right of dimitting without reference to after-affiliation, as discussed in Grand Master Robinson's address, Bro. Robbins favors us with the following comments:

He thinks it worthy of inquiry whether the provisions of their Constitution, that "a member of a Lodge in good standing, and whose dues are paid, may withdraw therefrom at any time by giving notice of his intention to do so at a stated communication," is not an innovation upon the old law, quoting Anderson, Mackey and Mitchell in support of his view. He doubts whether we can consistently consider non-affiliation the offense we claim it to be, if we permit a member to dimit at will without requiring from him any assurance that he does not do so with the intention of remaining unaffiliated.

We are sometimes led to question, and never more so than when we find some new Peter the Hermit preaching a crusade against non-affiliates, whether a hurricane of adversity, such as Masonry encountered forty years ago, would not be a blessing in disguise.

When Masonry was under the ban of public opinion, non-affiliation was not a Masonic crime.

In 1830, when Stephen Van Rensselaer, Grand Master of New York, so far succumbed to the pressure of the anti-masonic excitement as to decline a re-election, the Grand Lodge selected as his successor, in that perilous emergency, Morgan Lewis, late a Major General in the armies of the United States, ex-Governor and Chief Justice, President of the Societies of Cincinnati and St. David, as his successor. When the Committee of the Grand Lodge visited the venerable patriot—then nearly seventy-five years of age—in his retirement, and informed him of his election, he cheerfully accepted the responsibility, and threw the weight of his name and influence in favor of the fraternity. A grateful Craft re-elected him again and again, and he continued to fill the office until his death, in 1844, when five thousand Masons threw the evergreen sprigs into his grave. Yet Morgan Lewis was an *unaffiliated* Mason, and remained so until 1842, when, in the

eighty-seventh year of his age, he affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 1, New York City. Thus, in those dark days which tried the souls of Masons, a non-affiliated Mason could be Grand Master.

But the halcyon days of prosperity came again; the Fraternity became popular and waxed strong; and the spirit of intolerance of non-affiliation waxed with it. This spirit has received a great impetus from the reflected influence of other societies; societies having a regular system of fixed benefits, many of whose members, attracted by its popularity, have come into the Fraternity, and brought with them notions and methods totally at variance with the fundamental ideas on which it is based.

The result is, that to-day we find Grand Masters thundering their anathemas against all whose choice leads them to non-affiliation, and invoking, as in the case of one whose address we noticed last year, the penalty of "Masonic death" upon all so offending. We are satisfied that Grand Lodges might profitably do a good deal of quiet, serious thinking before they proceed further in this direction.

Bro. Robbins quotes largely and with excellent judgment, and his comments are well made. We could, with profit to ourselves and to our readers, copy the whole of his long and able review, but we must take our leave until another round.

M. W. James A. Hawley was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. John F. Burrill elected Grand Secretary.

INDIANA, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Indianapolis, on the twenty-seventh day of May, M. W. Christian Fetta, Grand Master, and R. W. John M. Bramwell, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's Address is a systematic document, in which we learn his official transactions during the year.

In Indiana the Worshipful Master is no less liable to discipline by the Subordinate Lodge than other of its members; and we find, from the Grand Master's Address, that they sometimes do in their Subordinate Lodges as the authorities used to do in the army during the late *onpleasantness*, when an officer became so addicted to the use of *sperits* as to become unfit for the discharge of his duties, and the army regulations required a court martial in such cases, in order to *lift him gently down*, they would give him a *private hint* that his resignation would be accepted. Witness the following from the Grand Master's Address:

July sixteenth and eighteenth. I received communications from a number of members of Metamora Lodge, No. 156, informing me of the deplorable condition of their Lodge: that the W. M. was so addicted to intemperance as not to be in a proper condition to conduct the affairs of the Lodge; that charges were preferred against the S. W., and that the J. W. was absent in Illinois. I appointed P. M. Bro. Samuel Marlatt to visit the Lodge at their stated communication, which duty he performed, and received the resignation of the W. M. and the S. W., and at the unanimous request of all the members present, granted them a special dispensation to elect a W. M., S. W., and Tyler, and installed them into office in due form. The report and all the papers are herewith submitted.

We can readily account for irregularities in a new region or jurisdiction by the lack of well matured legal regulations for the government of Subordinate Lodges, but the following showing of irregularities in as old and well established a jurisdiction as Indiana, seems incredible. Listen to the Grand Master:

LODGES, THEIR WORK AND RECORDS.

I have visited and examined the records of many Lodges, from which I am enabled to present to you the following facts:

One-third of these Lodges have good records accurately kept, an honor to the officers and creditable to the Fraternity.

The minutes of one-third have not been signed by the W. M.

The minutes of one-third of the Lodges do not show that candidates for advancement have shown suitable proficiency.

One twenty-fifth of the Lodges ballot for candidates at Called Communications.

One twenty-fifth of the Lodges' records do not show that any of the officers or members were present at any of the Communications.

One-twelfth of the Lodges receive notes for the payment of dues. While this practice should be discouraged and discontinued, it is, however, an improvement upon the custom of many Lodges who have no system of settlement whatever.

One twenty-fifth of the Lodges do not ballot for candidates for the second or third degree.

One-twelfth of the Lodges follow a practice of calling off from one meeting to another, without ever closing.

The records of one-twenty-fifth of the Lodges do not show any reports from the Committees on Character.

The records of one-twenty-fifth of the Lodges do not show that any ballot has been had, and upon the report of the Committee on Character the candidate has been declared elected or rejected.

One-twelfth of the Lodges declare cases of emergency to advance a candidate to the second or third degree.

The matter in controversy between Lincoln Lodge No. 19, of this jurisdiction, and Noblesville Lodge No. 57, of Indiana, the Grand Master brings to the attention of the Grand Lodge, "together with the answer of Noblesville Lodge." We fail, however, to find the *answer*.

The Committee of which M. W. Past Grand Master Martin H. Rice, (our Grand Representative,) was Chairman, to whom the subject was referred, submitted the following report, which was concurred in by the Grand Lodge:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to the claim of Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, of Nebraska, against Noblesville Lodge, No. 57, have examined the papers in the case, and submit the following report:

Bro. J. Greathouse, a member of good standing in Noblesville Lodge, No. 57, but residing within the jurisdiction of Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, of Nebraska, died, and was buried by the latter Lodge, which presented a bill to Noblesville Lodge for the expenses incurred in burying the deceased brother. Noblesville Lodge, No. 57, deeming the bill an extravagant one, and not being informed as to the reasons why the expenses were incurred, the deceased being in good circumstances when he left their jurisdiction, declined to pay the amount, and the matter was referred to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska at its last Annual Communication. On the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, it was held by that Grand Lodge that "common usage" required the payment of the bill by Noblesville Lodge, No. 57, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska be, and he is hereby instructed to ask through the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, that Noblesville Lodge, No. 57, pay Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, the amount expended by said Lincoln Lodge in the funeral expenses of deceased Bro. J. Greathouse.

Your Committee have not the time to investigate or discuss the question of what is "common usage" in such cases, but so far as we are at present informed, are of the opinion that it is not in accordance with the position taken by the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. We find, however, that a precedent has been established by this Grand Lodge in a similar case presented at the Annual Communication of 1869, when it was declared to be not in accordance with Masonic law or precedent to ask the Lodge with which he was affiliated to pay the expenses of burying a brother who had died under the jurisdiction of another Lodge.

Your Committee would further add that a Master Mason in good standing is justly entitled to all the rights and benefits of Masonry, not only while under the jurisdiction of the Lodge which made him a Mason, or with which he may have subsequently affiliated, but he may claim them of any Lodge in the world under whose jurisdiction he may happen to be. His Lodge extends from East to West, and from North to South, and he may always find Masonic charity equally extensive.

We will not stop to discuss the question of *common usage*, but we are very greatly mistaken if the Lodge over which we have had the honor to preside for long years, would not *make haste* to reimburse any Lodge who should be to the expense of taking care of one of her children in his last illness and burial. And while we admit that a Masonic charity should be as extensive as the *figurative* Masonic Lodge, there nevertheless may be exceptions to the general and common every day acts of charity which Masons are called upon to perform, and among these exceptions may be mentioned *extraordinary* taxes upon the charities of the craft, such as the case hereinbefore in controversy, which certainly call for reimbursement.

M. W. Martin H. Rice, Past Grand Master, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submits a review of forty-four Grand Lodges, including Nebraska, 1872. The review of course is a good one, coming from such an author.

Under the head of Colorado, he notices a resolution "recommending that all Masters of Lodges in that jurisdiction require every Master Mason raised in his Lodge to stand an examination in open Lodge within three months from the date of his taking the degree; said examination to be upon the proficiency of said member." To which Bro. Rice replies:

It is an easy matter to stand an examination upon "proficiency," if the proficiency required does not go beyond a few simple questions and answers. But suppose, upon examination, it is found that the member has not made suitable "proficiency," what then? The ballot will prevent candidates from advancing who have failed to make "suitable proficiency in the preceding degree," but we can hardly see how a Mason, having taken all the degrees, signed the By-Laws, and complied with all the requirements necessary to membership, can be compelled to "stand an examination in open Lodge within three months from the date of his taking the degree."

We mildly suggest to Bro. Rice that the By-Laws of a Subordinate Lodge might provide that a failure to acquire proficiency in the third degree, *even after* the Brother had signed the By-Laws and become a

member, a *Masonic offense*, and then if the Lodge did not wish to try one of its members for such an offense they could let him *resign* his membership, just as our Indiana brethren permit guilty Masters and Wardens to resign.

Favorable notice is taken of Grand Master Hill's Address.

The Craft in Indiana is in a flourishing condition.

M. W. Christian Fetta was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. John M. Bramwell Grand Secretary.

IOWA, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Davenport, on the third day of June; M. W. O. P. Waters, Grand Master, and R. W. Theodore Sutton Parvin, Grand Secretary.

The address of Grand Master Waters is a thoroughly practical, business paper. It reflects sound judgment and executive ability in its author. He reports that great quiet and peace have marked the Masonic year.

He says in every instance but *one* he has followed *precedent* in his decisions, and adds:

This needs explanation. In the year 1867, Grand Master Peck decided, in effect, that a brother receiving the degrees in a Lodge, and failing to sign the by-laws, was not a member of that Lodge, but could either join any other Lodge to which he chose to apply, or would remain non-affiliated; and that brethren raised in a Lodge, but not signing the by-laws, had no right to participate in the business of that Lodge, except such as any non-affiliate might have. This decision I consider erroneous, and have so decided during the past year. I hold that no Lodge has a right to make non-affiliates, and that a brother raised to the sublime degree in a Lodge is, by that act, made a member of it, and that he has no more right to decline to sign its by-laws than he has to decline to perform any other Masonic duty; and that even if he does refuse to do so, he is, by the original petition, bound to abide by the laws of the order, one of the oldest of which is, that a Mason ought to belong to some Lodge. If it could be objected that he might desire to join some other Lodge, there can be no force in the objection so long as there is no law against dismission, and if he chooses to incur the penalties attaching to non-affiliation our law should not assist him, and no Lodge has a right to confer the degrees on any one not worthy of membership in it. The practical part of this question is, that it is seldom raised except improperly, as, for instance, when it is thought desirable to carry some point, the probability of which depends on ruling out certain votes, or where some office is to be filled, and a majority can be obtained by the unfraternal course; while, if money is wanted, or members can be used, it is seldom heard of. But even if this were not so, still justice is, in my opinion, best subserved by the decision I have arrived at, and I hope it will obtain your approval. Because of its importance I have given it this much of prominence.

In Nebraska, the reverse of the foregoing decision is the law. Nevertheless, personally, we coincide with Grand Master Waters' views, and believe his reasoning to be sound.

GRAND SECRETARY PARVIN INVESTIGATED.

The Grand Master commissioned three Master Masons (who, we presume, were in *good standing*) to proceed to Iowa City, with his warrant in their pockets, commanding them, in the name of the Masonic Fraternity of Iowa, to search and thoroughly investigate the office of Bro. Parvin, Grand Secretary and Librarian. The committee made a most searching investigation, and in their report to the Grand Master (which is too lengthy to reproduce here) they *go for* Bro. Parvin, and prefer charges after this style;

Some years ago (1865) the Grand Lodge purchased of Bro. Parvin the private library he had then collected, at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars, and some of the less-informed members thought it a large price. We were assured at the time that it was not half its value, and now we know from experience since acquired, that at this time it would bring four times the price then paid, as the books thus transferred comprise the rarest and most valuable the Library contains, many of which could not now be obtained at any cost. A great degree of success has attended his efforts, and we are sure all of the Grand Lodge should be proud of his labors and their result in this behalf, and of the library, a fit monument to his zeal and knowledge, more creditable than jewels or ephemeral resolves, and yet one to be enjoyed by the present and succeeding Grand Lodges, rather than by the brother who has so zealously labored to erect this monument for others rather than for himself.

And then the Grand Lodge Committee on Library, in making their report, wind up with the following *strictures* :

We cannot close this report without complimenting our accomplished Grand Secretary, Theodore S. Parvin, for his zeal and devotion to the interests of our Library. He has made it what it is, and in view of the labor and time that he has devoted to preparing the Catalogue, we think this Grand Lodge should give him some substantial evidence of their appreciation of his services.

Bro. Parvin, it serves you just right, for you "*orter knowed better.*"

Doubtless the annals of Iowa Masonry is a perfect index of the system which characterizes everything to which Bro. Parvin turns his hand. We congratulate our Iowa brethren upon their uncommon good fortune in the possession of a *real* GRAND Secretary.

Bro. Guilbert, for the Committee, who were continued from the last Annual Communication, in charge of the subject of organizing and providing for the support of a *Widow's and Orphan's Home*, submitted a verbal report, recommending that the subject be laid over till the next Annual Communication, but the matter was finally laid on the table.

A steel engraving of M. W. Grand Master Joseph Chapman, embellishes the proceedings.

Bro. Parvin's Biographical Sketches of the line of Grand Masters of Iowa is a new, and a very interesting and valuable feature of the Grand Lodge proceedings.

His modest effort at writing up *his own* biography (because he was a poor boy and couldn't get any one else to write it for him) is interesting.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is presented

by Bro. Thos. R. Ercanbrack, and although he is "no poet or wit, as Corson is," we confess to a great deal of pleasure in perusing his report. He reviews the proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges — Nebraska, for 1872, included. His style is somewhat sensational, and he has a *penchant* for *poking fun*. Here is the way he introduces Massachusetts:

Five pamphlets from the "hub." From this hub radiateth spokes of light. This luminous centre, like other light-scattering orbs, permits some light to shine upon it. Massachusetts Masons, having their local habitation on the eastern border of our continent, look to the east as the only source whence cometh light of a sufficient brilliancy to add any lustre to the circumambient luminosity. Hence, "no light in the north," nor south, nor west. They publish no useless reports on Foreign Correspondence, wherein the lightning-bug coruscations of Masonic intelligence from American Grand Lodges might be seen to glimmer. Therefore, the only object in sending the proceedings of our rustic Grand Lodges to Boston is to procure the priceless favor of receiving in exchange the luminiferous volumes before us. We trust that our gratitude is of the requisite profundity, and our joy of the proper altitude to be commensurate with this immense occasion.

Massachusetts, being situated so far north of the ecliptic that the sun or moon at their meridian height can dart no ray of light into * * * it, she had better cast her longing glance toward Iowa, where is the true source of light. Bro. Ercanbrack will take pleasure in shedding light and lustre on her every page.

The Craft in Iowa are an intelligent set of fellows, and a review of the proceedings on our table convinces us that great prosperity attends them. And being so near Nebraska, we know of a surty that they are sound in the faith.

Grand Master Waters' decisions are agreeable to our views.

We cannot do justice in so short a space, in reviewing the proceedings of Iowa. They are exceedingly full of interest all the way through.

We take occasion here to congratulate our sister upon their acquisition of the services of Bro. Ercanbrack upon their staff correspondential.

M. W. Joseph Chapman, Grand Master; R. W. Theodore S. Parvin, Grand Secretary.

KANSAS, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Lawrence on the fifteenth day of October, M. W. John M. Price, Grand Master, and R. W. John H. Brown, Grand Secretary.

The following address of welcome to the use of the beautiful and recently-completed Lodge Room of the Order, and to the hospitality of the city and its citizens, was delivered by Bro. W. C. Ransome, of Lawrence:

M. W. Grand Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Kansas:

In behalf of your Masonic brethren resident in this beautiful city of Lawrence, I extend to you a sincere and fraternal welcome to their homes, their hospitalities, and those kindly offices that emanate from the generous impulses of loving hearts.

From city and country, from the altars on the hill, and the tabernacles in the valley, you have come up among us, that we may take counsel together concerning the interests of this venerable Institution of ours, whose mute language is known among all nations, and whose sympathizing care and unpublished charities are extended to "poor and weary pilgrims" traveling in every land.

We cannot welcome you to altars erected on marble floors, nor beneath the domes of lofty edifices consecrated by the traditions of the receding years; and though of silver and gold we have none, "such as we have we give unto thee." We offer to you all the outstretched hand, the responsive pressure of its friendly grasp, and congratulations over the happy circumstances attendant upon this auspicious hour. Less than a score of years ago the site of this prosperous city was a prairie waste, and yonder stream, whose current now frets at the obstacles which commerce is placing to its accustomed flow, then moved along in unvexed silence toward the sea. Then came the pioneer, and with him church, schoolhouse, and Lodge. The latter was at first held under the clouded canopy, at which, by the exercise of Faith, Hope, and Charity, we may all expect at length to arrive. Afterward, as the fraternal band increased in numbers and gained in strength, they erected their altar in the chamber where its fires burned brighter and brighter, until that memorable morning when its light was lost in the darkness and carnage of a massacre that has no parallel on the historic page. With the return of peace the Fraternity resumed its labors and rejoiced in the strength of a renewed and continued prosperity, until the summer of the present year, when conflagration again destroyed the Lodge room and the valuable properties which it contained. Nothing disheartened, our brethren have secured the commodious and convenient apartments in which we are congregated, and which during your presence with us will be dedicated to the pure principles and high purposes taught and enforced in the ethics and practice of Ancient Craft Masonry. And thus, under the most pleasant auspices, will be commenced our labors in the new hall, in coming years to become endeared to us by associations nearest every heart. And, my brethren, we not only extend to you the courtesies that spring from our fraternal regard, but we desire to tender you the freedom of our prosperous young city. We ask that you will visit our homes, perched on the terraced side of vine-clad Oread, or secluded in quiet beauty among the flowering shrubbery and waving trees that fringe its base.

We desire you to see our numerous and well-appointed public schools, our stately and expensive church edifices, and that splendid testimonial to the interest that Kansas takes in the higher education of her people, the University; where, doubtless, in years to come, contributions of Masonry will maintain many a destitute orphan, who otherwise could not have shared in the munificence of the State. And after you shall have wearied with objects worthy of your attention upon our busy streets, it may interest many of you to visit the wooded hill that overlooks our city from the east, where in "dread silence reposes" all that is mortal of our dear departed.

We know that our brethren, assembled here this morning, will appreciate the pride we feel in being honored with the presence of our Most Worshipful Grand Lodge; and may we not indulge the hope that when the labors of this Grand Communication shall have been accomplished, and you are about to separate for your several homes, not one of you shall depart hence without feeling to leave for us the blessing of old: "Peace be within thy walls and prosperity within thy palaces."

The Grand Master made a brief, but appropriate reply.

An invitation was then extended to the Grand Lodge to dedicate the new hall, which was accepted.

In the evening of the first day of the session, in the presence of a large number of Brethren, ladies, and other invited guests, the Hall was solemnly

dedicated to the Holy Principles of Masonry. Upon which we congratulate our Brethren of Lawrence.

By the way, Bro. Brown, who vouched for the Masonic standing of those *ladies* and *profanes* who were present in Grand Lodge during the ceremonies of dedication? *We observe that the Grand Lodge was at labor.* Please rise and explain for our gratification. Were they taken into the ante-room and *examined* by a committee duly constituted by the Grand Master?

The Grand Master delivered a very interesting address, reviewing, with clearness and exactness, his official acts.

He pays a fine tribute of respect to the memory of the distinguished, fraternal dead, as well of other jurisdictions as his own.

He issued charters to four Lodges, under authority granted at the last Annual Communication.

Eighteen dispensations were issued for the formation of new Lodges.

He reluctantly reports, that with three or four notable exceptions, nothing was done by the dozen Assistant Lecturers in disseminating the *work* of the jurisdiction, and pronounces the plan a failure.

Eighteen decisions are reported, to which we take no special exceptions.

He recommends the *location* of the Grand Lodge.

We observe under the report of the Committee on *Grievances and Appeals*, a case of conviction by — Lodge, No. 66, of a non-affiliated Master Mason within its jurisdiction, of *gross immoral and unmasonic conduct*, in the keeping of a *dram shop* and the *selling of intoxicating liquors*, by the requisite majority vote of the Lodge. But upon taking a vote on the extent of the punishment, the Lodge pronounced him undeserving of even a reprimand. Verily, the guilty go *unwhipt of justice*. Shame upon Masons, who, after having backbone enough to arraign, try, and convict a Mason for a plain, palpable, gross, unmasonic offense, when comes the time to put their feet down upon these disgracers and defamers of the holy principles of Freemasonry, have not the moral courage to stand by their principles and maintain their professions.

We observe, again, that the Grand Officers were *publicly* installed, in the presence of ladies and gentlemen, *while the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge was at Labor.* We again appeal to Bro. Brown.

Bro. John H. Brown, for the committee, presented the review on Foreign Correspondence, in which forty American and four Foreign Grand Lodges share his notice—not, however, including Nebraska. Why is this thus, Bro. Brown? We are next door neighbors. The review is well written, and contains a great deal of marrow well seasoned with the milk of human kindness, or, in other words, it is very fraternal in tone.

M. W. Owen A. Bassett was elected Grand Master, and R. W. John H. Brown re-elected Grand Secretary.

KENTUCKY, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Louisville, on the twenty-first day of October; M. W. Edward W. Turner in the Grand East, and R. W. John M. S. McCorkle wielding the quill.

The Grand Lodge was very largely attended. Representatives of thirteen Grand Lodges were present — Nebraska being represented by Bro. L. D. Croninger.

The Grand Master delivered a very excellent address, from which we take the liberty of making such extracts as our space will permit. He says:

It is with a breast kindled with exultation that I offer to the Grand Lodge congratulations that another year of abundant success has waited upon the career of our Institution in our loved Commonwealth of Kentucky. No note of discord disturbs our harmony; no blight of jealousy or mistake curses the increasing prosperity of Masonry within our jurisdiction. The olive branch waves with no meaningless symbolry throughout our bounds, while words of cheer float to us from distant parts of the civilized world; and thus, animated by such pleasing assurances of a healthy growth, may we not anticipate that our legislation will be characterized in its immediate as well as remote results, by a hearty conviction of the great responsibility that rests upon us?

The following rather singular case of insubordination is reported by the Grand Master:

CLARKE LODGE, NO. 51.

On the last Anniversary Day, December twenty-seventh, 1872, this Lodge proceeded in the usual manner to elect officers for the ensuing year.

At the next regular communication objections were raised to the installation of the officers elect:

First. Because the officers were voted for by members who were disqualified to vote by the laws of the Lodge, because they were in arrears for dues.

Second. Because the officers elect were ineligible, they being in arrears for dues at the date of their election.

The matter was brought to my attention, first, by a communication of the Secretary of the Lodge representing one side of the question, and then by a petition of several members representing the other side.

The by-laws of the Lodge cover both of the objections raised, and the only question is as to the constitutionality of the by-laws.

As to the first objection, the voting was by ballot, and how it is known whether the disqualified brothers voted or not, and, if voting, how they voted, I am unable to discern.

As to the second objection, we are of the opinion that the by-law is clearly unmasonic. We take it that no money penalty can be imposed upon a member, otherwise eligible, to prevent him from standing for office, nor to prevent the Lodge body from voting for him.

The officers elect were none of them suspended for the non-payment of dues, or any other cause, and all were in good standing in the Lodge. They were elected by a large majority voting, and by order of the Master declared duly elected.

But suppose the by-laws constitutional, and the officers all paid up their dues in full before presenting themselves for installation, and thus the spirit of the by-laws was complied with; in our opinion the will of the majority of the Lodge should have been respected by the installation of the officers elect.

The Grand Lodge at its last session decided that the by-laws of a Lodge may disqualify a member thereof, as an elector, and yet not affect his eligibility to hold office, thus carrying out the idea that the non-payment of dues may disqualify a member from

voting, but that it cannot affect his right to hold office. It is a moneyed disqualification contrary to the spirit and genius of Freemasonry.

Entertaining these views, I ordered the officers elect to be installed, and sent my proxy to the Deputy Grand Master to act for me in the premises. He attempted to do so, and the Master of Clarke Lodge, No. 51, took what he sees fit to call an "appeal" from the decision of the Grand Master. This, so far as I know, is an unusual procedure. The Grand Master, in vacation, is the Grand Lodge, and his will is the supreme law, and must be obeyed until the sitting of the Grand Lodge, to whom alone he is amenable, and his decision cannot be rendered null and void, and of no effect, by an appeal. Whether the views entertained by us in this matter are correct or not, we feel that by the non-installation of the officers elect the prerogatives of the Grand Master have been invaded, and if so, after inquiry, we expect the Grand Lodge to present the guilty parties.

At the risk of overstepping the boundary line of space, we present the report of the Special Committee, to whom the case had been referred. We think the report of the committee is sound, and the Grand Lodge acted wisely in adopting it.

The facts are substantially as follows: A meeting was held for the election of officers, December twenty-seventh, 1872. Before the balloting began, the Master, R. A. Bell, stated that any member in arrears for dues was not eligible for office, or entitled to a vote.

M. W. LaRue, having received the largest number of votes, was declared by the Master elected Master, and so with the other officers in turn.

At a stated communication held January second, 1873, the Master, Bell, said that from information received by him, and to do justice to the brethren and Lodge, he would postpone the installation of officers until the next stated meeting, and in the meantime he would make inquiry into the truth of the allegations of caucusing and electioneering made against those officers elected December twenty-seventh last. A committee was appointed to investigate the same. The Master then stated that as the brethren elected seemed opposed to an investigation, that, to end the matter, he declared the election, under the by-laws of the Lodge, null and void, because they were in arrears for dues at the time of their election, and had been voted for by brethren not entitled to vote, and he refused to install them, outside of all allegations of caucusing and electioneering; from which decision of the Master, Bro. M. W. LaRue appealed to the Grand Master. The Committee of Investigation was discharged.

At a stated meeting held June fifth, 1873, the Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Wm. E. Woodruff, being Secretary of the Lodge at the time, announced that he had received a mandate from the Grand Master, as follows:

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY F. & A. M., }
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER, }
RICHMOND, KY., May 20, 1873. }

W. E. Woodruff, Deputy Grand Master Grand Lodge Kentucky, F. & A. M.:

SIR AND BRO.: After a candid and impartial consideration of the matters in regard to the election of officers in Clarke Lodge, No. 51, F. & A. M., of Louisville, Kentucky, at its last Anniversary (December twenty-seventh, 1872), I am of the opinion that the officers elected at that date should be installed. I, therefore, hereby appoint you my proxy, and request you at the first regular communication of said Lodge, after the reception of this communication to install said officers elect after due and ancient form. You will cause the Secretary of Lodge No. 51 to give said officers elect notice of this decision, and request their attendance at the above designated time for the purpose of being installed. If any of the officers elect should fail to be present, you are authorized and requested to install him or them at any succeeding regular communication of said Lodge, and continue to do so until all are installed.

This communication you will cause to be read in open Lodge, and require all brethren to govern themselves accordingly. Fraternalty yours,

ED. W. TURNER, Grand Master.

This mandate having been read in the Lodge, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes, the Secretary stated that notices had been placed in the hands of the Tyler for delivery to the officers elect. The Tyler reported that he had served the same. Three of the officers elect, including the Master, were present for installation. The D. G. M., Wm. E. Woodruff, assumed the gavel for the purpose of executing the mandate of the M. W. Grand Master. Bro. R. A. Bell, appealed from the decision of the Worshipful Grand Master to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The Deputy Grand Master stated that he believed the Master had such right of appeal, and he, therefore, as the proxy of the Grand Master, decided that the appeal must be granted, and that he would, in view thereof, for the present decline to install them, and report his action to the M. W. Grand Master at once.

The committee decided that the matter of caucusing and electioneering referred to in the record was not a subject for its consideration, as the Master had decided the officers inelligible solely upon the ground that they had not paid their dues, and had been voted for by members in arrears, and had dismissed the committee previously appointed to investigate these reports.

After eliminating this from the record as not pertinent to the present inquiry, though forming an incident in the history of the case, the committee narrowed down the questions to be settled, as follows:

First. Are not the sections of the by-laws of Clarke Lodge, No. 51, which superinduced the ruling of the Master in the first case, and his appeal from the decision of the Grand Master in the second case, in conflict with a regulation in the constitution prescribed by the Grand Lodge for the government of Subordinate Lodges?

Second. What is the prerogative of the M. W. Grand Master intervening the sessions of the Grand Lodge, and what is the duty of a Subordinate under his decision or mandate?

Third. What is the proper course to be pursued under the existing circumstances?

In forming our opinion upon the validity of the by-laws of Clarke Lodge, we compared it with the regulation prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

The by-laws of Clarke Lodge, No. 51, charged by the W. Master as having been violated, are as follows:

"ARTICLE IV. *Section 2.* No brother shall be deemed legally elected to any office unless he has a majority of all the votes cast. Nor shall he be eligible to office if he be in arrears for dues at the time of such election.

"ARTICLE XVI. Any member who shall be in arrears to this Lodge for more than twelve months shall forfeit the privilege of voting on any question whatever."

The regulation of the Grand Lodge upon the subject is in Article III, Regulation 15, Part II, of Constitution, page 604 of *Proceedings of 1872*, which reads as follows:

"No brother shall be suspended from the rights and privileges of Masonry for non-payment of dues, until he shall have been regularly notified of the amount of his indebtedness, and cited to appear before his Lodge and make his defense, if any he have; except when the brother's address is not known to any member of the Lodge, in which case every reasonable means of complying with the regulation shall be exhausted before the Lodge shall take action."

It is the opinion of the Committee that it is one of the rights and privileges of a Master Mason to hold office, of which he cannot be deprived by the mere operation of a by-law of a Subordinate Lodge. To debar him of office and of voting as a penalty for the non-payment of dues antagonizes a fundamental principle of Masonic justice, and contravenes the provision of the constitution. A suspended Mason can neither vote nor hold office. The constitutional penalty for the non-payment of dues is by suspension, which must be preceded by citation to appear before the Lodge and show cause why suspension should not be visited upon the delinquent. Clarke Lodge, No. 51, in its by-laws has instituted an independent penalty unknown to Masonic jurisprudence. Article IV., of the Constitution, II Part, clearly says: "The *only* penalties known to Masonry are reprimand, suspension for a definite period, and expulsion." We therefore decide that the disfranchisement of members of Clarke Lodge, No. 51, in consequence of non-payment of dues, when there has been no legally executed suspension, is unconstitutional, and that the decision of the Grand Master in this respect is correct.

Inasmuch, however, as the by-laws of Clarke Lodge, No. 51, were submitted to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge,* without the revision of these unconstitutional features, it was natural for the Master of said Lodge to decide as he did, and as the plain letter of the by-laws of Clarke Lodge, in the absence of any superior authority, would have required him to do, and we therefore acquit him of any blame, and regard the Grand Lodge as, in a measure, culpable itself for permitting such imperfect work to pass its approving review.

With regard to the second question, relating to the prerogative of the Grand Master, while we hold adversely to his view, that he is the Grand Lodge during vacation, decide that his decisions must be obeyed *ad interim*. While the M. W. Grand Master is the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge while it is sitting in executive legislative session, the Grand Lodge is *his* Master when sitting as a court of appeals. A brother can take an appeal from the decision of the Grand Master to the Grand Lodge, but, pending the time intervening the hearing of this appeal, the mandate of the Grand Master must be obeyed. If this were not so there would be no propriety in asking his opinion.

The Master should have required Clarke Lodge to obey this mandate, and upon the refusal of its officers to submit to his decision, until reversed by the action of the Grand Lodge, to regard it as revolutionary, and take its charter into custody.

At the same time we think that Deputy Grand Master Woodruff acted in the matter in consonance with his views of duty, and is not the proper subject for reproachful animadversions.

In answer to the third question, we propose for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Clarke Lodge, No. 51, and all other Lodges in the jurisdiction having by-laws making the non-payment of dues, previous to suspension, a disability for holding office, or voting, be required to adjust their by-laws so as to harmonize with the constitution and this report.

Resolved, That the Master of Clarke Lodge, No. 51, be directed to install the Master elect, and that upon his induction to office he proceed to install the other officers.

Of the Orphan's Home, he speaks in the most encouraging terms, and urges the Subordinate Lodges to make liberal contributions to its support. It is certainly deserving of their fostering care and liberal support.

The Grand Master pays the following well-deserved tribute to two worthy Masons:

By reference to the complete and satisfactory reports of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer, it will be seen that our finances are in a good and healthy condition. Pardon us while we say, God bless those two old Masons, who have walked hand in hand for many years past. May their days be long on earth; may they die in peace, and may they have a home beyond the skies.

And, when their labors on earth are o'er, may they hear the welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord."

The Grand Lodge, financially, is in a healthy condition.

Again we are greeted with an account of the reception of the children from the Masonic Widow's and Orphan's Home. It was a most pleasing and gratifying sight. We present below President Thos. L. Jefferson's introduction of the children to the members of the Grand Lodge. His language is beautiful and touching:

* NOTE.—This is a mistake of the committee. The by-laws of Clarke Lodge, No. 51, never were submitted to the present Grand Secretary, nor did he ever have any authority to revise them, or those of any other Lodge. J. M. S. McCORKLE, *Grand Sec'y*.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER, WARDENS AND BRETHREN: It becomes my pleasing duty to present to you for the second time the widows and orphans of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home of the State of Kentucky. They come to greet you with glad hearts and cheerful faces, with songs of joy and gratitude. Last October we presented you with fifty-six; to-day, with ninety-one—gathered from every section of our State.

Master Masons, demand from this orphan band a Masonic word. From the east, the west, the south gates, come responsive Faith, Hope, Charity.

To such of you as are Royal Arch Masons, we present this happy band as good work, true work, square work.

Masons all, behold here the fulfillment of your oft-repeated vow, "to care for the widows and orphans."

The sprig of acacia deposited in our deceased brothers' graves has taken deep root in the hearts and affections of Kentucky Masonry; it has grown, fostered and watered by the prayers and tears of the widow and orphan; and while it has not resulted in the erection of a temple upon Mount Moriah, it has, under the Divine blessing, caused the erection of a templed home to shelter these bereaved ones in this, our proud old Commonwealth. This Grand Lodge for a second time beholds a new scene; could we peer through into the Grand Lodge on high, methinks would be seen at this moment, bending over its battlements, angelic beings, fathers and mothers of these orphaned ones, gazing upon this sublime scene. Again, my brethren, do I present your wards.

Twelve Charters were granted for new Lodges, and five Duplicate Charters, to supply lost ones. The Grand Lodge granted eight Dispensations for new Lodges.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of Bro. J. M. S. McCorkle, Grand Secretary, and Chairman of the Committee. He criticises the proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges in an able and fraternal manner.

In his review of Nebraska, he says:

This Grand Lodge still maintains its correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, and Bro. Robert R. Livingston appears on the record as the Representative of the Grand Orient. We are surprised that Nebraska has failed to co-operate with the Grand Lodges of the United States in resisting the action of the Grand Orient in acknowledging the spurious Council of Louisiana, that has invaded the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. Does Nebraska side with the Grand Orient in this controversy, or with the Grand Lodges of the United States in their assertion of the right of American Grand Lodges to govern the York Rite of three degrees within their own jurisdiction?

To which we reply that Nebraska sides with the Grand Lodges of America in this issue, most *certainly*. She has always desired, however, to try lenient, persuasive measures first; and when she finds that mild, fraternal counsels will not prevail, she will then take up arms in defense of the jurisdictional rights of her sister Grand Lodges. We stand square on the doctrine of "Exclusive Grand Lodge Jurisdiction," Bro. McCorkle. It is one of the largest planks in our platform.

M. W. Thomas J. Pickett was elected Grand Master, and R. W. J. M. S. McCorkle re-elected Grand Secretary.

LOUISIANA, 1874.

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was convened and held in New Orleans, on December fourteenth, 1873, to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of one of Louisiana's most revered Masons—M. W. Henry Rufus Swasey, Grand Treasurer and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.

R. W. John Graham Fleming, Deputy Grand Master, presiding. The sad occasion drew together a large number of Masons, including the Grand Representatives of twenty-eight Grand Lodges. Another light has gone out.

The Annual Communication was held in New Orleans, on the ninth day of February. M. W. Michel Eloi Girard occupied the Grand East, and R. W. James E. Batchelor, M. D., in the South East.

The Grand Master's address covers thirty-one pages of the proceedings, and is a full *resume* of his labors during the year. He feelingly alludes to the fraternal dead of his jurisdiction, and also notices the death of many eminent Masons of other jurisdictions. He administers another merited rebuke to the Grand Orient of France, and upon this score he uses the following pertinent language:

* * * * As that Grand Orient seems so loth to do for us what they most emphatically require and enforce for themselves under like circumstances, we cannot but think now, and declare that we were mistaken in the men: indeed they show no disposition to listen to reason and truth, but must prefer that oppression and injustice should prevail, as is evidenced by their championing *now* a spurious and illegal body of men styling themselves the Supreme Council of 33°, A. A. S. R., for the *Sovereign and Independent* State of Louisiana, which they themselves have expressly declared spurious, and whose chief, J. Foulhouse, they have expelled; and that too they now do knowingly, and in the face of the denunciations and protests of not only all the American Grand Lodges, but the two Supreme Councils of 33°, for the United States of America, constituting the only legal governing bodies of Masons in the United States. Will they not wake up to a sense of justice? I for one, begin to despair of it; since they have thought proper and just to issue a dispensation creating a lodge in Maryland!!

But that is not all—with this Grand Orient and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg for leaders—now the Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has fallen in the wake of the iniquitous, and recognized a spurious lodge created by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, at Hoboken, in New Jersey, under the name of "Beten zum Licht No. 3." But we have hope that the German National Bund will take cognizance of this wrong, and redress it.

He deplores the differences existing between Louisiana and Canada, and hopes for better things ere long.

He decided that a dimitted Mason, desiring to affiliate, must apply to the lodge having jurisdiction over him—the nearest or most convenient to his residence, and if rejected he can only apply to another lodge with the consent (we presume) of the rejecting lodge.

We hastily adopted a similar regulation a few years ago, but at the next session we made haste to rescind it, believing that a *Master Mason* has the most perfect indisputable right to apply for affiliation wherever he may choose.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master reports a great deal of labor on his part. He had rendered quite a number of decisions, among which we find the following, which, owing to the importance of the question contained therein, we transcribe:

About the first of April I was informed that a hall belonging to one of the Lodges in this city had been rented to a notoriously infamous man, for a purpose that no Masonic property should be rented for, I at once called upon the W. M. and he stated to me that the hall had been so rented against *his* wishes, by the committee having charge of the property; and that the committee referred to had been elected by the Lodge, and did not, so far as the management of the property was concerned, consider themselves subservient to his authority. I directed him to have the committee and other members of his Lodge notified to meet me at the next regular meeting of the Lodge. I visited the Lodge at the appointed time, (April twentieth.) An investigation of the matter proved the statement of the W. M. correct, and the committee seemed inclined to think that neither the W. M., the G. M. or the Grand Lodge had any right to interfere with the management of the property in question. I found that the property was owned by the Lodge, and held in its name; and called the attention of the brethren to the impossibility of separating the reputation of the hall from that of the Lodge, so long as one was the property of the other, and known by its name; and also admonished them that each and every Lodge in the jurisdiction should to its utmost, endeavor to uphold the moral reputation of the fraternity.

I gave the decision in the Lodge that a Lodge cannot elect, or in any manner make a committee, that can be invested with power superior to, or independent of the control of the W. M. That the Grand Lodge entrusts the charter of the Lodge to his keeping, and holds him, and him alone, responsible for the work, the property, the reputation and the interests of it, and must necessarily invest him with authority commensurate with the responsibility.

Two thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars were paid for the relief of the suffering brethren of Shrevesport, by the fraternity in New Orleans, whilst the amount acknowledged to have been received from elsewhere up to December ninth, 1873 foots up \$4,654.50.

Prior to 1870 there was a regulation of the Grand Lodge providing that members of Subordinate Lodges might be stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues. This regulation was repealed in February, 1870, upon the ground that *striking from the roll* was not a proper Masonic penalty or punishment. The matter was discussed at this session, and a resolution offered to revive and re-enact the old law. The resolution was referred to a committee, who made an elaborate report upon the subject, dissenting from the views of the Committee on Jurisprudence, upon whose report the law was repealed in 1870, as *unmasonic*. The present committee cite the law and practice in the "United Grand Lodge of England," from whence Masonry in this country hails, in support of their views.

As a substitute for the resolution referred to there, the committee reported the following resolution, which, after striking out the second penalty, and removing the parenthetical marks, in the first resolution, were adopted:

Resolved, That any member in arrears of dues over twelve months, may by a majority vote of the Lodge at a stated communication, 1st, Be declared ineligible to hold office in the Lodge. 2d, Be deprived of the right of speaking, or voting upon any subject before the Lodge, or both, at the option of the Lodge, and further; 3d, Be directed in writing to

pay the same within three months, or show satisfactory cause why he has not paid. After the expiration of which time, should he fail to satisfactorily respond, his membership may be declared forfeited, by a majority vote at a stated communication only; and such membership forfeited shall be considered as equivalent to suspension; *provided*, he may at any time, by paying all dues to the time of final action in his case by the Lodge (in declaring his membership forfeited,) be restored to membership by a majority vote.

Resolved, That all edicts, resolutions or laws in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed, annulled and rescinded.

R. W. Bro. Edwin Marks offered the following resolutions, which were *unanimously* adopted :

WHEREAS, The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, composed of many of the most prominent Masons of the country, will hold its next Triennial Conclave in New Orleans, on Tuesday, the first day of December next;

AND WHEREAS, many thousands of Knights Templar, all distinguished Masons, will undoubtedly accompany the members of the Grand Encampment, and take the occasion to pay the Masons of New Orleans and Louisiana a fraternal visit;

AND WHEREAS, it is but meet and proper that some steps should be taken by the Grand Lodge at this session to authorize its officers to pay such proper respect as the occasion demands;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the then Grand Master, in the name of the Grand Lodge and of the Masons of Louisiana, tender to our visitors a hearty welcome, and that he be requested, with the assistance of the Grand Officers and such committee as he may appoint, to endeavor to make their stay among us as pleasant as possible, and that the Grand Lodge Hall, and the several Lodge, Chapter and Committee rooms therein, be tendered to them for the use of the Grand Encampment.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution is intended to include the General Grand Chapter of the United States, its officers and members, in case the next Triennial Convocation of that body should be held in New Orleans, which this Grand Lodge hopes may be the case.

The Grand Master having advised the Grand Lodge that the Grand Orient of Colon in the Island of St. Thomas was in active existence, and that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana having chartered and taken under her jurisdiction "The Star in the East" Lodge, located in said island, while the said Grand Orient was represented to be no longer in existence; and that under the present situation, the continuance of the relations between "The Star in the East" Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Louisiana would savor, very forcibly, of Grand Lodge interference, the following resolution was submitted by the select committee to whom the matter was referred, and adopted by the Grand Lodge:

Resolved, That for the ample and sufficient reasons presented by the Grand Master, and it being shown that the Grand Orient of Colon is in sufficient activity, the charter granted to "The Star in the East" Lodge, on the Island of St. Thomas, whereby she became one of the constituent Lodges of this jurisdiction, is hereby withdrawn, cancelled and annulled; and that the original charter now in the archives of this Grand Lodge be returned to her, whereby her fealty may be restored to the Supreme Council of Colon, to whom her Masonic obedience is promptly and legitimately due.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master take prompt and immediate steps to carry this resolution into effect.

The Grand Orient of Hungary sought recognition, and interchange of Grand Representatives, but owing to insufficient information relative to said body, no favorable action was taken.

In consideration of the appreciation of the great worth of the services rendered by Rev. and Right Worshipful Henry S. Jacobs, as the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the Grand Lodge very generously placed five hundred dollars at his disposal. Bro. Jacobs, we congratulate you, and also the Grand Lodge.

We find a voluminous report on Foreign Correspondence, in which forty-two American Grand Lodges, and the Grand Lodges of Germany, are reviewed in a courteous, fraternal and very able manner. This review is one of the most interesting that has come before us. We could, with profit to ourselves and our brethren, make *interminable* extracts from this review, but we have already devoted more space to Louisiana than we should.

Nebraska receives extended and courteous notice. Bro. Luther W. Osborne is credited with a very excellent oration, and a lengthy extract is made therefrom.

Thanks, Bro. Jacobs, for the kindly notice of our feeble effort at review last year.

We take pleasure in acknowledging our error last year in reference to the rule prevailing in Louisiana of *striking from the roll*, and we call your attention to an error in your review, Bro. Jacobs, wherein you credit us with *Martin Durham* as M. W. Grand Master. Our Grand Masters are not *full bloods* in that line.

The M. W. Grand Master and R. W. Grand Secretary were both re-elected.

MAINE, 1874.

The Annual Communication was held at Portland, on the fifth day of May, M. W. David Cargill, Grand Master, and R. W. Ira Berry, Grand Secretary.

One hundred and fifty-four out of the one hundred and sixty-nine Lodges were represented. Twenty-eight Grand Lodges were also represented, Nebraska among the number.

The Grand Master's address is good. He very feelingly refers to the death of two eminent Past Grand Masters, Bros. Freeman Bradford and John H. Lynde.

Among his decisions we find the following:

A Lodge has a right to receive a report from any member of a committee, and act upon it, if no one makes objection, and it is a proper time to make such report.

We dissent. We hold it to be improper for a Lodge to receive and act upon a report from a minority of a committee, unless there be a majority report also submitted to the Lodge.

It appears that the Grand Lodge of Maine is about to come into possession of an immense fortune in the shape of a legacy, whereat we arise,

raise our hat, and tender to our brethren in the northeast corner our most profound congratulations at their "*Newfoundland*." The discovery of this long-hidden treasure was made by a sort of a *dodge*, and as the Craft at large will be rejoiced at the prosperity of our Maine Brethren, we transfer the following from the report of the Grand Treasurer, as throwing light upon the interesting subject :

In the early part of last year I was informed that a tract of land, including several acres, in the town of Cape Elizabeth, was bequeathed to the Grand Lodge of Maine, by our deceased Brother, Jonathan Morgan. Like those now in pursuit of immense fortunes in Old England left by deceased ancestors, I resolved myself into a committee, organized for the transaction of business, held various meetings, raised the necessary funds, and proceeded to investigate the matter.

My hope (if I had any such) of realizing a large sum from this property, for the benefit of our Grand Lodge, was founded principally on the statement of a Brother residing in Scarborough. He says, "It (the land) was mortgaged to a Gorham woman for two hundred dollars (\$200), and she sold it to a Portland man for twenty-five dollars (\$25)." This part of the statement did not serve to make me very sanguine in the belief that I could obey the injunction of Iago, "put money in my purse," if I succeeded in redeeming the property,

But my informant further says, "The Boston and Maine Railroad passes through it; I am told they intend having a station on or near it. The County Commissioners were to view it and estimate the damage to it by the Railroad, and report in November next."

This served to increase my hope of a successful pecuniary termination of my reach after terrestrial and agricultural aggrandizement; but not being able to learn that the Commissioners ever met for the purpose of "viewing" the territory, or knew even that the railroad passed through or over any such land, or had awarded any damages; and believing that the value of the property would be increased rather than diminished by such action, I placed this part of my "land case" in the same category with the case recorded in "*Blackstone*," or related by some other authority, where the attorney for the defendant informed the court, in his opening remarks, that he expected to prove to the satisfaction of judge and jury—first, that his client did not borrow any kettle of the plaintiff; secondly, that the kettle was cracked when he borrowed it; and, thirdly, that it was sound and whole when he returned it.

But the closing part of the communication received had a tendency to rouse my cupidity, and my hope of gain was again at "fever heat."

Once more he says: "If I owned it, I would not sell it for *one hundred dollars per acre*—its present value is nothing, its future value will be large, *I think*."

For nearly one year, I have, to the best of my ability, pursued the investigation of this matter, and the summing up of the information obtained may be stated thus: Jonathan Morgan, Esq., of Portland, did by his will bequeath to the Grand Lodge a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Cape Elizabeth, or Scarborough—that Lewis Pierce, Esq., of Portland, is executor of the will—that the land is mortgaged, probably for more than its value in the market at the present time—that the principal lumber now growing upon it is hard-bark, cranberry vine, scrub spruce, whortleberry bush, and alder—that a large share of the surface of the territory is known as marsh, meadow, swamp, bog, and barren heath—that it is peopled abundantly, in some parts, by mud turtles, frogs, mosquitoes, and black flies, with a "sprinkling" of various species of snakes and other reptiles—and that its exact location is unknown to the executor, or to this deponent.

I have had several interviews with the executor of the will, and had hoped before this Annual Session to have obtained some further information from him, but he is now absent in Europe. I shall still pursue this subject with zeal and ardor, and shall be most happy to receive instruction from this Grand Body to guide my future course. Candor, however, compels me to say, that, in my opinion, the hope of ever realizing a large sum from this legacy rests upon very nearly as "baseless a fabric" as that of the "Chases," "Browns," and others who are hoping to obtain a vast inheritance from their European ancestors.

MOSES DODGE.

We have a Moses Dodge in this country, also, and from the similarity of the names we surmise that the two *might* be brothers; ours, however, has never traveled east; but if he should prove to be as successful in pursuing fortunes as our eastern Brother, our Grand Lodge would do well to *take him in*.

The following we find in the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, Bro. Drummond, Chairman:

The undisputed facts are that a candidate applied to Meridian Lodge and was rejected; that afterward Sebasticook Lodge was chartered, embracing within its territorial jurisdiction the residence of the candidate; that while residing in that jurisdiction he applied to Meridian Lodge and received the degrees without the consent of Sebasticook Lodge.

It is well settled that in such cases the consent of both Lodges must be had. But under the provisions of the constitution, the rejecting Lodge has precedence in jurisdiction, and the candidate rightly applied to Meridian Lodge. But he should have had the consent also of Sebasticook Lodge.

The committee have had before them the District Deputy Grand Master, through whom the memorial was submitted, and from his statement we are satisfied that the error of Meridian Lodge was unintentional. As there has been no willful violation of the law, your committee recommend that no further action be taken in the premises.

It is with feelings of trepidation that we venture, in the face of Bro. Drummond, to ask, *wherefore?* If a rejected applicant becomes the property, *solely*, of the rejecting Lodge, as we believe it to be universally held and conceded, why is the consent of another Lodge necessary, as suggested in the above report? If such consent *is* necessary, then the rejecting Lodge has only partial or conditional ownership and control of its own material. We hold that when a man once applies to a Lodge, in the proper, legal manner, for the degrees of Masonry, and is rejected, he, by virtue of such application, becomes the property of the Lodge he petitions, whether he be elected or rejected; and hence that Lodge has the sole, indisputable right to do with that material as it sees fit—use it in the construction of the temple, or again cast it aside; and no other Lodge has the right to ask, *wherefore?*

We presume, however, that the foregoing report was governed by a *local* regulation.

Another of those admirable reports on Foreign Correspondence, from the pen of Bro. Drummond, is before us. It is a critical review of the Proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges, including a fraternal notice of Nebraska for 1873.

Under California, in referring to a paragraph in the Grand Master's address, upon the subject of sectarian prayers, the committee say:

He holds that prayers in a Lodge should be so framed as not to interfere with the religious views of any member. But it is questionable, at least, whether the courtesy should not be the other way, and whether the Brother who is called upon to perform this service should not be allowed to pray according to his own views.

Thanks, Brother Drummond, that is just in accord with our views. If we were to ask a brother of the Jewish faith to offer prayer in our Lodge, we should expect him to pray according to his conscientious convictions.

If we call upon one of the Christian faith, we should grant him the same liberty of conscience. Let the prayers be conscientious and earnest, and let us ask no further questions, or make any further requirements.

In the report of the D. D. G. M. of the eighth Masonic district, we find the following in the report of his official visit to Phoenix Lodge, which we extract for the purpose of making some remarks upon the subject. He says: "And what is most gratifying to me, this Lodge is never opened nor closed without prayer or charge, or both, which I believe should be given in every regular and well-governed Lodge." We think every regular and *well-governed* Lodge is opened and closed with prayer. For we hold this to be a self-evident fact, that a Lodge *cannot be well governed* without first invoking the blessing of Deity. And we are expressly taught that no man should ever enter upon any great and important undertaking without first invoking the blessing of God. And yet we have, time and again, witnessed the opening and closing of Lodges without any reference to that *Being* whom we are wont to call the Mason's God, and whom, we are taught, Masons reverence and serve.

Many good things we find in the Proceedings of Maine, but—here we stop.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected.

MARYLAND, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held in the City of Baltimore, on the seventeenth day of November; M. W. John H. B. Latrobe, Grand Master, and R. W. J. H. Medairy, Grand Secretary.

The address is purely business, and almost exclusively of local interest.

We regret to notice that the Grand Lodge is entangled in a lawsuit with the estate of Past Grand Master Coates, for materials furnished by him while Grand Master, for the erection of the Masonic Temple in Baltimore. The litigation is the outgrowth of a misunderstanding, as to price of materials, between the Grand Master and the Fraternity—the Grand Master dying before a settlement could be had in the premises.

Two dispensations were issued for new Lodges.

The Grand Master reports great dereliction of duty on the part of the Grand Inspectors in rendering their reports, and hence he is not prepared to inform the Grand Lodge what the condition of the Craft is.

Grand Secretary's receipts were over eight thousand dollars. The Grand Treasurer presented vouchers for the disbursement of over nine thousand dollars—having drawn upon his own private exchequer for \$563.32. *Moral*—Grand Lodges should always elect Brethren of *large financial resources* to the office of Grand Treasurer. It is a great help in a pinch.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized; and so was Bro. Pickey,

Past Grand Treasurer, who was made the happy recipient of "a handsomely-chased Silver Salver, Pitcher, and Cup."

We regret very much that our Brethren of Maryland feel the pressure of financial embarrassment too heavily to justify the printing of an extended report on Foreign Correspondence. The committee only refer to important questions relating to the Grand Orients of Spain, France, Brazil, Quebec, Hungary, and Egypt.

We observe, by reference to the Standing Resolutions of the Grand Lodge, as far back as 1854, that it pronounced *profane swearing* a vice, "as unbecoming the character of a Freemason as a Christian." How *strange*, to think of the absurd notions people had in those days. The habit is esteemed a *grace* instead of a *vice* now-a-days.

M. W. J. H. B. Latrobe was re-elected Grand Master, and J. H. Medairy Grand Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1873.

A Quarterly Communication was held at the Masonic Temple in Boston, on the tenth day of September, M. W. Sereno Dwight Nickerson, Grand Master, and R. W. Charles H. Titus, Grand Secretary.

The Proceedings of the Communication are entirely local in interest. A committee reported in favor of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Hungary, which was adopted.

A eulogium was pronounced upon the life and character of the late R. W. John H. Sheppard, for a long time an honored member of the Grand Lodge. He died June twenty-fifth, 1873, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

The Annual Communication was held at the "Hub," on the tenth day of December; M. W. Sereno Dwight Nickerson, Grand Master, and R. W. Charles H. Titus, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master delivered a lengthy and systematic address. He speaks in eulogistic terms of P. G. M. Geo. M. Randall, who, after years of devotion to the cause of Masonry, as well as religion, had been gathered unto his fathers.

He also feelingly refers to another worthy, whom the Masonic world knows well — his name being as familiar as *household words*. He says:

Charles W. Moore is nigh unto death! For over forty years he has never failed to attend our Communications, except the two or three which occurred while he was in Europe, or when he was absent in a distant city upon a commission of the Grand Lodge. On the twenty-seventh of December, 1832, he was installed as Grand Pursuivant. At the annual election in 1833 he was chosen Recording Grand Secretary, and was re-elected to that office each year until December, 1867, when he was appointed Deputy Grand Master. By his service in the latter office he became entitled to permanent membership in this Grand Lodge; an honor which he had not previously enjoyed, notwithstanding his long service in this Body. In December, 1868, he was appointed Corresponding Grand Secretary; an office which he has held, by successive appointments, until the present time.

Thus it appears that he has been constantly engaged in the active service of this Grand Lodge for forty-one years. During the Anti-Masonic excitement, which raged from 1826 to 1834, he was unwearied in the defense of the Institution. He was the author of the famous "Declaration of the Freemasons of Boston and Vicinity," issued in December, 1831, and of the Memorial, surrendering the Charter of the Grand Lodge, presented to the Legislature at the session of 1834. To him more than to any other Brother is this Grand Lodge indebted for its triumphant issue from that trying ordeal; and other Grand Lodges were sustained by our example. Such pre-eminent services would seem to demand a corresponding recognition. We should honor ourselves by conferring upon him who has rendered them an especial mark of appreciation and gratitude. I therefore recommend that R. W. Charles W. Moore be elected to the rank of Honorary Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. I am not aware that there is any precedent on record in this country for such action. The nearest approach to one, in the history of our own Grand Lodge, will be found in the record of the Communication held on the twenty-seventh of December, 1845, when R. W. Brothers George Oliver, D.D., and Robert Thomas Crucifix, M.D., both of England, were elected honorary members; the former with the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master, and the latter with the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden. Should you adopt my suggestion, I believe your action will meet the general approval of the Craft, and be keenly and gratefully appreciated by the recipient.

The Grand Lodge adopted his suggestion, and created the eminent Brother an Honorary Past Grand Master.

This mark of respect was certainly deserved. But it seems to us that this kind of recognition of eminent services, for a long series of years, was *patented* at a very late hour. And although we think it better than never, yet it strikes us that the Grand Lodge would have done itself greater credit, earlier in its history, to have made an *actual Grand Master* of that Mason whose eminent services for nearly half of a century they now begin to appreciate.

The Grand Master had done a large amount of work during the year.

Four dispensations for new Lodges had been granted.

He condemns the too prevailing inclination for public Masonic ceremonies and displays; and for publishing to the world reports of Masonic elections and proceedings.

He had, during the year, with the approval of the Board of Directors, purchased the Masonic Library of Bro. Leon Hyneman, of Philadelphia.

The Grand Lodge is in debt \$311,208.93; but then it has a big Temple to show for it.

Three or four cases of complaint and appeal, with very lengthy reports of committees thereon, constitute a very considerable portion of the Proceedings of this Communication.

A Grand Lodge of *Instruction* was opened on December eleventh. The work of the three Degrees was fully exemplified.

A Stated Communication was held on December thirtieth, for the installation of officers, and the celebration of the Feast of St. John the Evangelist.

As one of the *right snug little incidents* of this Communication, we copy the following, as the report of the Library Committee:

IN GRAND LODGE, Dec. 30, A. L. 5873.

The Committee on the Library report that they have been imbecile as to their duties. Their office has been a *sinecure*. By *their* exertions not a single volume has been added,

nor has the Bibliography of the Grand Lodge been increased; in short, they have been dormant, lethargic.

But, "*mirabile dictu*," while they have slumbered, there was an argus with his hundred eyes watching the interest and the development of the Library; and in the person of our Supreme Head, notwithstanding his pressing official duties, he has labored, "*mane nocteque*," so persistently, so efficaciously, that he has accumulated a collection unparalleled in its completeness as to Proceedings of Grand Bodies, and really wonderful; and the debt of gratitude to him cannot be expressed by an effort of the pen of your committee. Let "expressive silence muse his praise," and let all the Brethren visit our very enlarged collection, and say of him and his efforts, "*Si requires monumentum, circumspice*."

Our M. W. Grand Master is a true man. Take him for all in all, we are skeptical if we shall ever meet his like again.

In behalf of the shadows of the Committee of the Library. WINSLOW LEWIS.

At this Festival Communication, very elaborate and eulogistic resolutions and memorials were read and adopted, expressive of the feelings of the Grand Lodge at the loss of Bro. CHARLES WHITLOCK MOORE, whose funeral obsequies took place on the sixteenth of December.

Two hundred and thirty-three pages of the Proceedings before us are devoted to Biographical Sketches of the Chaplains of the Grand Lodge from 1797 to 1873.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence, although they acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of fifty Grand Lodges.

M. W. Sereno Dwight Nickerson was re-elected Grand Master by the unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge, and R. W. Charles H. Titus was re-elected Grand Secretary.

MICHIGAN, 1874.

An Emergent Communication was held at Lansing, on the second day of October, 1873, for the purpose of laying the Corner Stone of the new State House, of which a full and minute description is given in the proceedings. The assemblage was said to be the largest ever witnessed in the State. Grand Master McClurg's address on the occasion is very eloquent and beautiful, and worthy of transcription to this review, but its length prevents.

The Annual Communication was held at Detroit, on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1874; M. W. Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master, and R. W. Foster Pratt, Grand Secretary.

The address of the Grand Master on this occasion covers thirty-three pages, and is one of the finest productions of the kind we have ever been permitted to read.

He pays eloquent and fitting tributes to the memory of Francis Darrow, P. G. M., Melancthon W. Alfred, P. S. G. W., and John Farrar, P. J. G. W. He also refers in fitting terms to the death of M. W. Henry R. Swazey, P. G. M. of Louisiana.

Ten Dispensations for new Lodges had been granted, and only three Special Dispensations to shorten the road to Masonic privileges.

Their Lodges of Instruction, under the new *regime*, have, so far, exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

The Grand Master says the greatest uniformity prevails among the workmen, under the able superintendence of Bro. Look.

Twenty decisions are reported, two or three of which we transcribe:

1. *Question*.—"Can a Subordinate Lodge collect dues from non-affiliated Masons residing within its jurisdiction?"

The Grand Master holds, and rightly, we think, that denying non-affiliates Masonic privileges, there can be no *right* in forcing them to help bear the burdens of the fraternity. Privileges and responsibilities should go together.

7. *Question*.—"Does Masonry require a candidate to avow a belief in the Divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures?"

This question being somewhat of an *agitator*, we transfer the whole of Grand Master McCurdy's arguments and answer:

Answer.—No. Symbolic Masonry acknowledges God, and demands of its votaries a declaration of belief in the *existence* of God—Jehovah—a Supreme Being. This is demanded because we seek Masonic association only with those whose moral natures and conduct are restrained, and whose Masonic obligations are made binding by such belief.

But Masonry is not a religion, nor is it a sect; neither does it enforce any theological *interpretation* upon a Mason's belief. Its demands in this respect are fully satisfied when the existence of God is acknowledged as a *fact*. It in like spirit accepts the earth, the sun, the moon, the stars, and man himself as *facts*, and does not require any interpretation of the facts. The Indian, who believes in the "Great Spirit," and the Jew, who reverently adores the "Great Jehovah," the Trinitarian and Unitarian, the Calvinist and Armenian, the Catholic and the Protestant, the Mahommedan and the Hindoo, can all harmoniously kneel at Masonic altars and recognize their mutual fraternal relations. This is so, because each knows that every other brother who kneels there has avowed his belief in the existence of a Supreme Being; and, furthermore, because each one knows that his own *interpretation* of his own belief will not be questioned or challenged, neither will his freedom of conscience be restricted or controlled by Masons or Masonry.

This is one of the grand secrets of that wonderful vitality which Masonry has always shown, from its origin in a remote antiquity down through all the variations and divisions of religious belief, until the present day; when we see within its mystic fold the representatives of nearly every race and nation, and the disciples of nearly every faith in the known world. And it is because Masonry permits us thus to meet at her altars as *men*—as the representatives of a common humanity, and as brothers who trace their origin to a Universal Father, that it is the only human institution which presents the sublime spectacle of a really universal brotherhood.

While our landmarks admit no Atheist to our ranks, they do not authorize us to demand of a candidate or a brother any declaration of his specific belief concerning the origin of the Holy Scriptures, the manner of their communication to man, or the precise signification of their contents. We, as Masons, do not undertake to decide questions on which theologians themselves do not agree. The Bible, the Square and the Compasses are recognized lights in Masonry; and we have no more right to demand that the Mason or the candidate shall declare what he believes to be the origin or the nature of the Bible than we have to require him to declare what he believes to be the origin or the nature of the Metal in the Square. The former we leave to the theologian and to every man's conscience, and the latter to the chemist and to every man's investigation. The uses we make of these Masonic Lights *do not require* that these questions be mooted or decided by us.

Inasmuch, therefore, as our landmarks do not demand of the candidate any declaration of *faith or of religious belief*, except that of the existence of God—a Supreme Being—the Great Ruler of the Universe:

It is ordered that the Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction can neither *add to nor take from* the requirements, in this respect, which were established by our ancient brethren.

We arise, VERY modestly, with our hands both shoved down into our breeches pockets, as a proof that we are not striking a fighting attitude, and in this humble position we beg to inquire what kind of a figure the Bible, which is to say, the Holy Scriptures, cuts in Michigan? Out here in the *Great American Desert*, where we are only half civilized, we have always been in the habit, *innocently, of course*, of using the Holy Bible in our Lodges, and we have always been accustomed to point to it as one of the Great Lights—in fact *the Great Light of Masonry*. If we have erred, we console ourselves with the thought that we are but human.

“The Bible, the Square and the Compasses, are recognized Lights in Masonry; and we have no more right to demand that the Mason or the candidate shall declare what he believes to be the origin or the nature of the Bible than we have to require him to declare what he believes to be the origin or the nature of the metal in the square.”

The above, as a declaration of truth, we think, if weighed in the balance, will be found wanting, since the square, as a symbolism, simply *teaches* certain lessons—and we think very important lessons; while the Bible contains the *Mason's moral code*—that *code of laws* which we all hold to be binding upon every Mason. If the Bible is not to be held up by Masons, and accepted as the inspired Word of God, what becomes of all our teachings in the Lodge? What have we as the *foundation rock* of Masonry but God, and the *Holy Scriptures* as His inestimable gift to man, bearing to us a knowledge of his *will*—the *only* knowledge we have of *God*. If Masonry is allowed to place its own estimate upon the Holy Bible, it may with equal propriety place its own estimate upon Jehovah, the God of the Bible.

13. *Question*.—A brother from another Grand Jurisdiction has petitioned my Lodge for membership, and files with his petition a dimit from his Lodge *only*; is that sufficient evidence?

Answer.—No. A constituent Lodge of this Grand Jurisdiction cannot be presumed to know, except on proper evidence, that a Lodge in another Grand Jurisdiction is working under a regular and unforfeited charter. A certificate of dimit, purporting to emanate from such foreign Lodge, is not of itself sufficient evidence of the regularity and good standing of the Lodge issuing it. But if such certificate of dimit have attached thereto the certificate of the Grand Secretary under the seal of said foreign Grand Jurisdiction, that the said dimitting Lodge is regular and in good standing, the evidence required by our regulations is complete.

The above decision leads us to say that if the rule therein laid down be as the “laws of the Medes and Persians,” then nine-tenths of the Masons who dimit had better be mindful of the efficacy of a Grand Secretary's certificate and seal, or they may be treated as clandestines. We have found in our experience that not one in ten of the Dimits we have seen, bears the certificate of the Grand Secretary. We do not blame our Mich-

igan brethren for exercising vigilance, inasmuch as they have *organized enemies* within their own borders.

The Grand Master says:

That we have in this State a large number of unaffiliated Masons is a fact for which I think our affiliation fee is, to a great extent, responsible. My objection is not against the amount of the tax, but against any tax. A brother removing from a sister jurisdiction into this should be at liberty to join us without paying any fee. He should be regarded, as he is, a member of our family, and be made to feel that it is his right to join us in our work, if we need workmen, without paying a fee for a mere privilege. I therefore recommend that all fees for affiliation be abolished.

The Grand Master's grounds are well taken, in our judgment.

Many other things in the address we would like to notice, but we have overstepped our bounds already.

We observe that the "cull'd brudders" in Michigan, like those in Nebraska, are desirous of being taken by the hand and recognized as Masons.

Bro. Griffin appears to be their champion, as we would infer from the fact that he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petition herewith presented be referred to a special *committee of five* with instructions to investigate the subject matter therein contained in such manner as they may deem advisable, and report to this Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication, what measures, if any, can be expediently devised to place under the Jurisdiction of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge the so-called colored Masons of the State, now organized into Lodges, and thereby secure to them the benefit of its fellowship and affiliation.

The subject was laid upon the table, and afterwards a motion to reconsider that action was made and lost. Not satisfied, however, with this summary dismissal of the *dark subject*, the effort was again renewed. This time W. Bro. M. M. Atwood appears to be their champion. As in the first instance, the motion to refer, as well as the petition, were laid on the table, and a motion to reconsider was lost.

We would like to ask Bro. Griffin and Bro. Atwood how they know those colored fellows to be Masons? Have they ever sat with them in a lawful Lodge? Have they ever conversed with them, etc., etc.? Perhaps there might be opportunity for discipline. The petition that came before our Grand Lodge did not have any champions, and it did not occupy the time and attention of the Grand Lodge very long. The Grand Lodge *intimated* that they did not know them.

Our Michigan brethren finally disposed of the question as follows, and well:

M. W. Bro. Henry Chamberlain presented the following preamble and resolutions, and moved their adoption:

WHEREAS, Petitions or requests have been presented to this Grand Lodge, from persons who represent themselves to be Freemasons, and members of Lodges claiming to hold charters under a Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the York Rite—colored—of the State of Michigan; and

WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge has taken no action upon said petitions or requests, except to respectfully receive them; therefore,

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, having for over thirty years exercised an exclusive and lawful jurisdiction of the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masoury within and throughout this State, all so-called Lodges existing or pretending to exist within this State, not acknowledging allegiance to this Grand Lodge, and not working under its Charter or Dispensation, are *clandestine*, no matter from what source they may have derived their pretended authority, and cannot be in any manner Masonically recognized by this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge does not dictate, and has not at any time undertaken to dictate to its constituent Lodges what shall be the color of their members, or of their Masonic material.

Resolved, That all persons having the qualifications required by our ancient regulations, who desire to be made Masons, are referred to the constituent Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, with the assurance that all who have such qualifications, and can pass the scrutiny of the ballot, will be received without question.

Adopted by a unanimous vote.

The report on Correspondence embraces the proceedings of forty-four Grand Bodies, and is presented by R. W. Foster Pratt, Grand Secretary and Chairman. His style is clear and sensible, and his positions well taken. His review is excellent throughout.

Under District of Columbia, in reference to Grand Master Stansberry's report of having laid the corner stone of an Episcopal Church on the Sabbath day, and his defense of the act, Bro. Pratt utters the following timely and sensible remarks:

To this action, and to the Grand Master's defense of it, we take exception. We had supposed the Masonic ceremony of laying a corner-stone to be, every day and under all circumstances, the same; but the reasoning of this defense, if accepted would make it *secular* to-day on the corner-stone of a Custom House, but *religious* next Sunday on the corner-stone of a "Meeting House."

Nearly every Grand Lodge in America forbids its Lodges to "work," or even to meet, on the Sabbath except for "funeral or charitable purposes." Has the corner-stone ceremony so much more sanctity in a Mason's eyes, than the work of the Third Degree that the Grand Lodge should assume to do on the Sabbath what it forbids to its Lodges? Is a great public parade in the streets of Washington, on a Sunday when the great army of office-holders and clerks can turn out to swell Masonic ranks, a more suitable Sunday occupation than a quiet contemplation of the sublime mysteries of life, death and immortality in the unobserved retirement of the Lodge-room?

Suppose churches, "stringent in their notions of the sanctity" of Sunday, do make the laying of the corner-stone of a church a *religious* service; since when has Masony sought to obtain character or sanction for its ceremonies from any church? Since when has Masony decided it "safe" to follow the lead of "Protestant" or any other "clergymen?" While we, as individuals, should pay all due respect to church and clergy, in their appropriate sphere, as Masons we repudiate all attempts to place our mystic institution in the attitude of seeking or receiving "aid and comfort," countenance and example, guidance and protection, from any human organization outside of itself. It has its own Lights—its own rules; its fundamental symbolism is used, it is true, to inculcate moral truth: but it is a symbolism derived entirely from the secular labor of operative Masons; while it is tolerant of all creeds and beliefs that acknowledge God, it does not unnecessarily give offense to the "tender consciences" of any of its votaries; and its Lights, symbols, and charities all combine to teach that, except in *sickness, suffering and death*, Masonic work, like all secular work, should be suspended one day in seven.

He quotes the following resolution, adopted by our Grand Lodge in 1873:

Resolved, That the Committee upon Masonic Jurisprudence shall consist of the Past Grand Masters of this Grand Jurisdiction who shall be present at the Annual Grand Convocation, and that the Junior Grand Master shall be chairman of said committee.

And makes the following sensible criticism, strictly in accord with our views:

The foregoing resolution (which was adopted) may be justified by circumstances of which we are ignorant, but in the absence of some special reasons recommending it we should object, for the reason that Representatives of Lodges (the *lower House*, so to speak, of our Masonic Congress) should review the decisions and the acts of the Grand Master. Past Grand Masters do not like to criticise the Grand Master — their experience and study may make them good jurists, but *personal* considerations in such a case make them poor critics. Again — Past Grand Masters are honorary members of Grand Lodge — they represent themselves. The Representatives of Lodges, on the floor of Grand Lodge, are the *real* constituency; they make the Grand Master, and they should make up their own judgment of his work.

He does not like our criticism of the provision of their new Constitution, which cuts the Wardens out of their inalienable right to represent their Lodges in Grand Lodge, as an abrogation of a Land-Mark, and objects to our whipping our devil around their stump. We are not on our muscle, Bro. Pratt, and the weather, just at this writing, is too hot to get much excited over the subject. And hence we will only add, by way of dismissal of the question, that we had not entertained the thought when we took exceptions to your *order of things*, of making ourself the humble instrument of reforming Michigan.

Under Utah, he quotes the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence upon the question of *signing the by-laws* as a condition precedent to membership, as follows:

“It is our opinion that a brother having been regularly raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, or elected by affiliation, becomes by that act a member of the Lodge so raising or electing him, unless the degrees are conferred upon him by the request of another Lodge; and the (neglect or) refusal of such member to sign the by-laws does not affect his standing as a member of the Lodge.”

He approves of the decision, or report, of the committee in the following language, which, according to our personal thinking, is sound, although a different rule prevails with us:

To which might have been added the remark that the O. B. of every Mason *binds* him to obey the by-laws of that or of any other Lodge of which he may become a member, and the mere act of signing his name cannot add to or detract from that binding force. In Michigan we require the signature to a *roll of membership*, because we want in the Lodge the undoubted signature of each member, as a standard of comparison by which to judge other signatures purporting to be genuine; but whether he does or does not so sign his name, is not allowed to affect in any degree the question whether he is or is not a member — is or is not bound to obey the by-laws of the Lodge.

We reluctantly part with Bro. Pratt.

M. W. Wm. L. Webber was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Foster Pratt was re-elected Grand Secretary.

MINNESOTA, 1874.

The Annual Communication was held at St. Paul, on the thirteenth day of January, M. W. Charles Griswold, Grand Master, and R. W. E. D. B. Porter, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master delivered a very interesting address, in which he informs us that peace and harmony have marked the progress of the Craft during the year. He pays fitting tribute to the memory of the "*fallen great*" of other jurisdictions, as well as those of more humble fame of his own jurisdiction. He reports an increase of the "cement of brotherly love and affection," which is gratifying to record.

Four dispensations were issued to new Lodges. He is sound on the special dispensation business, having refused all applications for dispensations to confer the degrees on the physically maimed, and on those who had not acquired lawful residence; and also to confer all three degrees at the same Communication.

Among his decisions we find the following, which is at variance with the practice in some jurisdictions, but we believe his decision is the true doctrine:

1. A member that is in arrears for dues, whatever may be the time or amount, is entitled to vote on any and all questions that may come before the Lodge, including the election of officers; and is eligible to any office to which his peers may be elected—provided, always, that charges have not been regularly preferred against him. He is also in duty bound to exercise his right of voting unless excused in the regular way—the by-laws of various Lodges to the contrary notwithstanding; for no member of a Masonic Lodge can be deprived of his rights as such except by a voluntary dismission, or by charges regularly preferred and trial had.

We are informed, in the Grand Master's address, that at the previous session of the Grand Lodge, Past Grand Master C. W. Nash had declared his withdrawal from the Grand Lodge, and declined further service on its committees, the reasons for which are not given. And as we have not had the Proceedings for 1873 for perusal, we are left entirely in the dark upon the subject. In the Proceedings before us, however, we find the following *foot note*, signed by the Grand Master, which indicates that there had been some "onpleasantness," but which, we are gratified to say, has been removed:

NOTE.—In the published Proceedings of 1873, on page thirteen, there is a foot note signed by the Grand Secretary, stating, in substance, that the Grand Master understood certain remarks made by P. G. M. Nash, at that session of the M. W. Grand Lodge, as a withdrawal from the G. L., and a virtual refusal to serve on the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and on the committee to investigate the finances of the Grand Lodge. Since the publication of those Proceedings, P. G. M. Nash has most emphatically disclaimed any intention or desire to be understood in the remarks referred to as withdrawing from the G. L., or refusing to serve on either of the above-named committees. That P. G. M. Nash may have the full benefit of his disclaimer, is the object of this statement. The records of this Grand Communication will show that Bro. Nash was present from first to last, and participated in the business thereof; and I am very glad to say that all matters of difference between him and the Grand Lodge were fully and finally adjusted.

CHAS. GRISWOLD, *Grand Master.*

He recommends the abolishment of affiliation fees, as a remedy, to some extent, for the evils of *non-affiliation*. We indorse his argument.

The following extract from Grand Master Griswold's address is too good to be lost, and at the risk of exceeding our limits we copy it, and commend it to the careful perusal of every Mason in our jurisdiction:

HOW DEVELOP THE POWER OF MASONRY?

A few words with reference to making Masonry all that it is capable of being made to ourselves and to others. He has studied Masonry to but little purpose, who does not know that its teachings are not only wholesome and beautiful, but such as every man should follow in order that he may attain to the highest good and usefulness. No better code of morals, no higher and more perfect standard of true manhood can anywhere be found than Masonry presents; and that it has been, and is to-day, a great power for good, no one that is at all familiar with its history and present workings will deny; but it is also true that this power is but imperfectly developed and applied, and hence it comes that Masonry falls far short of accomplishing for ourselves and the world all that it is capable of doing. How may this defect be remedied? It were folly to attempt a full answer to this question here; but we would invite attention to a few points; and, first, look well to your material. It is not my purpose under this head to enlarge upon the importance of rejecting the vicious and the vile, for, whatever may be the practice, all are willing to concede—that “none should be admitted to our ranks who are not moral and upright before God, and of good repute before the world;” and that great good would result from a more thorough, practical application of this principle, no one will question; but what we wish to say is that not all good men, so-called, should be permitted to enter our Lodges. There are many persons in society of whom nothing bad can be said, and yet nothing very particularly good. They are simply harmless—what we sometimes term “good fellows;” but their goodness is almost wholly negative in its characteristics; they never interfere with the rights and comforts of others, neither are they active in sustaining those rights. Such men may, in one sense, be harmless, and yet, in any society, they are usually loads to carry, dead weights that hinder the progress of the ship. We have too many of this kind among us already, and we should see well to it that their number is not increased. Men! Men that are positive! Men of action! Men of backbone! are what Masonry needs to-day more than anything else. It is not enough that those who participate in our mysteries are such as will refrain from the commission of outrageous crimes, or from trampling, in their indecency, the most common rules of morality under foot; but they should be alive, earnest, and active in their co-operation in every good word and work. Committees of investigation can do no better work for the Fraternity than by presenting us with more *men*, and fewer “good fellows,” so-called.

Again, Masonry is highly symbolic in its teachings. He, then, who is fit to enter our Lodge should be a lover of symbolism; but so many men, very good in other respects, are utterly deficient at this point. Such should never be permitted to enter a Masonic Lodge; for that which to us is so beautiful is to them insipid and meaningless; and if they come among us, ten chances to one if they do not turn away in disgust, and either relapse into indifference, or eventually be found among our most active and bitter opposers. We might as well expect to organize a successful choir out of persons who have neither taste nor voice for music, as to build up a successful Lodge out of those who are incapable of appreciating symbolic teaching.

Again, when candidates knock at our doors for admission, institute a thorough and careful inquiry with reference to their motives. Ascertain whether they come “unbiased by friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary motives,” or whether they have mistaken the Masonic Institution for a kind of trades' union, and wish to join because, as merchants, they hope to sell a little more butter and cheese, or a few more yards of calico; or, as lawyers, to increase their practice; or, as politicians, to secure votes. Learn, if possible, whether they are “prompted to solicit the privileges of Masonry by a favorable opinion conceived of the Institution, a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish of being serviceable to their fellow creatures;” or whether they come hoping to prostitute our Order

to their own selfish ends and purposes. I was reading, not long since, of a certain man of intelligence, a physician by profession, who had found his way into the Lodge, and attained to the responsible position of Senior Warden. When asked by a Brother how he liked Masonry, he replied that he did not think it of very much account; he could not see that his practice as a physician had been enlarged any by it. "But," replied the Brother, "did you suppose that because you joined the Lodge every member was obliged to get sick for your particular benefit, or that Masonry was intended to point you out as the only and proper one to be employed as a physician?" This man is a fair type of many who come with an utter misconception of the high and holy aims of Masonry. Let all such be kept outside the Lodge, for if permitted to enter, they will drag Masonry in the mud, and help to make it a hissing and a by-word.

SPOLIING MATERIAL.

Again, when good material is put in your hands, see that it is not spoiled by bungling workmen. It is often said, and with much truth, that first impressions are the most lasting. Nowhere do we see this more fully exemplified than in Masonry. The impressions made upon the mind of the candidate, as from time to time he receives Masonic Light, will go with him through all his Masonic life, and will do more to make of him a good worker and a devoted Mason, or the opposite, than, perhaps, all other influences combined. Masonry has a ritual, than which there are none more beautiful; and when properly rendered, it is capable of exerting a powerful influence, and making deep impressions for good. But he does not render it properly who simply learns the words, and is blind to the important thoughts they are intended to convey, or who says his part in a hum-drum or a light, flippant way. What every one should do, from the Steward to the Worshipful Master, is to study his part until he not only has words but ideas, and drinks in so deeply the spirit of every utterance that he can throw his whole soul into the work of the hour. But how often do the workers in our Lodges go through with our ritual as though they wished to show how meaningless they could make it; and if, perchance, any of its inherent beauties and solemn truths do, in spite of the wretched rendering, make deep impressions and inspire noble resolves, at the close, by the light and jocular manner in which they refer to what has passed, they seem to try to dispel all serious impressions, and give the newly-admitted Brother to understand that what has just transpired is nothing more than a very fine play.

Again, how often have I sat by in misery while degrees were being conferred, because our ritual was really being murdered by the bungling manner in which it was given, and when, afterward, I learned that the candidate had not only failed to see anything attractive, but that he had gone away feeling that he had been made the victim of a huge sell, I did not wonder. Frequently from good material thus spoiled is recruited the vast army of non-affiliates. Brethren, see to it that you do not by the manner of your work turn that which in itself is beautiful and grand into a miserable farce.

MAKING LODGE MEETINGS ATTRACTIVE.

Again, make your Lodge meetings attractive and interesting. There are many who think that the only meetings worthy of their attention, and which will afford anything of interest, are those in which there is what is technically called *work* to be done; or, in other words, degrees to be conferred. You meet a Brother on the street and inquire—"Will you be at Lodge to-night?" "Well," he replies, "I hardly know. Is there any work on hand?" "Yes," you say, "the Third Degree is to be conferred." "Oh, is it? Well, I think I must try and be there." But if you tell him there is nothing on hand but the regular routine of Lodge business, you will often hear the reply: "Well, I should like much to be with you, but the fact is that I am so very busy that I do not see how I can spare the time." Now, it is possible to revolutionize this whole matter; and by pursuing the proper course, make our ordinary communications—those in which degrees are not to be conferred—the most interesting and attractive of all. In order to do this, study to introduce variety into the exercises of the Lodge. Cling to your ritual and to your regular routine of business, but do not rest satisfied with these. So arrange as to give plenty of time for other matters. The most beautiful ceremonies, when gone through with night after night, again and again, with nothing introduced or added to give variety,

will, in time, become most terribly monotonous, and cease to afford either interest or instruction. Stop, ever and anon, and enlarge upon the teachings of our ritual, and thus bring its beauties more prominently to view, and write its truths more indelibly upon the mind and heart. Do not attempt to do too much in one evening, and thus unduly prolong your sessions until the Brethren are wearied, and the good wife at home loses her patience as she sits up until the small hours of the night, awaiting your return, and you, by virtue of your late hours, become unfitted for the labors of the following day. Let the most of your degree work be done at special communications, and thus avoid the necessity of prolonged sessions, and obtain more time at your regular for other matters. Nothing will more effectually deplete our ranks, kill all the interest in our meetings, and imbitter the folks at home, than by pursuing the course against which we warn you.

Again, banish all buckram and starch from your midst. While you guard against frivolity, and strive to maintain among the Brethren a true Masonic dignity, aim at the same time to draw out and cultivate the spirit of free and easy interchange of opinions, introduce and allow to be introduced any and all topics that can consistently be discussed in a Lodge room. Occasionally bring forward themes the consideration of which will require Masonic research, and thus put our Brethren upon a course of Masonic reading that will eventually cause them to become well instructed in the philosophy, jurisprudence, and history of our Order; and make of them intelligent, zealous, devoted Masons, and inspire them with an earnest love for the Fraternity and the whole human family. How many Masons there are who are hardly aware that Masonry has any literature at all beyond the Monitor and a few straggling periodicals; whereas it counts its volumes by the thousand, and sends forth to the world its periodicals in which talent and ability are evinced inferior to none. Masons need these books and periodicals, and no better work can be done for the Fraternity than to send them out broadcast. Every organization is liable to abuse from its enemies just in proportion to the ignorance of its members. We need more reading Masons. In these days, when in many places we are bitterly and persistently assailed, it stands us in hand to be well informed with reference to everything pertaining to our Order. We are blessed with vast numbers who are intelligent, reading, thinking men, and yet, while conversant with almost every other subject, they are not intelligent in Masonry. When a Brother has taken all the degrees, when he has become so thoroughly acquainted with the ritual that he has every word at his tongue's end, so far is he from being a well-instructed Mason that he has but simply learned the Masonic alphabet; he is only placed upon good vantage ground for entering upon a course of Masonic research that will amply reward him for all the labor he may bestow. Let us keep these facts constantly before the Brethren, and thus spur them up to greater diligence in their efforts for "more and further Masonic lights."

Again, cultivate the social element. Cherish well the amenities of life. Ever and anon "call from labor to refreshment," and throw open your doors and invite your wives, sisters, and daughters to participate with you in the enjoyment of the hour; and thus render yourselves stronger for life's duties, and develop in your homes a love for our Institution. That much may be done by way of giving interest to our Lodge meetings, by attention to some of the above-mentioned items, is not with me a mere matter of theory. Time and again have I seen the course marked out, tried in whole or in part, and the almost invariable result has been a constant and full attendance; and at no meetings was there a greater interest manifested than at the ordinary communication of the Lodge, when there was no degree work to be done.

But, finally, my Brethren, the most successful way of making Masonry a power for good, and enforcing its teachings upon the world, is to live and carry out its principles in our every-day walk and conversation. One of the tenets of our profession is Brotherly Love, and in this we include the grand, the noble idea of the brotherhood of man because of the fatherhood of God. Were we to exemplify these glorious principles in our lives—principles to which we have all subscribed—how wonderfully it would smooth down the frictions of life and oil the wheels of society. How it would bring human hearts together, and give an inestimable value to man in the eyes of his fellow man. Let us be careful, Brethren, that we do not by our lives leave the world to infer that this high and holy profession of ours is naught but a sham and a farce.

Again, we profess to relieve the distressed. We declare to the world that to "soothe

the unhappy," to sympathize with their misfortunes, to compassionate their miseries, and to endeavor to restore peace to their troubled minds, is the grand aim we have in view. What a field of usefulness here opens out before us! Oh! how many aching hearts, how many crushed down by the iron hand of misfortune, how many whose sky is covered with darkness, and in whose breasts the light of life and hope has almost gone out, do we find around us on every side. *Brethren, let us see to it that the cry of distressed humanity never falls unheeded upon our ears.* Another tenet of our profession is truth. We have all agreed to be "good men and true," and to make truth the theme of our daily meditation, and under its influence to banish hypocrisy and deceit from our midst, and that sincerity and plain dealing should ever distinguish us. To live up to our profession in this respect would be to make Masonry a synonym of integrity. If these things are so, certainly every Mason ought so to live and act that his word once given shall be to him who receives it as good as the strongest bond of the best man the world has ever seen. For us to carry out these three tenets of our profession will be to give to the world all the vindication that Masonry will ever need; and for these principles to become universal would be to transform this earth into another heaven.

Again, we have virtually agreed "never to mention the name of Deity but with that reverential awe that is due from the creature to the Creator." With this solemn charge upon us, is it possible that we have any among us who are ever guilty of taking the name of God in vain, and who so far forget their manhood as to daily cover the lamb-skin, which they wear as an emblem of innocence, with the horrible slime of profanity?

Again we have all subscribed to Temperance as one of the "cardinal virtues," "as a virtue which should be the constant practice of every Mason." It is not my purpose here to put upon this what many among us might deem a forced construction. Masons differ, and they differ honestly, in their interpretations of temperance, up to a certain point; and yet whether, with myself, you conclude that it should mean total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, or whether you take a different view, yet all must admit that it constitutes a total prohibition of drunkenness, and that no drunkard can be a good Mason. We find the case so forcibly and truly put by M. W. Charles C. Clark, of North Carolina, that we feel we can do no better than to give you his words. He says: "Profanity and drunkenness should surely come within the prohibition of Masonic authority, since they offend against every rule of gentlemanly propriety and decorum. And to be a Mason certainly cannot mean not to be a gentleman. Habits which deaden the moral sensibilities, blunt the moral perceptions, and debauch all the moral faculties, should be forced to yield unconditionally to the mandates of an institution which teaches the 'Holy Bible to be the rule and guide of faith, and that all actions should be squared by the square of morality.' * * * A profane Mason is a palpable contradiction. A drunken Mason is a vile slander upon our cherished institution. Let us see to it that he who wears the lamb skin, the emblem of innocence, does not daub its spotless folds with the filth of the mouth or the mud of the gutter; but that he shall preserve it pure and without spot, the badge of a Mason who reverences his God, and, unlike the brute, gives not loose reins to the base propensities of his nature."

BUT HOW TREAT AN ERRING BROTHER?

We all, no doubt, would say that those who wantonly set aside the moral law, who are not striving in some sense to "square their lives by the square of virtue," should not in the first place be admitted to our ranks; but what if we sometimes find them already there? or what if some brother, who for a time walked the path of rectitude, under some severe temptation gives way and is swept by the strong current into the whirlpool of vice? What course shall we pursue then? As we see him gradually swerving from the path of right, "will we whisper good counsel into his ear, and in the most tender manner remind him of his faults, and endeavor to aid his reformation?" or will we pass him by in silence, shake our heads suspiciously when his name is mentioned, and only say to others what we should say to him? As we see him tottering to his final fall, will we stretch forth our hands to assist and support, or only give the final blow that shall hopelessly crush him to the ground! Shall we with hearts of pity and compassion remember mercy, or shall we hasten to inflict the extreme penalty of the law — to publicly disgrace him by summarily driving him from our midst? *Brethren, which of these courses did we solemnly agree to pursue?* I need not wait your answer.

My observation teaches me that those who are most lax in their views with reference to who should be admitted to our mysteries, who would open the door of the Lodge room the widest to any who may wish to enter, are usually the first to urge harsh measures in the treatment of the erring, to turn upon a falling brother and by their merciless contempt to hasten him to his final ruin. If we would only watch in our brethren the very beginnings of vice, and when they are only in the outer circles of the maelstrom hasten to give them "due and timely notice that they might ward off all approaching danger," how many might we thus save who otherwise will soon be hopelessly engulfed; how many might thus be kept from falling altogether. A member of a certain Lodge had become an incorrigible drunkard. Charges were preferred against him; he was tried and expelled. As, after his expulsion, he walked out of the Lodge into the Tyler's room, he said to the brethren, "Well, boys, if I had only received half as much good advice when I was learning to drink whisky as you have given me to-night, I might have been a different man." Brethren, if the point of this sad story belongs to any of us let there be no hesitation in receiving it. There will come a period in the history of most Lodges when extreme measures must and should be used; then, let there be no hesitation in the prompt and faithful administration of justice. But this time should never come until every other honorable expedient has been frequently and persistently tried, but to no purpose.

In closing, let me call attention to the solemn fact that while laboring here or elsewhere as Masons we are not doing simply the work of an hour. Whether we will or no, our deeds must live after us. We are daily setting in motion trains of influences that are never to cease. We are engaged in building a moral superstructure that at last must undergo the rigid scrutiny of the "Grand Architect of the Universe." In the light of these facts, how important becomes the work of every hour. Brethren, let us build worthily, build faithfully, build well.

And here we must bid adieu to Minnesota, acknowledging, however, a fraternal notice in the report on Foreign Correspondence, by Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, who presented a very excellent review of the Proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges, and covering one hundred and fifty-three pages.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were both re-elected.

MISSISSIPPI, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Canton, on the third day of February; M. W. W. H. Hardy, Grand Master, and R. W. J. L. Power, Grand Secretary.

Grand Master Hardy's address is one of the best we have had the pleasure of perusing. It is full of good, sound sense.

He refers in proper terms to the death of P. D. Grand Master Charles T. Bond; also to Bro. Almon Robbins, Past Grand Tyler, who died at the ripe old age of eighty years, full of honors—as an *honest man*, upright Mason, esteemed by all.

Of the condition of Masonry, he says: "I am happy to make known to you the fact that there has been a marked improvement in the moral status of Masonry in Mississippi during the past year." And attributes this condition to several causes: 1st. That the disturbed condition of society, as a result of the war, is wearing away, and society is becoming

settled, and people are beginning to be appreciated again for their moral worth, or perhaps measured according to their moral worth.

2d. The rigid enforcement by his predecessors, and no less so by himself, of a salutary regulation adopted by the Grand Lodge for the suppression of intemperance, profanity, and gambling.

He quietly takes off his gloves and handles these arch enemies of Masonry unsparingly, as he does also the dastardly, cowardly practice of carrying concealed weapons in a law and order community.

He issued four special dispensations to *retake* the ballot, and in relation thereto he says: "In each case, however, I required a showing that the Brother casting the B. B. was reconciled, and that *each member* have one month's notice of retaking the ballot." We meekly pause to inquire how they ascertained who the parties were who cast the unfavorable ballots? Up in this part of our Masonic heritage, we hold it to be a Masonic offense for any Brother to discover his ballot to another, and equally as offensive for a Lodge or its members, or any other Mason, to inquire into the manner of another's voting.

We are pleased to learn that the celebrated *Speight case*, which has been *hanging fire* for so long a time, and which has created so much discussion throughout the country, has finally been settled—the Grand Master giving it the final blow. His arguments in support of his decision are very lengthy, and we think sound. We commented upon this same case in our review of Mississippi last year, yet, nevertheless, were it not for the great length of the Grand Master's report of the case, we would like to transcribe the whole of it, for the benefit of our readers.

He calls the attention of his Grand Lodge to the fact that a Lodge working under charter from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, was manufacturing Masons out of *whole negroes*, and expresses himself anent that kind of material. He closes his remarks upon this subject with the following language:

To recognize these negroes as regularly initiated, passed, and raised, in a just and regularly constituted Lodge, is to admit the odious *dogma* of the *social equality* of the races. This question should be firmly and deliberately met; and whatever the action of this Grand Lodge may be, one thing is morally certain, that I shall ever claim the privilege of selecting *my* "brothers" and "companions" from amongst the *white race*; and whenever this privilege is abridged or endangered in the least by any action of this Grand Body, either directly or by implication, I shall quietly wrap my Masonic working tools in my apron, and throw them amongst the *rubbish* of the crumbling Temple, and sternly deny that I am a Freemason.

He is rather disposed to treat them as clandestine. But we inquire how he can claim that they are clandestine, while the Lodge in which they were made Masons has a regular, unrevoked charter from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey? And how can he, with any degree of fairness, advance the argument that the Lodge—Alpha, No. 116—is a clandestine Lodge, while at the same time his own Grand Lodge recognizes the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and holds fraternal intercourse with it? We cannot, with our obtuse perceptions, see how any Mason of any intelligence can set up

an argument anent the admission of any class, race, creed, or religion, in the face of our much-revered Ancient Regulations, which simply and only require mental and physical soundness, a firm belief in Deity, and a good reputation for morality and uprightness, which with legal age entitles a man possessing these qualifications to apply for the mysteries of Freemasonry. The only bar known to our Institution is in the ballot box. But, with Bro. Hardy, we prefer to choose our associates. If we cannot meet a *white man* in the Lodge room without a violation of our feelings, we will simply ask leave to withdraw. If we do not feel like sitting by the side of a *culled Brudder*, we will ask the same privilege. But we do not expect to quietly wrap our Masonic working tools in our apron, and throw them amongst the *rubbish* of the crumbling Temple, and sternly deny that we are a Freemason. Never—no, never!

The report on Correspondence is presented by Bro. A. H. Barkley, for the committee. Forty-six American and two foreign Grand Lodges are courteously noticed, and their actions criticised in a friendly and interesting manner—Nebraska, 1872, receiving notice. Bro. N. K. Griggs is complimented with a grand oration, from which quotation is made.

M. W. R. P. Bowen was elected Grand Master, and R. W. J. L. Power continued Grand Secretary.

MISSOURI, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held in St. Louis, on the fourteenth day of October; M. W. Samuel H. Owens, Grand Master, and R. W. Geo. Frank Gouley, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master submitted a lengthy, able, and systematic address, reviewing and rehearsing his year's labors and transactions with a fullness and completeness seldom seen in Grand Masters' addresses. He rendered some thirty decisions, in addition to many rulings upon the laws of his jurisdiction.

We find no fault with his decisions; in fact, we think his head is well balanced on Masonic law and usage. He issued twenty-four Dispensations for new Lodges during the year, which, with fifteen other dispensations then in force, makes thirty-nine Lodges under Dispensation; and yet the Grand Master says they have too many Lodges in Missouri.

He pays a tribute of respect to the memory of Past Grand Masters Wm. D. Muir, and John F. Ryland.

He says, in reference to the "Masonic Mutual Benefit Society: "

I deem it my duty to call your attention to this Society. It has, since your last meeting, been reorganized on a plan much better for good than the former one. It is intended to do good to the families of deceased Masons, and as such it is worthy of our consideration and fraternal regard. I recommend that a special committee be appointed to take into consideration the aim and objects of this Society, and to recommend such action on the part of the Grand Lodge as may be deemed necessary.

The committee, to whom the subject was referred, submitted the following:

WHEREAS, Every enterprise undertaken, or association formed for the benefit of Blue Lodge Masonry at large, should be under the supervision of the Grand Lodge, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this Grand Lodge be appointed at each annual session of this Body, by the Grand Master, whose duty shall be to examine the accounts and records of the Masonic Mutual Benevolent Society, from time to time, during the years succeeding their appointment; report to the Grand Master on the management and business of the Society, as necessity may require; and on the first of October of each year, to make a special examination of the affairs of the Association, and report on its financial condition to this Grand Lodge.

But the Grand Lodge very wisely, we think, concluded that it was not *one of the prerogatives* of a Grand Lodge to operate an Insurance Society, by refusing to adopt the recommendations of the committee.

Thirty-two cases of appeal were reported upon by the Committee on Grievances.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is from no less a gifted pen than that of Bro. George Frank Gouley. He covers one hundred and fourteen pages of closely-printed matter, with his "*idees*" of Masons, and what Masons have been doing elsewhere. Forty-two American Grand Lodges, and a number of foreign, are reviewed in a courteous and fraternal spirit.

Under the head of California, we find the following, which is just as full of wisdom and common sense as though — we had written it ourself :

We are pleased to see that the Grand Lecturer of California (like our own) does not confine himself simply to a mere parot-like recital of the ritual. Lodges need as much to be taught how to do a great many things; beside that they need to learn how to govern and be governed — how to prepare their rooms and keep them in good working order; and how the members should behave themselves when in session. The reasons, the whys and wherefores of the ritual should be explained, and every Freemason should be taught that when he enters the Lodge room and stands before the grand sublime principles of our institution, he stands in the presence of God. When this lesson is once learned we shall see no more tom-foolery and nonsense in the conferring of degrees. Dignity, respectability and education should be indispensable qualifications in every officer of a Lodge.

He quotes, without dissent, Grand Master Hill's decisions.

In taking Texas to task upon their requirement of a "belief in the Divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures" as a prerequisite to initiation, Bro. Gouley treats us to the following:

This decision is certainly most extraordinary, from the fact that there is no "Ancient Regulation," or "old charge," or anything else in the grand universal principles of our institution which calls for any such declaration of belief. If it were so, then no Hebrew could become a Mason without perjury.

The committee were evidently in a quagmire, for they seem to have floundered through the case like a lot of sturgeons in a net; they just fairly broke through the thing, having found themselves caught among the inconsistent precedents of former decisions. To tell the whole long and short of this story, we simply say that all such regulations or restrictions in the institution of Freemasonry, are nothing less than double-barreled nonsense. If a profane from Constantinople wanted to be initiated, we should honestly

and truly present him the Koran, for the simple reason that that was the book they accepted as the "Great Light," although we might not believe a word in its "Divine inspiration." If we were in Portugal we would present the Douay Bible, because they accept nothing less, and we would not set up our prejudices against their knowledge. If we were a Jew we should present the Old Bible, although we might believe in nothing but the New Testament. In other words, we would obligate ourselves in all truth, honor, and fidelity toward our brethren, upon any pledge they might designate, and feel as much bound to live and die by that obligation as though we had selected the book ourselves. But as to compelling a candidate to declare a certain belief in any particular religion, it is wholly inconsistent with the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, and subversive of its very existence as a cosmopolitan institution, and without this character it is nothing. We sincerely hope that the Grand Lodge of Texas, in order to be in harmony with the balance of the world, will at once repeal the work alluded to on page 280, Vol. II, Ruthven's Reprint. Such a requirement is an *innovation*, and is not tolerated by any other Grand Lodge in the world.

Will some Grand Secretary please *rise* and give Bro. Gouley an *UNDER-heading*? He calls for it; he pleads for it; and knowing his *UPPER-heading* to be sound, we trust his *demands* will not be *vain*, which is what we *desire to remark*, that Grand Secretaries will *top* every separate subject matter throughout their proceedings with what Bro. Gouley calls *SUB-HEADINGS*. We second the motion.

The Craft in Missouri is prosperous, and increasing rapidly in numbers, and, we have reason to believe, in quality of material.

M. W. Rufus E. Anderson was elected Grand Master, and R. W. George Frank Gouley re-elected Grand Secretary, *of course*.

MONTANA, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Helena, on the sixth day of October; M. W. J. R. Boyce, Sr., Grand Master, and R. W. Cornelius Hedges, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master, whose portrait adorns the proceedings, delivered a very excellent address. He seems to have been a faithful sentinel on the watch-tower. He handles intemperance without gloves. The Master of Virginia City Lodge, No. 1, was reported to him as being frequently intoxicated, to the scandal of the Fraternity. He immediately addressed the Master, requesting him to meet the charges. And he also addressed other Masons to ascertain the truth to his entire satisfaction. As soon as the truth was ascertained, Grand Master Boyce dethroned the *scandalous* Master, and handed the gavel to the Senior Warden. And this cutting off of the diseased branch was right.

We cannot refrain from transferring the following extract from the address. It is so full of the pure, wholesome *meat of Masonry*, that we call upon our readers to peruse it carefully. In referring to his visitations to the Subordinate Lodges, he says:

* * * In my addresses to them I have tried to urge upon the Lodges the necessity of practical Masonry, especially calling their attention to the standing resolution of the Grand Lodge, passed in 1870, denouncing as high treason against the most vital tenets of Masonry, the crimes of gambling, drunkenness, licentiousness, and profanity, realizing that the time has now come in our history when we must assume our true position and place ourselves right before society, relative to these sinners. They are too flagrant a violation of our teachings, and too commonly practiced to be longer passed lightly over; the mantle of charity will no longer cover them, and the hour for action has come; we may no longer shun the responsibility of respecting the opinions of society; the Grand Lodge has placed her seal of condemnation upon these practices, and our sister Grand Lodges have approved; yet these wholesome regulations have remained on our statutes a dead letter, unpracticed and unenforced. Brethren, otherwise good and true, have well-nigh ruined themselves; our Lodges have been mute; a mawkish charity has held them back from enforcing our laws, and our beloved Order has lost, in a great measure, her prestige as the harbinger of morality. Good Masons stand appalled at the fearful violation of Masonic law, and society condemns the flagrant violation of what all know to be Masonic duty. These departures from duty must cease, or we lose our heritage. Brethren, we have good material; men, as true as steel; men who would ornament any society on earth, if we will only break off the rough corners, and fit them for the builder's use. But we have rested in the glory of our beautiful ritual, admired its grandeur, and the drapery in which it is clothed, and forgotten that without exemplification in every-day life it is only a relic of the misty past. Masonry is either something to be practiced, or its teachings are valueless. It teaches sublime truths; it arrays itself in gorgeous drapery; it points grandly to the beautiful, the good, and the pure; it elevates the evergreen of immortality; it tells of high duties and glorious hopes; it lifts the veil of the future and points to immortality and a glorious resurrection and eternal life; yet how far below these grand visions and duties do we practice! Brethren, can we hope longer to maintain our heritage, and enjoy our birthrights, unless we live Masonry as well as teach it? It is important that the minds of the Craft be constantly called to the vital importance of a more thorough investigation into the character and qualifications of candidates. You cannot take a candidate without he be worthy and well qualified, and make him a Mason by conferring degrees. He must be a *man*, God-like, his vision undimmed by vice, his thoughts elevated, his reason bearing full sway, stamped with the divine impress, or degrees will *never* make him a Mason. You may manipulate him, and restrain him for a time, but "Truth is mighty and will prevail;" his true character will develop itself, and when too late you will find that you have either a pestiferous meddler or a useless drone. Where were you taught to look first for the embodied principles of Masonry? At the heart. Will degrees make a Mason, and create what does not exist in man? Never! never! Principles, eternal principles, deeply planted by the *great I AM*, can only make Masons. Degrees make members; *Deity makes Masons*. Take one who only knows Masonry as the parrot is taught language, and when all is lovely he may seem to be what he professes; but let the hour of trial come, and you will find him ready to rebel against the principles and teachings of our Order, and exhibit the properties of the *thistle* instead of the *olive*. But, my brethren, are we not in a measure guilty in this, that we do not practice ourselves what we teach initiates? We present to him our sublime ritual, explain its moral, and he is deeply impressed with all he sees and hears; he goes forth from the Lodge with high resolves and glorious purposes; he meets his teacher or other members to whom he looks up for exemplification, and he sees and hears those for whom he has such reverence violating all the precepts of the moral law, and he feels how are the mighty fallen, and concludes there is nothing in Masonry only its high-sounding professions, and his Masonry is dwarfed by the influence of those to whom he looks up for example, and is either encouraged to violate our regulations, or disgusted with our hypocrisy. Brethren, coming up from the various camps, valleys, and mountains, of our lovely Territory, entrusted with the watch-care of Masonry, it is your duty to make its laws, expound its principles, and reflect its high prerogatives, and to establish it permanently as the grand old mountains by which we are surrounded, laying broad and deep its foundation of fundamental principles, and **crowning** it with the evergreen of beautiful exemplification, drawing to it the good and

true, and repelling all that is vicious and bad. See ye to it that true Masonry is reflected, its high and holy mission truly exemplified. Mankind, as well as the Brotherhood of Masons, have claims upon you. Masonry is designed to benefit mankind, or it is the veriest humbug that ever disgraced the world. Go forth from the sacred temple of Masonry imbued with its spirit, teach its principles, and practice its precepts; thus will you bring glory and honor to our noble Order.

The Masonic bodies of Helena had just completed a Masonic Temple, and now they ask the Grand Lodge to dedicate it according to the Ritual of the order. This was accordingly done, and thereafter Bro. Sanders delivered a most beautiful Dedicatory Address.

The Craft are prosperous and harmonious.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge are chiefly local in interest.

Bro. Hedges presents the review of Grand Lodges, and says: "We believe, for the first time in our history, the list is about complete so far as American Grand Lodges are concerned." Forty-seven Grand Lodges receive courteous and fraternal criticism. The review is a very candid and pleasant one to read. Nebraska receives fraternal notice. Bro. Hill's *high grounds* on moral questions are highly commended. Bro. Griggs is credited with a very *neat* oration. Our musical entertainment on this occasion is also noticed. That, Bro. Hedges, was a *side-degree*, as the "Baird Family" are not working under a charter from this Grand Lodge.

M. W. Solon Star was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Cornelius Hedges re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEVADA, 1873.

A Special Communication was held at Reno, on the fifteenth day of October, 1872, for the purpose of laying the Corner Stone of the new Hall of Reno Lodge. Also a Special Communication on the thirteenth day of November, 1873, for the purpose of dedicating the new Hall of Douglas Lodge.

The Annual Communication was held at the city of Virginia, on the eighteenth day of November; M. W. Wm. A. M. VanBokkelen, Grand Master, and R. W. Michael J. Henley, as Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's address is a very excellent document. His platform of morals is sharply defined, and he is very elaborate in his argument that *Masonry is not religion*. The following extract will show the grounds of his faith. There is a good deal therein that is well worthy of notice:

We often, I am sorry to say, too often, hear the remark: "Masonry is my religion; Masonry is all the religion I need." Believing this idea, as it is often urged by some of our older brethren as an excuse for the neglect of their religious duties, to be not only a pernicious doctrine, but one which, if allowed to gain full sway, is bound to sap the very foundation of our Fraternity, I cannot allow the present occasion to pass without raising my voice against it. Religion is defined as "The recognition of God as an object of

worship, love and obedience; a system of faith and worship." As used by the brethren when claiming Masonry to be a sufficient religion for them, it means that Masonry contains everything essential to their salvation, or their gaining admission into the eternal presence of God. From this proposition I most emphatically dissent. Masonry merely seeks to throw around its charmed circle the sanction of the great truth, that God is the Universal Father to whom we all owe filial obedience. It is a beautiful system of morals, but does not inculcate the practice of those morals for any higher reason than our duty to society. Its object is not to save fallen man, and it does not *profess* to save him. It does not profess to even reform, or improve men — restricting its membership to those supposed to be blameless. Would to God that this supposition was realized in the practice. Its object is to unite men here below into a brotherhood, trusting to the church in its various branches, to prepare them for the great hereafter. If there be any who really place a trust in Masonry to save their immortal souls, they rely upon a false hope. As a distinguished brother has said: "Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion." In truth, no bare faith can save any man, but only a true faith, and a life resulting from such faith. Another brother has most happily said: "It is decidedly heterodox in advancing the idea, now becoming too common, that Masonry contains a religion by which a man need not fear to die. Neither Jew, Mohammedan, or Christian believes that. And admitting that Masonry contains a religious element, catholic as is its character in the sense of acknowledging and worshipping Deity, and recognizing man's immortality and moral accountability, yet whenever we lose sight of that great truth — the fall of man, and his consequent depravity and necessity of a redeemer and intercessor — a Messiah, either come or to come, as taught or shadowed in the sacrifices and ceremonies of all religions — and substitute Masonry in its place, we will have indeed 'hewn out cisterns that can hold no water.' This disposition to substitute Masonry for religion is getting secretly and silently too common; and it will, if continued, lead to a collision which will be a death-blow to Masonry, and in such a contest it ought to die. As a Mason among religions we do not assume to decide who is right. As a Christian, our opinion is as firm and decided as the rock of ages." One of our lectures teaches the same idea when it says: "The thought of death, which without revelation, is indeed dark and gloomy." Where are we to look for that revelation? Does Masonry supply it? No! It does not profess to do it, but points to the Word of God, as contained in the Holy Bible, in which God has set forth the method and plan of man's salvation. Let us not, in the pride of our own self-conceit, endeavor to substitute in its stead a plan of man's devising, for He has said: "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid."

He decides that "Any Master Mason, without reference to previous service in any office, is eligible to the station of Worshipful Master." We hold this to be contrary to the *almost universal* doctrine that none but those who have been *elected*, and *served* as Wardens in a regular Lodge, are eligible to the Master'ship, *except* in the *organization of New Lodges*.

We also find the following among his decisions:

Any brother raised to the Third Degree (*See* Decision, No. 12 Rev. Con.) or elected to membership in a Lodge is a member thereof, entitled to all the rights and privileges of such without having signed the Lodge by-laws, regardless of any provision of the Lodge by-laws apparently to the contrary. (*See* Sec. 107 of Con.)

We presume this decision is based upon a local regulation, as would appear from his references. Our individual opinion is that the decision is a good one. Nevertheless, our Grand Lodge makes the signing of the by-laws, in the person's own proper handwriting, a prerequisite to membership and its consequent rights and privileges in the Lodge.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported the following, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

When only two of the members of a committee of reference on a petition for degrees or membership report, and one reports favorably and the other reports unfavorably, it should be received as a report of the majority, and the candidate balloted for

We think there is poor logic in this decision (if there may be any logic in it). There certainly should be a majority report *in agreement* on a petition. And without such, we cannot conceive of any good argument in favor of action on a report. An argument in favor of the Lodge acting upon a report made by *only one member* of the committee—the other two making no report at all—would be just as good, in our judgment.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is from the facile pen of Bro. R. H. Taylor, who presents a very elaborate and able review of the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges, in which Nebraska, for 1872 and 1873, receives courteous attention. He notices approvingly our comments upon the Iowa decision, that it is the duty of a Lodge, upon its rejection of the application of a Master Mason for membership, to prefer charges. He also quotes and approves our position upon the inherent rights of Wardens to represent their Lodges in Grand Lodge, in our criticism under the head of Michigan, last year. He also quotes and approves our criticism of the action of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, in the celebrated *Speight* case.

No, Bro. Taylor, we are not in favor of putting a *head on it*. That was only an individual notion, and not the sense of the committee. Neither was it intended to convey the idea that it was the sense of the Grand Lodge.

It has afforded us an immeasurable degree of satisfaction and pleasure to follow Bro. Taylor through his review. His style is pleasing and entertaining. He quotes very extensively, and very judiciously. Occasionally a bit of fun crops out, by way of diversion.

He gives Bro. U. D. Taylor, of Iowa, credit with maintaining the reputation of the Taylor family, and referring to him, says:

At the commencement of his review of Missouri, we find the following:

"Here we have a sumptuous volume of two hundred and eighty-five pages, printed with the best of type and ink, and on the finest grade of tinted paper. *Vive la Gouley!*"

And then he very meekly remarks:

This is the first intimation we have ever had that the Grand Secretary of Missouri is a female.

A female what? Bro. U. D., do you see the point!

We compliment the Grand Secretary upon the very neat manner in which his proceedings are prepared and printed.

M. W. Horatio S. Mason was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Samuel W. Chubbuck, Grand Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at St. John, on the twenty-fourth day of September; M. W. John V. Ellis, Grand Master, and V. W. Wm. F. Bunting, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master delivered a very excellent address, recounting his official duties fully and explicitly. He had made himself useful during the year in visiting, and otherwise looking after the interests of his jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodge commended him as a faithful steward. Grand Representatives had been exchanged with the Grand Lodges of Scotland, New Jersey, and Michigan.

The following, in relation to a few more of *de culled Brudders*, we clip from the Grand Master's address:

Application was made to me by the Union Lodge, No. 18, Halifax, for authority to raise to the Third Degree, three initiates of that Lodge, residents of the city of Saint John, and men of color. These parties had been admitted in Halifax in violation of our jurisdictional rights, and the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia had, on the matter being brought to its notice, promptly disavowed the error of its Subordinate. In reply to the request, the Grand Secretary informed the Union Lodge that, "as this subject had been formally remitted to the Grand Master of Nova Scotia, it would seem to be proper and courteous to him and to his Grand Lodge, that you prefer your application through the Grand Secretary of Nova Scotia:" and added an intimation that, if made in this way, it would probably be granted. Since that reply was sent nothing further has been done in the matter.

No decisions are reported, except such as are governed by their local regulations.

The following paragraph from the address, relative to the duties of Committees on Foreign Correspondence, we think, is worthy of perusal by that fraternity, and we cordially accept the hint:

I have felt it to be one of the duties of my office to carefully note the proceedings of the Grand Lodges with whom we are in fraternal association, and have, in addition to this, perused the somewhat voluminous reports of the Committees on "Foreign Correspondence" published by many of our sister Grand Lodges, in which there is sometimes a singular blending of useful information with unnecessary and often injudicious criticism. It appears to me that what may be called the domestic affairs of one jurisdiction are scarcely fit subjects for public criticism in another. Slight differences in the law or practice of one Grand Lodge are surely not worthy the solemn consideration of even a "Foreign Correspondence" Committee of another. I know of no advantage that can result to Freemasonry by attempting to reduce all its forms, ceremonials, and observances to one level. It is enough that the essential principles, the aims, the objects of the Fraternity are everywhere the same. Let that suffice. In our respective jurisdictions there is enough practical work to do, without striving for the unattainable and the unnecessary.

The Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah were recognized.

The applications of the Grand Orients of Brazil, Egypt, and Hungary, for fraternal recognition and exchange of Representatives, were postponed for want of sufficient information in respect to their legal claims.

Appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Earl of Zetland, P. G. M. of England, were adopted.

A resolution was offered to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec, which, after two amendments were made, was postponed.

The Craft are enjoying harmony and prosperity.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were continued in office.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1873.

The Semi-annual Communication was held at Manchester, on December twenty-seventh, 1872.

Exemplification of *the work* seems to have been *the business* of the session. By invitation of the M. W. Grand Master, Burns Lodge conferred the degree of Entered Apprentice.

Washington Lodge conferred the degree of Fellow Craft, and Lafayette Lodge conferred the degree of Master Mason upon Bro. John W. Mears. After which the Grand Lodge accepted an invitation to partake of a collation prepared by the Masonic Fraternity of Manchester. It is said the Grand Lodge gratefully appreciated the invitation. We doubt not they appreciated the banquet as much.

The Annual Communication was held at Concord May twenty-first, M. W. Nathaniel W. Cumner, Grand Master, and R. W. Abel Hutchins, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's address is very short, but systematic. He notices the death of P. G. M. Ichabod G. Jordan, of whom he says: "While we sincerely deplore his loss, we are consoled by the thought that he has left us an example of fidelity to his obligations which is worthy of emulation."

He had met the misfortune to lose all of his letters, books and papers by fire, so that he was unable to report the number of dispensations granted during the year.

We extract the following item from his address, which excites astonishment in us at the act, but we are consoled at the result of his afterthought:

To several of the Lodges I granted dispensations to appear in public processions at the last "Decoration Day." While I fully agree with the object of the day, and shall do what I can to continue it as one set apart in which we can do honor to the memory of those who fell martyrs in the cause of liberty, yet I fully believe that it will be detrimental to the interest and future usefulness of the Craft for our Lodges to appear in public processions for purposes other than those which are purely Masonic.

The District Deputy Grand Masters' reports indicate peace and prosperity throughout the jurisdiction. The membership had increased fifty per cent. in the last five years.

No decisions are reported.

Bro. John J. Bell presents the report on Foreign Correspondence. It is a very creditable review of the Proceedings of forty-six Grand Lodges — a majority of them for two years.

Under Nebraska, speaking of the claim of Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, of this jurisdiction, upon Noblesville Lodge, No. 57, of Indiana, for a reimbursement of burial expenses of a member of Noblesville Lodge, the committee say: "We have heretofore expressed our dissent from this view, which changes the character of our Institution. We had better not try to be too much wiser than the fathers."

The committee approve our affirmative answer to the following questions:

FIRST. Is the God of the Mason the God of the Bible? and is the denying of the God of the Bible a Masonic offense?

SECOND. Is the denying the authenticity of the Bible a Masonic offense?

They quote the following from the Pennsylvania committee:

We trust that the result of our labor will evince the fraternal spirit in which it was done. Sometimes the legislation and decisions of some of the Grand Lodges seemed somewhat strange to us; sometimes as novel as strange; so that occasionally we were sorely tempted to express the views entertained in Pennsylvania upon the questions presented, but we have refrained from criticism because we hold fast by the doctrine, that the construction given by Grand Lodges to their several constitutions and by-laws, rules and regulations, belongs exclusively to themselves. A Grand Lodge, being supreme within its own limits, is the sole and exclusive judge of what will best promote the well-being and the prosperity of the Craft of which it is the sovereign head.

Upon which the New Hampshire Committee say:

Our opinion we have expressed before—that with nearly fifty independent Grand Lodges, the tendency to continually deviate in laws and usages can be somewhat restrained, and beneficially, by fraternal comment in the reports on correspondence, and that it in no way detracts from the independence or dignity of a Grand Lodge, that when they stray from the course which the Craft as a whole are pursuing, they are reminded of it.

The truth is, Grand Lodges are made up of human beings, and it is but human to err. And hence we hold that Grand Lodges may hastily adopt unwise and unwholesome regulations, and we know of no way in which the public, or general Masonic sentiment, may be so readily and fully brought to the test of such regulations as through the Committees on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Nathaniel W. Cumner was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. John A. Harris elected Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY, 1874.

The Annual Communication was held at Trenton, on the twenty-first day of January; M. W. Wm. E. Pine, Grand Master, and R. W. Joseph H. Hough, Grand Secretary.

A number of Grand Lodges were represented—Nebraska by R. W.

Charles Bechtel. There was, also, a very large attendance of Representatives of Subordinate Lodges.

The Grand Master's address is a very able and interesting one. Seven dispensations had been granted for "shortening time." Three dispensations were granted for new Lodges. Fifteen decisions are reported, in accordance with local and general regulations.

The Grand Master recommends the abolishment of the office of Grand Lecturer, as the Lodges have attained the desired proficiency. The Grand Lodge adopted the recommendation.

The following we transcribe, as worthy of being read by Masons "where-soever dispersed around the globe":

I have thus collated and presented to you everything of importance, occurring during the Masonic year just closed, which custom and duty require me to submit. The story is brief, and presents little of general interest. That this is so, is to my mind, not an occasion for regret, but a cause for special congratulation.

Secular history is but a record of the frailties and vices of the human race. The prosaic details of periods of quiet and peace; the unobtrusive virtues of the lowly and retiring; the "smooth current of domestic joy;" the pleasures and successes of honest industry; the "simple blessings of the lowly train;" find no historian's pen to record their triumphs. *His* pages are filled with the story of battles and conquests, of waving plumes, of flaunting pennons and shivering lances; of successful or thwarted ambition; of the rise and fall of great nations and families; of the horrors of the battle field, the stake and the block —

"The lifted axc, the agonizing wheel,
Lake's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel,"

of the vices of the rich and influential, and the consequent sufferings of the poor and powerless. Without these, there had been no histories, and the shelves of our libraries would not have groaned under the weight of these records of human depravity. We are so constituted, that the mind lingers with greater pleasure and interest upon the splendors of ambitious achievements, than upon the "short and simple annals of the poor." In view of these facts, it has well been said:

"Happy is that people whose annals are few."

And so it is, to a great extent, my brethren, with our grand old Society of Freemasonry. No one, whom duty compels, or pleasure induces to become familiar with the current history of the Craft, can fail to be struck by the extent with which the annual addresses of Grand Masters are occupied with details of individual Masonic infirmity and frailty. A passing general allusion to the prosperity of the Fraternity is followed by pages of details of violations of Ancient Landmarks, and infractions of Masonic obligations. The blessed charities of which the Lodges have been the almoners: the friendships which social intercourse has cemented; the influence for good upon the Craft and the world of the practical inculcation of the great principle of FRATERNITY, which our Society specially exemplifies, receive but a casual notice. That our Institution should pursue its peaceful course, increasing and multiplying, and scattering blessings in its pathway, seems so much a matter of course, as to require no special eulogium. It is the deviations from the straight path of duty, morality, and rectitude, the disregard of law, of precept and ritual, which form the staple of the Masonic chronicler's report.

The log of the ocean steamship which has sailed over smooth waters, beneath unclouded skies, and fanned by favoring breezes to its port, contains matters of little concern, and may be compressed into a narrow compass. The log of the same steamship, which reports adverse winds, tempestuous seas, collision and shipwreck, thrills the reader with intensest interest, and requires pages for its recital — yet the one tells of life and health, of days of unalloyed enjoyment, of happy and safe arrival at the wished-for haven; while the other relates the dismal story of danger and death, of blasted hopes, of

broken family circles, of fireside chasms never to be filled on earth. I esteem myself, therefore, greatly fortunate, that I find the material for a lengthy address on this occasion to be wanting, that I have so little to denounce, so few measures of reform to suggest. May we not all justly and truthfully join in the benediction—happy is that Grand Master who finds himself in such a case—happy is that Grand Lodge whose recurring annals are few.

The Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Wardens also submit full reports, from all of which sources we learn that the Craft is in harmony, and the Lodges conforming to the standard work.

A new Constitution was adopted, from which we learn that in addition to the officers of the Grand Lodge, the following are made members: All elective Past Grand Officers and Past Masters, while they remain members of regular warranted Lodges in the jurisdiction, and all Worshipful Masters and Wardens for the time being of said Lodges.

A Past Grand Master's Jewel was ordered for M. W. P. G. Master Wm. E. Pine, who gracefully declined the continued honors of the Grand Lodge.

To Bro. Marshall B. Smith we are indebted for a very excellent review of the Proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges—not including Nebraska. Perhaps we are thought too small to notice. Perhaps the post-office department is at fault—our Grand Secretary is not.

Under Michigan he says:

A new "Constitution and Regulations" was adopted, to take effect July first, A. D. 1873. We notice that, according to its provisions, Wardens are excluded from membership, except when representing the W. M.; that Past Masters, "who are members of Standing Committees" of the Grand Lodge, are members *without a vote*, and that in the absence of the Master or of the Wardens as his representatives, the Lodge may be represented by a Master Mason a member of the Lodge, specially deputed for that purpose. To all of which we say, in the words of Solomon, King of Israel: "Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set."

And so we told them last year, Bro. Smith.

In closing his report, Bro. Smith says:

Our duty, though laborious, has not been a task, but a privilege, for we have been brought into intimate converse with the Masonic thinkers and workers of our age; and if the results seem small in proportion to the time and the space we have consumed, let it be charged not to the intentions of the committee, but to the inexperience, in this line of literature, of the writer who, at the request of the chairman of the committee, has prepared the report.

We accept your apology for *inexperience*, Bro. S., and we shall take great pleasure in perusing your next report, after your experience in this.

M. W. Wm. A. Pembroke was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Joseph H. Hough re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK, 1874.

The Annual Communication was held in New York City, on the second day of June; M. W. Christopher G. Fox, Grand Master, and R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary.

It is with a special degree of pleasure that we hail the Proceedings of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, so full of marks of ability throughout. One especial feature, of more than ordinary interest, being the very full review of the doings of foreign Grand Bodies.

The Grand Master's address is written with excellent taste and ability, and is a fine review of the doings of the Craft in his jurisdiction.

Of their foreign relations he says:

Our Foreign relations continue in the same condition as reported last year, but it is thought that through proper representations in regard to certain matters pending in the German Grand Lodge League, concerning the abolition of Grand Lodge jurisdiction and the recognition of pretended Masonic organizations in this country, that a more friendly feeling will prevail toward the Grand Lodges of the United States on the part of the German Grand Lodges with respect to these questions.

The first session of the now fully organized German Grand Lodge Confederation was held at Bayreuth, on the first day of June, 1873, and the subject of the right of jurisdiction was brought before that body by the representatives of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and referred to a committee, consisting of the Grand Master of Hamburg, to report thereon at the session of the Diet appointed to be held on the twenty-fourth of May, 1874.

The report of M. W. Brother Ulitz, the committee, was prepared at an early day, and published in September last, and a copy thereof was forwarded to our Grand Lodge, and came to my notice. Its presentation of the questions under consideration was in accordance with the views heretofore expressed by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and the arguments employed in support of the representations of the committee quite unjust respecting the claims of the American Grand Lodges. Regarding the present as a favorable opportunity to endeavor to correct the false impressions that report was calculated to convey to our German brethren, and with a view of bringing the matters in dispute to a favorable conclusion before the League, and through it in the Grand Lodges of which it is composed, the report was referred to W. Brother Pinner, of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence, whose familiarity with the proceedings of German Grand Lodges rendered him well qualified to review and reply to the report.

The reply as prepared by Brother Pinner is comprehensive, temperate, and unanswerable; and, if considered in a proper spirit by the German Grand Lodges, it must satisfactorily dispose of the matters on which they and the Grand Lodges of this country have heretofore differed widely. By my direction a copy of the reply was forwarded to our representative near the Grand Lodge of Saxony, with instructions to have the same translated, printed, and distributed to the Grand Lodges of Germany, if it could be done previous to the session of the Diet on the twenty-fourth of May last.

R. W. Brother von Mensch, our able representative near the Grand Lodge of Saxony, deserves hearty thanks for the faithful and conscientious manner in which he has defended the interests of this Grand Lodge in Germany, and especially for his able letter to M. W. Brother Eckstein, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Saxony, protesting in behalf of the Grand Lodge of New York, against the abolition of the right of jurisdiction as admitted and claimed by the Grand Lodges of the United States.

Death has not entered the circle of present or past Grand Officers. Beautiful memorial tributes are paid to the memory of the "*Masonic Noblemen*" who have fallen in other grand jurisdictions.

Fifteen dispensations were granted to organize new Lodges—eleven of them in New York City.

He does not report his decisions.

He says: "In November last, a circular, purporting to be signed by several brethren of New York City, was issued and forwarded to all the Lodges in the jurisdiction, in which the attention of the brethren was called to the alleged cruel and inhuman treatment to which Masons and their widows and orphans were subjected in the island of Cuba, by the Spanish authorities and their dependents, and the atrocities said to have been committed by them on certain occasions were carefully recited, and the Lodges were called upon, 'in the name of humanity, and in obedience to a sense of justice,' to request the Grand Master 'to call an *Emergent Communication* of the Grand Lodge to take such action thereon as the exigency seemed to require.' The resolution preferring the request was adopted by more than one-half of the Lodges of the State, and duly forwarded to the Grand Master, signed by their officers and under the seal of the Lodges."

He declined, even upon so *strong an appeal*, to convene the Grand Lodge. He, with much respect, acknowledges the honesty of the motives that actuated the brethren in making the appeal; and in justification of his refusal to convene the Grand Lodge for the purpose mentioned, says:

The account of the reported butcheries and outrages was improbable on its face, there was no reliable testimony to establish its truth, and it was wholly discredited. At the same time the people of this country were in a feverish anxiety at the prospect of war with Spain, consequent upon the treatment to which the crew of the *Virginus* were subjected on their capture in Spanish waters, and a suspicion was entertained that an attempt was being made to use the Fraternity as a means of strengthening the popular excitement in favor of the prosecution of hostilities against Spain, on the part of this country, for the benefit of the Cubans.

If the story of their wrongs, in all the details as presented, was true, the Masons of Cuba and their families were entitled to our sympathies and our fraternal assistance; but the Grand Lodge could do nothing to aid them in their extremity, by holding an emergent communication to consider their condition; but, on the contrary, such a course would rather add to their misery, if that were possible, by drawing the attention of their persecutors to the fact that Masons elsewhere were seeking to arouse the indignation and turn the civilized world against them—which would inevitably result to the disadvantage of those whom it was desired to assist. If it was designed by the movement to use the Fraternity in shaping the political aspect of the question of a war with Spain, it was equally improper to convene the Grand Lodge—for Masonry cannot legitimately be employed for any such purpose.

The Grand Master evidently acted wisely in his course. The point he raises is well taken.

On the question of the non-payment of dues, and the penalty therefor, he favors *suspension* as the proper one. We would like to see all the Grand Lodges of this country occupy common ground upon this question. As it is now, there is such a diversity of procedure and penalties, that it is impossible to have any standard authority upon the subject.

The Grand Secretary's report shows the receipts for the year to be \$61,896.54.

The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund report the receipts at \$173,396.72; and the disbursements \$171,964.90; leaving cash in bank,

\$1,431.82. The amount of assets held by the Trustees is \$932,757.04; while the liabilities amount to \$352,710.00.

The receipts from the Masonic Fair were \$50,921.45.

The Grand Lecturer says: "The *Standard Work*, as adopted by this Grand Lodge, is now universally practiced with a uniformity and perfection, in all its details, that is indeed worthy of all praise." This is a source of great gratification.

The Masonic Board of Relief of the City of New York report receipts to the amount of \$5,489.57; and disbursements to the amount of \$4,301.65. The recipients numbering four hundred and thirty-two, and hailing from thirty nine grand jurisdictions—none from Nebraska. Thanks.

We observe that the Grand Lodge of New York knows how to appreciate the labors of an efficient officer, as is evinced in the adoption of a resolution fixing the salary of the R. W. Grand Secretary at \$3,500.00 per annum, and allowing the further sum of \$1,500.00 for clerical assistance. We appreciate the justice of their action.

Bro. Solomon introduced a resolution providing that *both* of our much revered Saints John should be *beheaded* in consequence of their sectarian proclivities. Now, we object to this covert attack on these two whole-souled Masons, in their absence. But the resolution was referred to the Committee on Work and Lectures, who, through their chairman, R. W. G. Fred Wiltsie, submitted the following report:

To the Grand Lodge of the State of New York:

The Committee to whom the petition of W. Bro. J. P. Solomon, upon the question of Sectarianism in Masonry was referred, beg leave to report:

That the words "Holy Saints John," wherever used in the ritual, are sectarian in their character, and recommend that they be stricken from the ritual, and in accordance with the above, offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the words "Holy Saints John" be stricken from the ritual wherever the same occur.

Perhaps it is needless for us to say that the report *was laid on the table*.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is an elaborate and critical review of the Proceedings of forty-five American and five European Grand Bodies—covering one hundred and eighty-nine pages. It is the brain work of Bro. James Gibson, with the exception of the following-named foreign Grand Bodies, the Proceedings of which were translated by W. Bro. M. Pinner:

Ireland.	Alpina, Switzerland.	Portugal.
Scotland.	Hungary.	Greece.
Saxony.	Netherlands G. O.	Egypt G. O.
Zu den drei Weltkugeln.	Italy.	Brazil G. O.
Eclectic Union, Frankfort.		

Upon the decision of the Grand Master of Arkansas, *that a brother dying under suspension for non-payment of dues, could not be restored*, Bro. Gibson uses the following language:

The Grand Master's decisions on Masonic law, having been referred to the Committee on that subject, one in which he had determined that a brother dying under suspension for non-payment of dues, could not be restored, was not concurred in by the committee, and their report was agreed with by the Grand Lodge. This was right. The Grand Master's reason, "as the tree falls, so it must lie," was applied in a wrong case. Physically we cannot restore our deceased brother to his place in the Lodge, but we can replace his name on the roll. "As the tree falls, so it must lie," is not a rule for Masonic action with our erring brethren, and we are not so taught; but on the contrary, that forgiveness of offenses is a duty toward a Mason living, and much more if dead. But this subject was fully examined in last year's report in reviewing the Proceedings of the Grand Lodges of California and Indiana, and we refrain from further discussion.

In this matter Bro. Gibson differs from the law and practice in a large proportion of the jurisdictions.

Under the head of *Georgia*, he copies the following decision of Grand Master Irvin:

It is not proper for a brother under *ordinary* circumstances to interrupt ceremonies while a candidate is having a degree conferred upon him. There might arise some extraordinary circumstances, when such interruption would be proper and commendable. Whether proper or not should be determined by the Worshipful Master.

And comments thereupon as follows:

Precisely what is meant by "ordinary circumstances" in this decision is not obvious. If it is intended to hold that under any circumstances, a member of the Lodge, then present, cannot, even when the *obn.* is about to be taken, absolutely, by an objection interdict the further advancement of the candidate, then we dissent from the decision. This right of objection, at any stage of the proceedings, is a Masonic right, and ought not to be *impaired* in the slightest degree. When it is remembered that the bitterest persecution the Fraternity ever suffered in this country, arose from *not* allowing to the objecting brother the full force of this right, we think the Craft will be chary hereafter in its refusal. "The celebrated W. M., of notorious memory, was taken out of the Lodge on such an objection, when the Master's degree was but half conferred on him, and remaining more than an hour in the ante-room, while the Lodge discussed the propriety of permitting him to go out into the world in that condition. And its expediency being doubtful, through fear of him, the objection was withdrawn, and he was brought back, and fully invested. After which he attended the Lodge but a few times, sufficiently to get the lectures committed, and then became what he before intended, and which was suspected, and charged by the objecting brethren — an open and avowed enemy. Better would it have been for the majority of the Lodge, and for the Institution at large, had the single constitutional objection of that brother been allowed its full force and power. Here is a case to warn all to abide by the ancient landmarks."

We fully indorse Bro. Gibson's views.

Under Mississippi, he quotes the following relative to the very celebrated *Speight* case:

The Grand Lodge, upon the report of the same committee, reversed and declared null and void all former proceedings of the Grand Lodge restoring S. R. Speight to membership in Ripley Lodge. The vote on the adoption of the report was 754 yeas, 68 nays. It also declared the status of S. R. Speight to be that of a suspended Mason, under appeal to Grand Lodge.

Bro. Gibson then says:

This is the most remarkable action we have ever seen chronicled of any regular Grand Lodge—we speak respectfully and fraternally—as we have ever known anywhere.

The appellant, Speight, had been tried and suspended by the Lodge of which he was a member, on charges. He appealed from this action to the Grand Lodge, and this Body reversed the action of the Lodge and ordered the restoration of the accused to membership. The Grand Master being asked whether this action was valid and constitutional, adjudged that it was, and this decision was thereafter approved by the Grand Lodge.

That Grand Body has now overturned its former action, and eaten its own words, and that, too, in judicial action. It is an unheard-of case.

The action had in this case was fully examined in our report last year, and the decision of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge was fully stated and approved. And we are sorry to see adverse action to that now had.

We beg to say that we think we have thoroughly read the record of Mississippi, and we have utterly failed to find anything like the above quotation in the proceedings. But we do find, as we have before stated, that the Grand Master, in obedience to the instructions of the Grand Lodge, at its last session, had ordered Ripley Lodge to place *Bro. Speight's* name on their roll as a member of said Lodge. We further find the following in the transactions before us:

Upon the reading of the report, Past Grand Master Geo. R. Fearn raised the point of order: That the Grand Lodge having, at its last Annual Communication, settled the case of Ripley Lodge *vs.* S. R. Speight, by ordering his name to be enrolled as a member of said Ripley Lodge, and this having been so done, and Bro. Speight's name being on the roll return of said Lodge to this Grand Lodge as a member in good standing, that, therefore, this case is already settled—is *res adjudicata*.

Past Grand Master Cothran presiding, decided that the point of order was well taken.

On motion, the Special Report of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, the Point of Order, and the Decision of the Grand Master presiding, were ordered to be printed in the Proceedings.

The special order of the day was postponed to consider the following paper, offered by Bro. R. P. Bowen:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that when this Grand Lodge reverses the action of a Subordinate Lodge expelling or suspending a Mason on his appeal from the decision of the Grand Lodge, such decision of the Grand Lodge does not restore such brother to membership in said Lodge.

Bro. A. J. Lewis moved to indefinitely postpone the foregoing resolution.

On motion of Bro. Bowen, the motion of Bro. Lewis was laid on the table.

Bro. Speed offered the following, which was read:

Resolved, That the action of the M. W. Grand Master, in requiring Ripley Lodge to execute the resolution of this Grand Lodge to enrol the name of Bro. S. R. Speight is approved and concurred in.

Bro. R. S. Stith offered the following substitute for Bro. Bowen's resolution:

Resolved, That as a substitute for Bro. Bowen's resolution, the following question be propounded to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, with instructions to answer instantler:

Query.—When a brother is tried in a Subordinate Lodge, and suspended or expelled, and he appeals to the Grand Lodge within the time required by the regulations, does he lose his membership in the Subordinate Lodge until the said sentence of suspension or expulsion is affirmed by the Grand Lodge?

The Committee on Jurisprudence did not answer the *query*. The Grand Lodge took no positive action in the *Speight* case, other than the decision of the Grand Master upon Bro. Past Grand Master Fearn's *point of order*.

We would have preferred to make all our remarks upon this case under

the head of Mississippi, but we have been led to digress this far by the reading of Bro. Gibson's comments, before quoted.

Nebraska receives cordial and fraternal notice. Of our *quasi* recognition of *France* at the last session of the Grand Lodge, he says:

W. Robert R. Livingston, we observe, at the opening of the Grand Lodge, was present, and represented the Grand Lodge of New York.

It is a matter of regret that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, should have any intercourse with the G. O. de France. She little knows the *quality* of the Grand Body she is so graciously recognizing.

In reply to which we assure our good *frater* that we fully understand *the situation*, and are thoroughly posted in regard to that *Grand (?) Orient*. Look to our Proceedings this year, Bro. Gibson.

Bro. Osborne is credited with a fine oration, from which liberal quotations are made, with hearty indorsement. He does not indorse Bro. Osborne's use of the word "*Order*," however, as applied to the *Institution of Freemasonry*, and in this we indorse Bro. Gibson.

Favorable notice is taken of our *review* last year. Thanks. We would it were as good as yours, Bro. G. We regret that want of space precludes our extracting numberless good things from this able review.

M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne was elected Grand Master, and R. W. James M. Austin re-elected Grand Secretary for the twenty-second term.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Raleigh, on the first day of December; M. W. John Nichols, Grand Master, and R. W. D. W. Bain, Grand Secretary.

One of the finest addresses we have had the pleasure to peruse, is that of Grand Master Nichols; and from its spirit and tone, we judge him to be the *right man in the right place*. He carries the brethren back, in thought, to the reorganization of the Grand Lodge, eighty-six years ago, and names in terms of praise the noble Masons who then laid the foundations of the Grand Lodge, deep and solid.

He recommends the preparation of a Digest of the decisions remaining in force.

He dwells at length upon the subject of non-affiliation, and from his remarks we extract the following, which we heartily indorse:

Again: The idea that seems to exist in the minds of many that the Grand Lodge has the right to establish a rule or regulation requiring every non-affiliated Mason to become a member of a Lodge, seems an inconsistency; because if a rule be established which requires the performance of an act by one party, to be consistent, the same rule must require the performance of a corresponding obligation by the other party. If we take *Justice* to be the standard by which to determine the question; if we say *by the rule* that a Mason *shall* affiliate with some Lodge, by the same rule (to be just) we must say to the

Lodge, you *shall* receive the applicant. This all intelligent Masons know the Grand Lodge cannot do. Every Lodge is the judge of the qualification of its own members. The "ancient law" declares that "no Mason can be admitted a member of a Lodge without the unanimous consent of the brethren."

Masons have reciprocal duties to perform, and prominent among them is the duty to belong to some Lodge, and to contribute to its charity fund. If a brother feels so little interest in the Order as to care nothing for the proper discharge of his duties as a Mason "to God, his neighbor, and himself," he will prove a drone in the great hive of Masonry, consume its substance, destroy its life, and paralyze its influence. He will be of but little use to the Masonic Fraternity or the world, and will not be worth saving to the Order.

The following is his decision upon the subject of favorable and *unfavorable* reports:

11. *Does an unfavorable report stop further action, or must the petition be balloted on?*

An unfavorable report does *not* stop further action. There is but one way of receiving a candidate, and but one way of rejecting one, and that is by the secret ballot. Every application for the degrees, or for membership, it matters not what the report of the committee may be, must be submitted to the ballot.

Six Dispensations were granted for the organization of new Lodges.

He pays proper respect to the memory of the fraternal dead—Past Grand Master L. L. Stevenson, Past Grand Chaplain N. F. Reid, and Past Junior Grand Warden, Joseph Green, to whose memory memorial pages were set apart. He refers with pride to St. John's College, and soothes the brethren by saying: "Be not alarmed; I am not going to repeat the 'old, old story,' which has been so often heard in this hall, the very mention of which seemed to bring with it some evil omen to the minds of the brethren, which all sought to escape." The institution is now in an encouraging state of prosperity, and is patronized by the citizens of the State to a very favorable extent. Its receipts, according to the report of the Superintendent, were, during the year, \$5,865.09; and its disbursements \$5,704.92; and the fixtures, furniture, stock, and supplies on hand, are valued at \$2,000. We heartily congratulate our brethren of the old North State on the prospective success of so noble an institution. The Grand Lodge appropriated \$1,000 to aid in the maintenance of the institution, and the Subordinate Lodges were instructed to solicit donations for the same.

Numerous cases of appeal from the action of Subordinate Lodges in suspending and expelling for gross unmasonic conduct—drunkenness, profanity, etc.—were brought before the Grand Lodge, and in almost every case the action of the Subordinate Lodges was sustained. And this speaks well for the Craft in North Carolina. If we had more rigid discipline nearer home, it would be better for the Craft.

We regret to find no report from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. Bro. J. H. Mills, the chairman of the committee, having been elected Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum, found his duties in that direction so arduous that he could find no time to prepare a review. We can excuse Bro. Mills. He did a good work during the year.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Halifax, on the fourth day of June; M. W. Alexander Keith, Grand Master, and R. W. Benjamin Curren, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master delivered a short, but pleasing address, narrating his doings during the year. Nothing of special interest, however, is presented for the reader outside of his own jurisdiction.

The Grand Secretary reports a very gratifying increase in membership during the past year.

Some of the District Deputy Grand Masters had made thorough visitations during the year, and make very flattering reports of harmony and progress.

Bro. George T. Smithers, presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, in which is reviewed the proceedings of Forty-two Grand Lodges, including Nebraska for 1872, to which he devotes a little over one page. The review is very courteous in tone, and well written. He copies three paragraphs from Grand Master Hill's address, approvingly. Bro. Griggs is credited with a very excellent oration.

Under the head of Texas, and upon the subject, "Negroes not suitable material for Masonry," Bro. Smithers says:

We cannot see the necessity for any special legislation upon the subject. A Subordinate Lodge and its members have, in our opinion, a right to choose their own associates, Every person brought forward must be subject to the result of the ballot, and we doubt if the Grand Lodge can by edict deprive a Lodge or its members of an inherent right to do that which by the warrant it grants to a subordinate—the power of electing and selecting such members as it pleases, provided the constitutions and regulations of the Order are adhered to. It is to be regretted that this subject should be continually looming up in the Southern Jurisdictions.

But how is this, Bro. Smithers? Under your Wisconsin review, page 236:

The Foreign Correspondence Report is presented by Bro. J. Turner, and is about as condensed a review as we have yet met with. After giving an excellent statistical table of the state of the Craft throughout the world, showing that there are on the American Continent 8,048 Lodges and 61,222 Master Masons, he compliments the Foreign Correspondence Committees, thus: * * *

Who puts up the cigars, you or Bro. Turner, on the *number* of Master Masons on the American Continent? We'll take a mild Havanna.

Under the head of Louisiana, and upon the Canada-Quebec subject, Bro. Smithers makes his record as follows:

It is "passing strange" how the advocates of the action of the Grand Lodge of Canada will persist in the idea that the various Provinces are simply *political divisions* of a part of the British North American possessions. WE who are interested do not look at it in *that* light, and as a Grand Lodge we do not feel inclined to stultify ourselves by acknowledging the validity of the action of Canada in the premises—especially when that Grand Lodge was one of the first to endorse the formation of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia in 1866, and thereby gave full sanction to the principle of the right of *each Province* to its own Grand Lodge—and even then in view of the fact of the non-consent of the Mother Grand Lodge.

Our report (1871) receives a full and fraternal notice. Referring to the notice of the case of Louisiana by the Grand Master in the matter of the encroachment of jurisdiction by the Grand Orient of France, and also to the *particular attention* called to the subject by the committee, he notes the want of any further action. We may say that the suggestions in the report formally adopted, became really the expression of the feeling of the Grand Lodge upon the important question involved, and were tantamount to a deliberate assertion of the necessity of upholding the great principles of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, claimed universally by the Grand Lodges of America. Nova Scotia is, and ever will be, found in the right place upon this subject, and will be always ready to maintain it to the fullest extent.

No resolution upon this subject was brought forward this year, as from the evidences of a disposition in France to recede from her utterly untenable position, it was hoped that the matter would be amicably arranged without further trouble. Should it not prove so, there can be only one result—a full and unequivocal support of the principle, and non-intercourse with the offending Body.

Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected.

OHIO, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Columbus, on the twenty-first day of October; M. W. Asa H. Battin, Grand Master, and R. W. John D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's address shows a marked degree of executive ability in its author, and indicates that the Grand Lodge acted wisely in selecting him to preside over its deliberations and guard its interests.

Ten dispensations for the organization of new Lodges, were issued.

The Craft is represented as prosperous.

The Grand Master had received and answered over two thousand letters upon Masonic subjects—an average of seven letters per day. This, of itself, proves that the Grand Master had wasted but little time.

He reports the death of two illustrious Past Grand Masters—Bros. Fielding and Thrall—and pays a handsome tribute to their memory. But the duty of presenting a formal eulogium was entrusted to a suitable committee, who presented a beautiful memorial of the many virtues and noble qualities of these two eminent Christian patrons of Freemasonry—one a Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian church, the other a Warden in the Episcopal church. Peace to their ashes.

The vexed question of reimbursing a Lodge for expenses incurred by it in the care and Masonic burial of a destitute Mason and member of another Lodge, by the Lodge of which the deceased was a member, having latterly been brought to the attention of our own Grand Lodge, as well as a number of other Grand Lodges, we subjoin the report of the *Committee on Grievance*, and which was adopted by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, as showing the manner in which they look upon the subject:

DUTY OF LODGES TO REIMBURSE NECESSARY FUNERAL EXPENSES OF
MEMBERS DYING ABROAD.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the complaint of Cheyenne Lodge, No. 16, of Wyoming Territory, against Belmont Lodge, No. 16, of Ohio, for neglecting to refund moneys claimed to have been expended by said foreign Lodge for funeral expenses in the Masonic burial of a destitute brother, said to have been a member of said Ohio Lodge, and who died in the jurisdiction of said foreign Lodge, have had the same under consideration, and, upon careful examination and consideration, find no evidence that *in fact* said Ohio Lodge has ever received information of such expenditure or the decease of said brother. Nor is there any evidence before this Committee that the person buried was a Mason, or, if so, that he was a member in good standing of said Ohio Lodge, and so entitled to claim Masonic charity and burial. Your Committee are further of opinion that this Grand Lodge has no jurisdiction to *compel* a Subordinate Lodge to refund money voluntarily laid out by a foreign Lodge in Masonic charity to a member of the former; but we emphatically say, and so state as the sense of this Grand Lodge, that Masonic charity and duty require that Lodges should extend to all their worthy destitute members, whether within or without their territorial jurisdiction, all needed help; and that when and wherever such members may die, equally with their more fortunate brethren, they, in their last moments, have a right to Masonic care and sympathy, and, after death, to Masonic burial; and that, if these charitable and friendly offices are kindly extended to members of Lodges within this jurisdiction by foreign Lodges, it becomes the duty of the former, so far as they may be able, to reimburse the latter for their expenditure in so doing. Your Committee, therefore, present for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Belmont Lodge, No. 16, of this jurisdiction, so far as able, to repay to Cheyenne Lodge, No. 16, of Wyoming Territory, whatever moneys may have been by it *necessarily* expended in charity to and in the Masonic burial of a destitute member of said Ohio Lodge; and that the Grand Secretary send to said Ohio Lodge the letter of said foreign Lodge relative thereto, with a copy of this report, and also that he transmit to said foreign Lodge a certified copy of this report under the seal of this Grand Lodge.

We observe that our Ohio Brethren have another all-engrossing subject to deal with, as will be noticed by reading the following majority and minority reports of the *Committee on Grievance*, in the case of an appeal to the Grand Lodge from the action of a Subordinate Lodge in the indefinite suspension of the appellant. As the reports of the committee fully advise us of the nature of the case, further explanation by us is unnecessary:

DISCIPLINE FOR RETAILING LIQUOR.

Majority Report.

Your Committee have also had under consideration the appeal of Bro. A. T. Cook, from the action of Highland Lodge, No. 38, in indefinitely suspending him from the privileges of said Lodge, after trial upon charges preferred against him, and find that the charges, in substance, that the suspended brother was engaged in the habitual sale of intoxicating liquors to be drank upon the premises where sold. That the brother waived service and the taking of testimony, and filed his admission in writing with the committee appointed to take testimony, substantially confessing the charges as alleged, and admitting "that he is the proprietor of the hotel called the Ellicott House, * * * and the owner and proprietor of the saloon or bar of said hotel, and was selling liquor on the premises to be drank where sold." But at the same time he files his exceptions in writing with the Lodge, in the nature of a demurrer to the charge, in which he claims that no Masonic offense is alleged, and that to sell intoxicating liquors to be drank on the premises "is not a violation of the laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge and a scandal and disgrace to the Masonic Fraternity;" and claims further, among other things, that he had rented said hotel for a term of years; that he had tried to get along without the sale of liquors, and that in order to prevent him from losing money during the term of his lease and make

the same a profitable investment it was necessary for him to keep his saloon and sell liquor, and he had therefore resumed it; and he further admits that unlawful sales of intoxicating liquor at the time of his trial occurred daily on his premises. The brother was duly tried upon the charges, and his admissions thereof, and indefinitely suspended.

By decision of this Grand Lodge, the sale of intoxicating liquors, contrary to the law of this State, by a Mason, is declared a Masonic offense, and subjects the offender to Masonic punishment. A majority of your Committee are therefore of the opinion that the action of said Lodge in the suspension of Bro. A. T. Cook ought to be approved, and offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action and proceedings of Highland Lodge, No. 38, in the trial and suspension of Bro. A. T. Cook, be and the same are hereby affirmed.

Minority Report.

The undersigned, members of your Committee on Grievances, regret to be obliged to come to a different conclusion in the consideration of the action of Highland Lodge, No. 38, indefinitely suspending Bro. A. T. Cook from the rights and benefits of Masonry, from the conclusion arrived at and reported by the majority of your Committee. We do not differ with the majority in admitting that the proceedings on the part of the Lodge on the trial of the brother were fair and legal, and that the facts purporting to sustain the charges are correctly stated; but we believe that the resolution of this Grand Lodge, adopted at its communication in October, 1872, cannot have a retroactive force and operation and that a law adopted by the Legislature of the State, subject to be changed by an accidental majority in the Legislature, cannot establish and determine for this Grand Lodge an act to be a Masonic offense not in itself an immoral act, practiced and permitted and encouraged by good Masons in all parts of the world, and even in this jurisdiction. The brother, by the action of this over-virtuous Lodge, has been indefinitely suspended, and forever deprived of all the rights and benefits of Masonry, for an act which in a few weeks from this session may no longer be a statutory offense, when it will be out of the power of this Lodge to correct the injury done to a brother. The undersigned believe that this brother cannot and ought not to be forever deprived of the rights of a Mason because just now it is popular to appear temperate, without thereby being or becoming a better Mason. We therefore offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of Highland Lodge, No. 38, indefinitely suspending Bro. A. T. Cook, be and hereby is reversed, and the case be sent back to said Lodge for further proceedings.

The two reports were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who, not having time to prepare and submit a report before the closing of the Grand Lodge, were given leave to report next year.

It appears that the selling of intoxicating liquors in Ohio, to constitute a Masonic offense or unmasonic conduct, hinges upon the laws of the State regulating the liquor traffic.

Masonry, regardless of State laws, is a system of morals and moral teachings, which are calculated and intended to elevate and purify the moral character of its adherents, both in their individual and organized capacity. Whatever, therefore, tends to degrade or lower that state of morals is not in harmony with the spirit and teachings of Masonry. Hence, we ask, is the disposing of intoxicating liquors, *in any form*, as a beverage, calculated, in any of its phases or effects, to better the moral character of either the *dispenser* or *receiver*? Is it calculated to protect and advance the interests of community, either material, moral, or religious? Is it calculated to raise *man, erect and upright, before his God*? If so, then let our Grand Lodges urge and require their subordinates to encourage and foster the traffic with all its concomitant effects. But if

not, then we ask, where and what is our responsibility as individual Masons, and as Lodges, *Subordinate* and *Grand*?

We do not intend these remarks as in any manner reflecting upon our Ohio Brethren, but rather as an expression of thought, upon the reading of the foregoing reports.

The report on Foreign Correspondence embraces a review of forty-six American and five foreign Grand Lodges, covering forty-eight pages. Bro. John L. Stettinius is the author. It is candid, fair, and fraternal. Nebraska receives fraternal notice.

We are sorry to notice that Bro. Stettinius says "adieu" to the other Correspondence Committees.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were both re-elected.

OREGON, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Portland, on the ninth day of June; M. W. T. McF. Patton, Grand Master, and R. W. R. P. Earhart, Grand Secretary.

A most excellent address was delivered by Grand Master Patton, replete with wise counsels and wholesome exhortations to the Craft to be more vigilant, more earnest, more consistent, in the practice of the principles and tenets of Masonry, which are so loudly proclaimed, *by us all*, as the teachings, as the *very essence* of Masonry, and yet, alas! too seldom exemplified by the best of us.

He congratulates the Craft, that notwithstanding "storms, tornadoes, inundations, conflagrations, and even pestilence, have held almost undisputed sway, and carried death, destruction, and devastation in their wake," and "thousands of precious lives, buoyant with hope and expectation, have been carried to untimely graves" in other lands, Oregon, with but one exception—the great fire in Portland, December 22, 1872—has been most highly favored and blessed. And we congratulate Oregon thereon.

Four dispensations for new Lodges are reported.

A fourteen-thousand-dollar Educational Fund has accumulated, and the Grand Master recommends the raising of a committee to consider and report, at the next session, a plan for its permanent investment.

Of work, he says, they have no uniform standard in the jurisdiction, and he recommends some action tending toward a uniformity.

One ballot elects to the three degrees, and the Grand Master decides that a candidate for *advancement* cannot be estopped, save upon charges and proof of unmasonic conduct. It is different in our jurisdiction. But, then, doctors will differ.

He closes his very fine address with a stirring exhortation to correct the vices which are bringing so much reproach upon the Institution of Masonry.

A Jewel was presented to Past Grand Secretary J. E. Hurford.

The following singular transaction we find recorded in the Proceedings:

Bro. W. D. Hare, Chairman of Committee on Grievance, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Bro. A. Kimzey was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, by Columbia Lodge; and

WHEREAS, Said Columbia Lodge have unanimously recommended that said brother be restored to all the rights and privileges of a Mason, and membership in said Lodge; therefore, be it

Resolved, by this Grand Lodge, That Bro. A. Kimzey be, and he is, hereby restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and that he be, and is, hereby restored to membership in said Columbia Lodge.

The resolution was adopted.

We were not aware that any Grand Lodge claimed the right or authority, after *reinstating an expelled Mason* to the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, to reinstate him to *membership* in the Lodge which expelled him, or *any other Lodge, even upon their request.*

We think an expelled Mason may properly acquire membership in two ways: First, by reinstatement by vote of the expelling Lodge. Second, by regular petition, after he has been reinstated to the privileges of a non-affiliated Mason by Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized.

Bro. S. F. Chadwick presented a very excellent review of thirty-nine Grand Lodges, covering one hundred and thirty-two pages. Nebraska for 1872 is noticed, and decisions liberally quoted.

After the installation of the officers of the Grand Lodge, Bro. and Rev. T. F. Campbell, the Grand Orator, delivered a most beautiful address, in which he very clearly sets forth the relationship of Masonry to religion. We would like to copy the whole address, but this we cannot do, and we scarcely dare to make an extract for fear of losing the sense. However, we clip the following for the beauty of the independent thought contained therein:

Among well-informed Masons who accept the Bible, Masonry, as a chaste and modest damsel, beautiful in form and lovely in character, gracefully takes her place as the hand-maid of Christianity, ministering, with gentle hand and tender care, to the peace of society, the spread of knowledge, the amelioration of suffering, the binding up of the broken heart, and pouring the oil of consolation into the troubled mind.

She enters the gorgeous temple of King Solomon, for strength and beauty the glory of the whole earth, and prepares her corn and wine which gladden the heart. She enters the Holy of Holies and reveals to her followers the treasures of knowledge, the secrets of wisdom not revealed to the world. Here she finds the exact similitude, the perfect pattern of things in the heavens.

Christianity mounts from the temple in Jerusalem to the temple on high, the Palace Royal of the universe, the "true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched, and not man."

In this temple are glories reserved for him who has faith to enter, such as "eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, nor the heart of man conceived," but which are freely given to those who fear God and keep His commandments. Masonry has most happily illustrated her relation to Christianity in the selection of her patron saints, John the Baptist and John the Evangelist.

The former came to prepare a people for the Lord; whose mission is so graphically represented by "The voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the

Lord, make his paths straight. Every valley shall be filled and every mountain and hill shall be brought low; the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough ways shall be made smooth; and all flesh shall see the salvation of God." This forerunner, so strange and mysterious in person and character, stood to the Sun of Righteousness as Masonry to Christianity. John was a bright and shining light, pointing to him, concerning whom he had said, "One mightier than I cometh after me," and saying, "Behold the Lamb of God." But John the Evangelist is added — that last, most venerable and most loving of the Holy Twelve, to whom was granted, far away in the Isle of Patmos, full and more glorious views of heaven and its tenantry, than to any other of the sons of earth. Thus, Masonry has beautifully united the herald who first proclaimed the advent, and apostle who last proclaimed the coronation of the Lord of Lords and King of Kings, showing us that she stops, not with pointing out the ways of life, but like the loving John, being in the Spirit, she searches out, in foreign lands, appropriate work for a master's hand.

The elective Grand Officers were *all re-elected*, which is certainly a very complimentary mark of confidence.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1873.

A Quarterly Communication was held at Philadelphia, on the fourth day of June; M. W. Samuel C. Perkins, Grand Master, and R. W. John Thomson, Grand Secretary.

The only matter brought before this Communication was the following report of the Committee on Appeals, which, owing to the points brought to notice therein, we copy in full:

In the matter of the appeal of J— C. H— against Lodge No. —, the following facts were presented:

Mr. J— B—, a highly honorable and respectable citizen, made the usual application.

The petition took the course prescribed by the regulations of the Grand Lodge, and he was balloted for and approved, and was prepared for the first degree.

At this point Brother J— C. H— objected to further action, but the Worshipful Master, after hearing the objection, decided that, "as Mr. B— was already prepared, he thought it would not be proper to stop in the midst of the ceremony of initiation and dismiss the candidate from that point—that he could not conscientiously do so. That if Brother H— had made his objection before the degree was in part conferred, his objection would have been considered; that after conferring the degree was completed, he could prefer charges, if he had any, and they would be acted upon at the proper time, etc."

The arguments in support of this decision of the Worshipful Master are that the degree of preparation is one part, and the proceedings which follow chronologically are severally other parts, till the whole is consummated, and this constitutes the entirety of the degree. It is further argued that the decision of the Grand Lodge, that "no man can enter the Lodge who is not under the tongue of good Masonic report, although they stand upon the very threshold and knock ever so loudly," does not apply to one who has passed the threshold into the preparing room, when the degree is begun, and it is too late to make an objection.

It is with deep regret your Committee cannot sustain this view of the case, etc.

This Grand Lodge has decided too often, to be now a subject of doubt, that the initiation makes the member of a Lodge, and initiation is conferred *in, by, and through* that ceremony in which the candidate and the Worshipful Master only participate, and it is

that ceremony alone, and distinct from all that precedes or follows, which makes the degree, etc.

The preparing for an act is not a part of an act itself. The line that circumscribes preparation separates it very widely from that threshold to which the Grand Lodge decision, already quoted, refers, for from the preparing room to that threshold there are many trials to be undergone before any candidate is in a condition to enter upon that ceremony which alone makes the degree, etc.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the appeal of Brother J — C. H. — against the action of Lodge No. — in conferring on J — B — the rights and privileges of Freemasonry be sustained, and the case remitted to Lodge No. — to be taken up again by said Lodge as of the time the said Lodge had balloted for and approved the said Mr. B — as worthy of initiation and membership, and that all the proceedings heretofore had in said Lodge, in the case of said B —, from and after said ballot and approval, are declared null and void.

The report was adopted — rightly so.

A Special Communication was held on the twenty-sixth day of September, for the purpose of dedicating the new Temple, the full particulars of which will be given in a *memorial volume*, soon to be published.

Another Quarterly Communication was held on the third day of December, during which session the election of officers took place.

The Grand Treasurer's report shows as receipts from dues, Masonic rents, etc., \$82,194.54. Amount received for dispensations, certificates, and Ahiman Rezon, \$12,478.25. Total receipts from all sources, \$129,493.19. The disbursements were \$125,577.37.

The Trustees of the Building Fund make their final report, in which they show that they had received \$1,566,912.82, of which they say :

Not one penny of which has been lost to the Grand Lodge, but the whole proceeds (in which is included the sum of \$35,544.84 earned by the Trustees as interest upon loans secured by collaterals, and all of which have been paid off) have passed into the possession of the Grand Lodge, or are subject to its control.

The total payments were :

For the lot	\$ 156,793.16
For the building.....	1,390,018.14
For the interest to Grand Treasurer	9,061.45
For the brokerage, by order of the Finance Committee.....	3,750.00
For the expenses of Trust	170.79

\$1,559,793.54

Which, deducted from the receipts, leaves, as before stated, a balance of.....

\$7,119.28

The Annual Communication was held December twenty-seventh.

The Almoners of the "Grand Lodge Charity Fund" acknowledge the receipt of \$3,087.75, and the disbursement, for charitable purposes, of \$2,963.00. The recipients of this charity numbered one hundred and seventy, and hailed from twelve Grand Lodge Jurisdictions, including Pennsylvania, and *not* including Nebraska.

The "Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund" had dispensed charity to one hundred and eleven "poor and respectable brethren," nine

of whom hailed under their own jurisdiction, and eighteen from elsewhere. None from Nebraska, thanks.

The business of this session was almost exclusively devoted to the winding up of the new Temple affairs, and the reception of the reports of the several *Committees* and *Boards*, their consideration and approval.

For future reference by the Craft in this jurisdiction, we extract from the Proceedings the following summary of the several items of expense entering into the construction of the Temple and its appointments and furnishings, from which it will be seen that the building, when completed and furnished, including the ground on which it stands, has cost over one and a half millions of dollars:

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES BY THE BUILDING COMMITTEE OF NEW
MASONIC TEMPLE TO DECEMBER 31, 1873.

Excavations.....	\$14,080.60
Foundation stone.....	34,033.09
Laying foundation.....	24,384.31
Granite.....	502,072.00
Bricks.....	83,748.65
Laying bricks.....	67,968.43
Lumber.....	13,221.43
Iron work, including iron frame for roof, galvanized iron turret, stairs, fire-proof doors, etc.....	127,080.49
Slate for roof and flooring.....	5,334.97
Plumbing and gas fitting.....	50,077.99
Glass, including stained-glass window, glass for roof and skylight, etc.....	20,944.62
Plastering.....	55,190.80
Ornamental plastering.....	16,658.43
Marble tiling and wainscoating.....	26,779.12
Copper and copper work on roof.....	7,306.90
Carpenter work, carving, sash, doors, and floors.....	61,546.87
Painting.....	6,846.69
Hardware.....	4,837.99
Cabinet work for doors, shutters, blinds, and sundries.....	25,616.80
Measuring.....	667.22
Engines.....	1,549.18
Lightning rods.....	645.40
Flag stones.....	1,190.97
Outside lamps and lamp posts.....	1,940.00
Heating and ventilating apparatus.....	21,150.00
Ranges.....	1,125.00
Sundry labor, digging, jobbing, etc.....	52,075.86
Sundry small bills.....	9,234.68
Expenses, including salaries of Architect, Superintendent, etc., and maintaining and managing the building from dedication, Sept. 26 to Dec. 31, 1873.....	61,460.40
Total expense of building.....	\$1,298,768.89
Cost of lot.....	158,061.64
	<hr/>
	\$1,456,830.53
Less received from rents, old material, etc.....	5,983.96
Net expenses of lot and building.....	\$1,450,846.57
Insurances.....	4,351.00
Expenses of laying corner stone.....	3,157.16
Furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, organ, vails for Chapter, etc.....	110,737.88
Total net amount expended by Building Committee.....	<hr/> \$1,569,092.61

The Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts, Overseers, Chief Architect and Grand Master, all did their work well.

It has been tried by the square, and, *at this distance*, we pronounce the word well done. We congratulate our Keystone Brethren, and rejoice with them in the completion of this magnificent structure. May it long stand as a monument of the wisdom and enterprise of our brethren who wrought on it and brought it to completion; a beacon light to the weary pilgrim; a shelter to the oppressed, from whence will issue streams of Masonic charity to *bless the widow and the orphan*.

Grand Master Perkins delivered a short address, from which we learn that nine new Lodges had been organized during the year. The jurisdiction numbers three hundred and fifty-three Lodges, of which sixty-one are in Philadelphia; and of these, *fifty* hold their meetings in the *Temple*.

Three Past Grand Masters were removed by death during the year—David C. Skeritt, James Harper, and James Hutchinson.

He closes his address with "*Brethren, farewell!*" He declined a re-election.

M. W. Alfred R. Potter was elected Grand Master, and R. W. John Thomson re-elected Grand Secretary.

Two pages, *only*, are devoted to the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. This we regret.

The following, taken from an "explanatory note," gives us the reasons:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodges of other jurisdictions it is eminently proper to make a word of explanation for the absence of the full text of the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The copies of the Proceedings of all the Most Worshipful Grand Bodies with which this Grand Lodge is in correspondence have been received, and placed in the Temple Library for the use of the brethren.

The report of this committee for the year 1874, A. L. 5874, will prove, when published, if any assurances on the part of this Grand Lodge are necessary, how much true Masonic satisfaction is felt on the reception of these annual tributes of their fraternal regard and esteem.

It was the expectation up to a late moment, that the report of the Committee of Correspondence would be printed, but in this, too, disappointment subordinated both hopes and wishes. The chairman of the committee deeply regrets the omission of his salutations to the Grand Lodges of other jurisdictions.

There is nothing in the Proceedings from which we can gather the statistical condition and workings of the Craft.

QUEBEC, 1872.

The Annual Communication was held in the "British Masonic Chambers," Montreal, on the 25th day of September; M. W. J. H. Graham, LL.D., Grand Master on the Throne, and R. W. John H. Isaacson, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Secretary submitted an account of his stewardship, in which we find the following:

Acting under directions of the Board of General Purposes, in the month of April last, I presented in the name and on behalf of this Grand Lodge, to the Minister and Wardens of the Church of St. James the Apostle, in this city, a "Church service set" in two volumes. This donation was acknowledged in the kindest manner by the incumbent, the Reverend Bro. Ellegood.

The above sounds a little *queer* to us over here.

The reports of the D. D. Grand Masters show great activity, zeal, and harmony throughout the jurisdiction.

Bro. M. R. Meigs, M.D., C.M., D.D.G.M., of Bedford District, granted two Festival Dispensations—one to Frelighsburg Lodge to hold a Festival at Bro. Noah Sayer's Pigeon Hill. We suppose it must have been for a pigeon hunt. Well, no doubt a pigeon hunt in the Province of Quebec, in the month of September, would be a very pleasant recreation for a Lodge, but it would be rather dry sport down here.

The Grand Master's address covers eight pages, and is a systematic, business-like document. He reports their recognition by thirty-one Grand Lodges.

He reports the adhesion of three English Lodges and one Scotch, since the last Grand Lodge, and says: "The union with this Grand Body of the three remaining Lodges, namely, the St. Paul's, the Elgin, and the St. Lawrence, would be hailed with great rejoicings." Some correspondence with the M. W. Grand Master of England had passed, in reference to the withdrawal of the claims of England to jurisdiction over these Lodges, but no definite result had been reached.

The Grand Lodge was called to Refreshment for the purpose of attending divine service at St. Andrew's church, where a sermon was preached by the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah were recognized.

We find no report on Foreign Correspondence.

Grand Master and Grand Secretary the same.

QUEBEC, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Montreal, on the twenty-fourth day of September; M. W. J. H. Graham, Grand Master, on the Throne, and R. W. J. H. Isaacson, Grand Secretary.

A large number of Grand Representatives were present. Nebraska not represented, however.

The Grand Master now reports their recognition by thirty-six Grand Lodges. He assures the Craft that peace has been within their walls, and prosperity within their palaces.

As we mentioned in our review of Quebec for 1872, some correspondence was pending between the Grand Master of Quebec and the Most Honorable the Marquis of Ripon, Grand Master of England, in reference to the

relinquishment of jurisdiction over certain private Lodges within the Province of Quebec, and it would seem from the Grand Master's address that an unfavorable reply had been received from England. At the risk of overstepping our bounds, we reproduce the Grand Master's letter to the Grand Master of England, together with his additional remarks to the Grand Lodge upon the same subject:

RICHMOND, P. Q., April 5, 1873.

To the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England:

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed fraternal reply to my former communication, anent the existence within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge of certain private Lodges still working under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England.

A formal answer thereto would have been forwarded at an earlier date, but for my desire again to lay this important subject before the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and that the same might be communicated to you in our annual Proceedings, the publication of which has been unavoidably delayed.

I beg now, herewith, to submit for your consideration the whole of our published Proceedings from the formation of this Grand Lodge, in order that you may have the means of ascertaining with certainty its position and claims.

I may at the present time be pardoned in formally submitting the following propositions for your own consideration and that of your Grand Lodge, namely:

The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Quebec, was duly formed in accordance with the constitutions of the Fraternity.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec claims the inherent and indefeasible right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over all Lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry situated within the geographical limits of the Province of Quebec.

It is therefore held by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, that the agreement spoken of in your letter as having been entered into between the Grand Lodges of England and Canada, anent certain private Lodges in Canada, remaining under the English constitution, as long as they desired, etc., is contrary to the well-established principle of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, injurious to the interests of the Craft, and of no binding force on this Grand Body.

It is consequently expected that every claim of every other Grand Lodge, to exercise jurisdiction over Lodges within our territory will be voluntarily withdrawn, and that said private Lodges will declare their adhesion to this Grand Lodge, and be duly enrolled on its Registry.

I need hardly remind you, M. W. Sir, that this Grand Lodge has hitherto been recognized by upward of thirty Grand Lodges, as a just and legally constituted Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and as such entitled to sole and exclusive Masonic jurisdiction in and over the Province of Quebec.

It furthermore appears to us that the Grand Lodge of England should be among the foremost to recognize and uphold the principle of the undivided sovereignty of each Grand Lodge within its own territorial limits, and hence it is confidently anticipated by us, that such action will soon be taken by the United Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of England as shall remove all causes of difficulty between it and this Grand Lodge, and thereby put out of the way one of the chief obstacles to the unity, harmony, and progress of the Craft within this Province, and also be promotive of the highest good of Freemasonry throughout the world.

With sentiments of profound esteem, I have the honor to be, fraternally your obedient servant,

JOHN H. GRAHAM.

[L. S.]

Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Quebec.

However much we may love and revere the Imperial Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and however much we may desire an early and fraternal recognition by them, no such considerations will induce the Grand Lodge of Quebec to waive her right in accordance with what we believe to be the fundamental principles of our constitutions,

to assert and maintain sole and exclusive jurisdiction within the Province of Quebec, as is claimed and exercised by England, Scotland, Ireland, and every other regular Grand Lodge of Freemasons throughout the world. If England, Scotland, or Canada, may be permitted to hold jurisdiction over private Lodges in the Province of Quebec, and even duplicate old warrants, as both Canada and England have done since the formation of this Grand Lodge, why may not the Grand Lodge of Quebec issue warrants to form Lodges within their territorial jurisdictions? If such principles are to prevail, Quebec might in a few months have Subordinate Lodges in not a few Grand Lodge jurisdictions at home and abroad; but Quebec desires not thus to violate the sovereignty of any other Grand Body, nor is it willing that any other Grand Lodge, on whatever pretense, by so-called treaty, or otherwise, should invade its sovereignty.

As well might England, at the close of the revolt of the thirteen American Colonies, in 1776, have claimed to continue political jurisdiction over some county or counties in the now State of New York because at that time many "United Empire Loyalists" therein desired to remain under the Government of England, as for the Grand Lodge of England to claim the right to exercise Masonic jurisdiction over any Lodge or Lodges in the Province of Quebec, after the regular formation and due recognition of an independent Grand Lodge in and for this Province, because such Lodges desired to continue under the English constitution. As no such political *imperium in imperio* could possibly subsist consistent with the peace, harmony and prosperity of any nation, so, for stronger reasons, no such multiplied and divided Masonic jurisdiction can constitutionally exist within the same territory. The saddest possible proof of the truth of this proposition has been experienced for a long time in this Province, and is experienced in Ontario also at the present moment, as witness the unseemly contentions and troubles still experienced in that Province, on account of an itinerant Lodge in Ontario still under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

It is time, therefore, that such an irregular state of Masonic international affairs should come to an end. Canada, after having secured very general recognition as a Grand Lodge, by her assertion of the principle of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, in an ill hour betrayed her solemn trust, and hence became the source of all our woes, from which she has not been, nor is now free. These things should not be; Grand Lodges are, and should be, peers. The principles of Masonic International Law should be as well understood and practiced as the commonest principles of the Fraternity.

The world-wide discussion of the Quebec question has done much to educate the present generation of Masons in the knowledge of the great principles underlying the rightful existence and formation of Grand Lodges, which were so fully understood and acted upon by the fathers of a century ago.

In appealing to the Grand Lodges of the world, as umpires of arbitration in all such Masonic international affairs, it behoves all Grand Bodies to abide by the award of their Brethren, the same as in matters of lesser moment. The Grand Lodge of Quebec has so submitted her case, and, without the least personal intervention, the all but unanimous decision has already been pronounced in her favor, and this should be an end of all controversy in the matter. There are many reasons for believing that the attitude hitherto maintained by England, Scotland, and a few other Grand Lodges, has been chiefly owing to an unavoidable want of knowledge of colonial affairs, which there is good reason for supposing may not exist much longer. Let us, therefore, pray and labor for the perfect restoration of universal Masonic harmony, which alone comports with the existence of peace on earth and good will among men.

The D. D. Grand Masters report peace and prosperity throughout the Province.

A very excellent discourse was delivered before the Grand Lodge by the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

The following admonishes us that we shall not have the pleasure of perusing a report on Foreign Correspondence from Quebec this year, which we regret:

The Grand Secretary, on behalf of the Deputy Grand Master, reported for the information of Grand Lodge, that the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which had been sent to Quebec City for the concurrence of R. W. Bro. Dunbar, one of the committee, had been unfortunately left by that R. W. Brother, with other papers, in the court house in that city, and been burned by the fire which had destroyed that building.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected.

RHODE ISLAND. 1873.

A Special Communication was held at Mason's Hall, Providence, on the twenty-second day of June, 1872, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of R. W. James Salisbury, P. D. G. M.

The Semi-Annual Communication was held at the same place, on the eighteenth day of November, 1872; M. W. Lloyd Morton, Grand Master, and R. W. Edwin Baker, Grand Secretary.

No business of especial interest to the Craft at large was transacted.

An elegant Past Grand Master's Jewel, of solid gold, was presented to Past Grand Master Thomas A. Doyle, who had served as Grand Master for a continuous term of seven years.

The Annual Communication was held at the same place on the nineteenth day of May, 1873.

The Grand Master's address is devoted exclusively to a recital of his official acts, and shows that he well understands the duties of a Grand Master.

The Grand Secretary also submitted a very nicely-prepared report of the transactions and affairs of his office, and we take it he is very precise in making minutes, as appears from the following item from his report. He says:

The correspondence of the office has been unusually large the past year. Almost 500 letters (469) have been received, 313 have been written and copies of the important ones have been retained. 1,300 printed communications have been mailed, making, with the letters written, 1,613 mailed the past year. The office has been open every day of the year, but thirty-four, which number includes the holidays, and there have been 531 visitors there during office hours. The number of hours required during the past year for the performance of the duties of the office are 595, which does not include labor performed outside the office.

And right here we desire to pay the Grand Secretary a compliment upon the style in which he sends out his Proceedings — one copy nicely cut and trimmed for the use of the Committees on Foreign Correspondence, while the other two — one for the Grand Secretary's office and the other for the Grand Master — are left untrimmed, with wide margins, so as to admit of trimming when bound.

A somewhat singular case of unmasonic conduct, expulsion and restora-

tion, came before the Grand Lodge for review, upon the report of a committee to whom the petition of Jeremiah McGregor for restoration, had previously been referred. And owing to the fact that about *fifty years* had elapsed between the commission of the offense and the restoration, we submit the facts as reported by the committee:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Jeremiah McGregor, for restoration, respectfully report:

That they have held two meetings, one on the twenty-fourth day of June last, at the hall of Hamilton Lodge in Scituate, and one on the twelfth day of May inst., at the house of the petitioner in Coventry. In examining the records of the Lodge, and in hearing statements from W. Jerah Hill (who was acting Master at the time of the expulsion), and from others, they gathered the following facts: That in the year 1817, Hamilton Lodge, in connection with the father of the petitioner, built an addition to the dwelling house, at a cost to the Lodge of \$425, the upper part to be owned and occupied by the Lodge; that soon after, by the death of the father, the property came into the possession of the petitioner; that the Lodge subsequently removed to the town of Foster; that committees were at different times appointed to make a settlement with the petitioner, but did not succeed; that at a meeting of the Lodge, March thirtieth, A. L. 5830, the committee last appointed made a report that they could neither get a lease of nor dispose of the hall to the petitioner, and made a complaint against him for unmasonic conduct, and the Lodge ordered the Secretary to notify him to appear at the next regular meeting; that "at a regular Master Masons' meeting of Hamilton Lodge, holden at their hall in Foster, on Wednesday, June twenty-second, A. L. 5831. A. D. 1831, a ballot was taken to expel Jeremiah McGregor, and he was expelled as unworthy the Fraternity, by two-thirds the members present." The records of the Lodge are very meagre, and appear to have been loosely kept. It seems the Lodge claimed a return of the money that they had expended, or such a conveyance as would enable them to sell the hall, or to let it for some other purpose.

The petitioner, on his part, stated to the committee that the understanding with the Lodge, at the time of the erection of the building, was that, if at any time it should cease to be used for Masonic purposes, it should revert to the owner of the land. He also stated that he was not notified to appear at the Lodge, and never knew, until recently, that he had been expelled. The reason that he gave for absenting himself from the meetings of the Lodge, was that he *did* attend one meeting after the removal, and was very coolly treated, but that he continued to visit Lodges in Providence.

In view of the advanced age of the petitioner, being ninety-two years, and of the irreplicable character and moral standing that he has always sustained in the community in which he resides, and that he always speaks highly of Masonry, and also in view of some apparent irregularity in the proceedings of the Lodge at the time of the expulsion, the committee have come to the conclusion to recommend the granting of the prayer of the petitioner.

The report and recommendations of the committee were adopted.

We regret that we find no report on Foreign correspondence.

M. W. Nicholas Van Slyck was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Edwin Baker re-elected Grand Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Charleston, on the ninth day of December; R. W. J. B. Kershaw, Deputy Grand Master, occupying the Grand East, and R. W. B. Rush Campbell, Grand Secretary.

The M. W. Grand Master, R. S. Bruns—then lying upon his *death bed*—sent in his annual address, which was read by the Deputy Grand Master.

Grand Master Bruns pays due respect to the memory of P. G. M. James L. Orr, who died at St. Petersburg, Russia, on the fifth of May, 1873, while serving his country as its Ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg.

After referring to the sufferings of the brethren at Memphis and Shreveport, and the ready response of the Fraternity at large to their cries for assistance, he brings to mind the following beautiful little legend:

We call to mind the sweet legend, how God called before his throne his Ministers. Truth, Justice, and Mercy, and when He asked, "Shall we make man?" Truth answered, "Make him not, for he will pollute Thy sanctuary;" Justice cried, "Make him not, for he will trample on Thy sacred laws;" but Mercy, bending on her knees, implored, "Make man, O God! I will watch over him with constant care, and will remind him ever of his duty to his Creator and to his fellows."

Then God made man, and said to him, "Go forth to the world, and because thou art the child of Mercy, deal gently with thy brother." So have we ever done; so by God's grace may we do forever!

The following beautiful and touching words he uttered shortly before his lips were forever sealed in death:

And now I lay down with the office, which your confidence has so long bestowed upon me, my life's work. Those of you who know me best, best know with what unswerving zeal and with what single devotion, from the first hour of my manhood to this day, I have spent and been spent in the service of Masonry. Standing as I do upon that narrow span which divides Time from Eternity, I look back upon that portion of the first, which I fain trust will prepare me for the latter, and without any reservation can unfeignedly say, that next to the holy precepts of our Divine Religion, her service has best fitted me (if, save by God's mercy alone, man can be fitted) to answer with trembling hope to the tremendous declaration, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." My heart's desire and prayer is, that our Order may grow in strength and unity, that our counsels may be blest with all wisdom, our officers endued with all knowledge and zeal, and our craftsmen with every perfect gift.

If my tongue falters when it would utter thanks for the large confidence and the distinguished consideration with which you have ever honored me, believe me that it is because the heart is too full to give it play. The emotions that crowd on me in this supreme moment beggar language. I can only stammer out a heartfelt God bless you! and a solemn FAREWELL.

R. S. BRUNS, *Grand Master*.

And thus passed away from *time* to *eternity*, one of the most prominent and distinguished Masons in the United States. And we tender our expressions of sympathy to our brethren of South Carolina in their loss.

From the report of one of the D. D. Grand Masters, we find the question of *Dual Membership* shows itself in this way:

I find that it has been the custom, from precedent, to decide that where a Mason has been a member of two Lodges in the jurisdiction, and is stricken from the roll of one Lodge for non-payment of dues, that he only loses standing in the Lodge from which he was erased, and maintains his standing in all others. I have grave doubts as to the propriety of this decision, and as I have received conflicting opinions from several whose authority should give them weight, I would respectfully request that this Grand Body settle the point at issue by determining:

"What is the status of a Mason who was a member of two Lodges, and has been

crased from the roll of one Lodge for non-payment of dues? Is he a member in good standing in the Craft or not?

The Grand Lodge sustained the position, that striking from the roll in one Lodge does not affect the standing of the brother in any other Lodge where he may hold membership.

Here we find one of the evil results of *dual* membership. A Mason holding membership thus, may sustain himself in good standing in one Lodge by keeping his dues paid up, and he may forfeit his standing in the other by *non-payment*, and suffer himself to be dropped or stricken from the roll therefor. This reasoning, we think, is not good, unless *striking from the roll* is not to be considered a *punishment*. If, however, it is to be considered a *punishment* for the non-payment of dues, and bears a close resemblance to *suspension* for like cause, then we think it ought to operate *everywhere*.

We are glad to note that some of the few Grand Lodges which recognize double membership are beginning to consider the question with a view to a remedy.

Bro. B. Rush Campbell favors us with the report on Foreign Correspondence, embracing a very excellent review of the Proceedings of forty-four Grand Lodges—Nebraska in the List. Bro. Griggs is credited with an *eloquent* oration.

M. W. Joseph B. Kershaw was elected Grand Master, and R. W. B. Rush Campbell re-elected Grand Secretary.

TENNESSEE, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Nashville, on the tenth day of November; M. W. D. R. Grafton, Grand Master, and R. W. John Frizzell, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's address is brief and business like. He presents a sad picture of "the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday." "The yellow fever had made sad havoc among the citizens of Memphis and Nashville; and among its many victims, many of the mystic tie were numbered, of whom the Grand Master thus speaks:

Many a brother who was with us in all the vigor of health and life at the last meeting of this Grand Lodge now lies cold and silent in death's dread embrace; and from various parts of our State there comes to us a wall of sorrow and sadness because of homes left desolate and hearts bereaved. O, how many hearts to-day are aching for loved and lost ones! O, how many sad-eyed and sad-hearted widows and orphans are bowed down in sorrow and anguish of soul because God has taken from them the one upon whom they had learned to cling as the ivy clings to the oak!

And in behalf of the calls for sympathy and help, of the widow and the orphan, he makes the following touching appeal:

Brethren, the cry of those desolate ones, and of many others in like condition, comes to us from all parts of our jurisdiction; their sad, plaintive wail is sounding in our ears. Will you heed their cry? I know you will. And shall not the cry of earth's sorrowing ones awaken within us a more earnest determination to complete our Masonic Orphan's Home, so that the children of our dear departed brethren may not be left as friendless waifs upon a world that knows too little of charity? It is our duty to make them ornaments to society and a blessing to the race. Seldom is there so loud a call for philanthropic deeds; seldom is so deeply touched the pulse of generous thought. The heart of selfishness is lost, in thoughts for others' good. Shall the desire to bind up the wounds which sorrow has thus made find expression in something permanent, grand, and enduring, or shall all our efforts in this direction, as the rolling billow, after beating upon the rocky shore, sink back to quiet rest? Shall our noble, generous thoughts and aspirations subside with the passing call? Let our united efforts embrace this occasion to accomplish a work which will send its blessings down to coming ages, and show the generations yet to come that we were not unmindful of our sacred trust. What more worthy, what more desirable, what more noble, than the completion of our Masonic Orphan's Home?

Among the decisions reported we find the following: "The remains of a brother who commits suicide ought not to be buried with Masonic honors." The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, however, to whom the address was referred, took the liberty to dissent from the above ruling, and in their report offer the following in lieu thereof:

Subordinate Lodges may bury deceased Master Masons within their respective jurisdictions with Masonic rites (when requested by the deceased, or by his near relatives), whose lives have accorded with the principles taught by Masonry, and conformed to the edicts of the Grand Lodge interdicting immorality.

The report of the committee was adopted, and we think properly so. A suicide may be the result of mental derangement, and not the willful, deliberate act of a sane man, conscious of his purpose. Hence, it is safer to leave the propriety of Masonic burial, in such cases, to the wisdom and judgment of Subordinate Lodges, where the causes and incidents connected with the *suicidal act* are known and understood.

A reprint of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge from the year 1813—the date of its organization—was authorized, at a cost of \$3.00 per copy. A resolution was passed authorizing the presentation of a copy of the first volume to each sister jurisdiction. We beg now, in advance, to tender thanks for the courtesy.

Upon the subject of the "Liquor Traffic," the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence submitted the following report, which was not adopted by the Grand Lodge, but was postponed until the next Annual Communication, with instructions to the Subordinate Lodges to advise their representatives how to act on the question:

13. As to the resolutions submitted to the committee on the subject of the traffic in liquors, and declaring the moral obligations of Masons discharged in bankruptcy, and all other propositions looking to the regulation, by the Grand Lodge, of the occupation and calling of a brother, and attempting to prescribe his duty in discharging his pecuniary obligations, we believe that they are not the proper subjects of legislation by the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 1, of Art. IV, of our Constitution, empowers the Grand Lodge to legislate upon all

subjects pertaining to Masonry in Tennessee, with the wholesome reservation that such legislation shall not conflict with the "Ancient Landmarks of Masonry," nor violate the *reserved rights* of Subordinate Lodges." One of the "Ancient Landmarks" teaches us that "the moral law is the rule and guide of every Mason." Another is, "Respect for, and obedience to, the civil law."

One of the inherent powers of a Subordinate Lodge is, "To decide who shall be admitted members of, or initiated therein, of such as may be properly qualified." (Text Book, page 275.) An eminent Masonic writer, largely quoted from in our Text Book, asserts that "the inherent powers of a Subordinate Lodge cannot be interfered with, even by the Grand Lodge." This doctrine has been asserted time and again in the Text Book, and in the resolves of this Grand Lodge. It cannot be denied that all "inherent rights" must necessarily be "reserved rights." If, therefore, Subordinate Lodges have an inherent right to decide who shall be admitted members of, or initiated into, their folds, subject only to the qualifications as prescribed by the Ancient Landmarks, it must follow that any attempt by the Grand Lodge to prescribe new tests will be in violation of the inherent rights of the Subordinate Lodges.

Believing, as we do, that the legislation sought, and all similar legislation, would violate the Constitution and would result in the destruction of the sovereignty of the Subordinate Lodges, we recommend, in lieu of all resolves on this subject, and in lieu of Edict 78, the following:

"The Grand Lodge has no authority to declare what occupations or contracts are in conflict with Masonic duty and Masonic character, when authorized by the laws of the land. But recognizing the 'moral law' as 'our rule and guide,' and 'that every Mason is bound by his tenure to obey it,' the Subordinate Lodges are, therefore, admonished, under penalty of forfeiting their charters, to maintain, in the uniform conduct of their members, this high standard of Masonic deportment."

The winding up recommendation of the committee is very good, *excellent*, in fact; but we rather incline to the opinion that any occupation which is *degrading or debasing* in its nature and tendency, is a proper subject of legislation by the Grand Lodge. It is not, we think, a sufficient argument in favor of *non-legislation*, that the *traffic* is recognized or legalized by the *laws of the land*. We do not think the gentlemanly (?) proprietor of a house of prostitution a fit subject for Masonic honors, *because* his vocation is legalized by law. He is not qualified, under the landmarks or ancient charges, for admission to the rites of the Fraternity. He does not "obey the moral law," and neither does the man who places the cup which brings ruin, degradation, and shame, to his neighbor's lip. The sooner our Grand Bodies plant themselves firmly upon the platform of an *elevated morality*, the sooner will the Craft be honored for a strict observance of its professions. This is what we are writing for now—to lend our feeble efforts—very feeble, 'tis true—to the glorious work of raising higher the *moral* of Freemasonry.

The Memphis Board of Relief acknowledge the receipt of \$32,926.32; and their disbursements \$10,227.15.

The Nashville Board acknowledge the receipt, including cash on hand, of \$805.55; and disbursements \$697.15.

Bro. John Frizzell, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, acknowledges the receipt of the printed transactions of forty-six Grand Lodges, Nebraska among the number. The whole review covers nine pages, and is simply a digest of decisions of the several Grand Lodges whose Proceedings were passed in review. This is wrong, Bro. Frizzell,

all wrong. We hoped for some good, wholesome food from Tennessee; some wise counsels from the Foreign Correspondence department of this noble old Grand Lodge, from which we have the honor to hold a credential. We shall look for a more elaborate report next year.

M. W. James D. Richardson was elected Grand Master, and R. W. John Frizzell *unanimously* re-elected Grand Secretary.

TEXAS, 1874.

The Annual Communication was held at Houston, on the third day of June; M. W. James F. Miller in the Grand East, and R. W. Geo. H. Bringhurst, Grand Secretary.

The address of Grand Master Miller is interesting, and relates, in detail, his doings during the year. He says: "We have to-day opened the thirty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas, under auspices more favorable to the peace and harmony of our honored Institution, and with more assurances of prosperity and progress than at any of the thirty-seven Grand Annual Communications that have preceded it." He reports prosperity and harmony as marking the progress of the Craft in the jurisdiction. The membership is rapidly increasing, and the number of non-affiliates decreasing. Of *material* he justly says:

There are a great many negatively good men, that is, who have done no particular harm to any one, who are almost as much unfitted to be Masons as the positively bad; for a bad man may be reformed, but these negatives are unimpressible, either for good or ill. It is only those who, from their life and habits we judge, will make active, energetic, positive Masons, who should be admitted into the Lodge. It is a great mistake to suppose that numbers simply are an element of strength in a Masonic Lodge.

And of non-attendance he says:

If proper care were taken in the selection of a suitable presiding officer, we would, I am sure, have less complaint about non-attendance of the membership. In any event, I think, Masonry is purely voluntary, and coercive measures to compel attendance at Lodge meetings would result in a worse evil than the one complained of.

In this we join him. Attendance should be *drawn*—not *forced*. Lodge rooms should be made as pleasant and attractive as possible, and the meetings entertaining. Not simply meet, open the Lodge, hurry through with the regular business, close, and be off; but tarry and spend a portion of the evening in social intercourse. A short, entertaining lecture occasionally will add to the interest of the meetings.

The reports of the D. D. Grand Masters show a very gratifying degree of prosperity and progress throughout the jurisdiction.

Nineteen dispensations were issued during the year for the organization of new Lodges. The Grand Master says he had been called upon to decide about two thousand questions in Masonic jurisprudence, usage, or

ritual, from which we judge that the Fraternity in Texas must be largely made up of *Yankees*. He reports forty-two of his decisions, to which we take no exceptions. They evidently emanate from a well-posted Mason.

He pays suitable tribute to the memory of M. W. Alexander Keith, Grand Master of Nova Scotia, and W. Richard F. Knott, of Alabama, who was, at the time of his death, the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Texas near the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

"In this connection," says the Grand Master, "permit me to suggest, that inasmuch as we have, year by year, to chronicle the death of many who have met with us around our mystic altars, and who were near and dear to us, from association and brotherly sympathy, that we devote a portion of the Sabbath which is included in our sessions, to holding a Lodge of Sorrow to the memory of our Masonic dead, in the past Masonic year."

From the above proposition we should dissent, simply remarking that we would prefer to be excused. We think there is sufficient time for the holding of *Lodges of Sorrow* during six days of the week. We are not opposed to the ceremonies connected with a Lodge of Sorrow, but we think the *Sabbath* is not the proper day to pay our respects to the memory of *man*, however worthy or exemplary his life may have been.

A special committee reported in favor of the organization and establishment of a Masonic, Agricultural and Mechanical School for the education and training of Master Masons' orphans. A large committee was appointed to carry into operation the recommendations of the special committee. We wish them success in their undertaking.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is presented by Bro. E. H. Cushing, Chairman. Thirty-nine Grand Lodges are passed in review before him. But, oh, the very unhappy muddle the printers made of it! Pages 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, and 15 are left out, and a number of the other pages are duplicated. What we find of the review, however, is well written, and has afforded us a good deal of pleasure in its perusal.

Nebraska receives a fraternal notice. He quotes from Grand Master Hill's address the following:

During the last year, I have made no new decisions worthy of special mention. Although many questions have been propounded, most, if not all, were readily answered by reference to our Rules and Regulations.

And comments as follows:

In this, at least, he has given an example worthy of all emulation. If Grand Masters only would not make new decisions, it might be possible to find out what the law is. But if the ten thousand points that have been decided from two to ten different ways by various Grand Masters, and which, to begin with, had no valuable importance, and, to end with, certainly no definite determination, what has been the use, where the good, and to what purpose the waste of authority?

Regarding waste of authority, it is an occasion for remark. Authority, to be valuable, should be treasured, and only exhibited when needed. The schoolmaster that shows his authority at all points is caricatured on every slate. The Lodge Master that shows his authority when it is not wanted, fails to find it respected when it is wanted. The Grand

Master that shows his authority in two hundred decisions of foolish matters, spreads himself too thin to be noticed when, by reason of the universality of his decrees, he accidentally carries a good point.

All hail to the Grand Master of Nebraska, who has made no new decisions!

Under Nova Scotia, in reply to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence upon the "Negro Question," Bro. Cushing says:

If colored people were as thick in Nova Scotia as they are in the South, we doubt not there would be as much feeling there. The two races cannot mix socially when they are in anything like equal numbers. Where the colored man is but one in ten thousand, the case is different. He is taken in hand, pitied, petted, and got along with. But when he crowds, he is naturally offensive, and there is no getting over it. Nevertheless, we grant that the negro is human, has a soul, has intellect, and has lots of rights. We simply do not like to be forced to give him privileges till we get ready.

We differ from Bro. Cushing. We think a white man is just as good as a negro, if he *behaves* himself becomingly.

The review is well written, and is very courteous in tone.

M. W. Thomas M. Bonner was elected Grand Master, and R. W. George H. Bringhurst re-elected Grand Secretary.

UTAH, 1873.

The Second Annual Communication of this young Grand Lodge was held at Salt Lake City, on the eleventh day of November; M. W. Reuben H. Robertson, Grand Master, and R. W. Christopher Diehl, Grand Secretary.

Four Chartered Lodges and one U. D. were represented.

Only one Lodge had been organized under dispensation—that at Corinne. Several petitions for dispensations had been refused.

Corinne Lodge, U. D., asked for a special dispensation to confer the three degrees "upon a citizen within their jurisdiction" who had been made a Mason in, and was a member of a Lodge of Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, but who had paid his dues and applied for a dimit, but had not received it, although he had reason to believe that the dimit had been granted. It is needless to say that the Grand Master very properly refused to grant their request.

A number of special dispensations were asked and *all* refused, which leads us to remark, that we think Grand Master Robertson is sound on that question.

We clip the following:

I have before me a circular entitled "Grand Gift Concert! 10,000 prizes! \$250,000 in currency to be given away!" for the benefit of the Masonic Relief Association of Norfolk, Virginia. It is said that the proceeds of this enterprise will be used for the purpose of procuring funds necessary for the completion of the Masonic Temple at that place. "'Tis true, pity 'tis, 'tis true." In the language of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, "We view with abhorrence any attempt on the part of Lodges or members of Lodges to give the

aid of Masonry, in an organized or unorganized form, to any lottery or gift enterprize whatever."

It is a "modern innovation" upon our Order, and subversive of the great principles we seek to inculcate. Let Masons everywhere frown upon any attempt to sell its fair name. Our Order is too old to "take chances." I regret that our Brothers of Norfolk resorted to such a scheme. I fear they "give away" too much "currency."

Bro. Diehl, the Grand Secretary, is after a Grand Lodge Library, *rough shod*, and we wish him abundant success in the endeavor.

The Masonic Board of Relief of Salt Lake City had dispensed \$600, during nine and a half months, in 1873.

Bro. Diehl, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented a review of forty-four Grand Lodges, including Nebraska for 1872, but owing to limited funds the review was not published, which we regret.

Here is his salutation to his Brethren Correspondential:

And now only a few words to our colleagues of sister Grand Lodges, as a salutatory. We are a German by birth, an American citizen by adoption, and a Freemason from choice. The language of our fatherland is our favorite. The English language we have learned because we had to, to earn a livelihood, but not in school, not in college, only in the common walks of life. In writing our report we have not used fifteen thousand words, as Shakspeare has done in writing his works, nor eight thousand, as Milton used for his. We have used plain English; our time was too short to hunt up words not used every day. We often had to think a sentence in our native tongue and translate it into English, and for this reason we must have a Webster and an Adler on our table when we write. We are a laboring man, and have to toil during the day to support our family, and the only time we have to read, study, and write Masonry is at night and Sundays. Nevertheless we have loved the work, because we love and esteem Freemasonry. We have but little commended. We are only five years a Mason, and "green" in the business. Our Grand Lodge Library, and other facilities to make comments, are too limited. We have, however, not feared to defend the Grand Lodge of Utah, whenever we found it proper to do so, because it is the duty of every man to protect his home. Considering all this, will you lend a willing brother a helping hand, or will you make him disappear from the face of the earth? We will await your bullets like a brave warrior! May they be just, may they be charitable! May you all, in passing your criticism, be true Masons, and may our next Grand Master appoint some one more competent to wield the pen of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence than we have been.

Wait till we have had the pleasure of perusing your review, Bro. Diehl, before making your apologies for short comings, plain English, German extraction, American adoption, Freemason from choice, etc.

Here's our hand. Take a new deal (Diehl) and you'll win.

The Grand Orient of Hungary sought recognition, but Utah found it inexpedient to grant the request at present.

M. W. Louis Cohn was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Christopher Diehl re-elected Grand Secretary.

VERMONT, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Burlington, on the eleventh day of June; M. W. Park Davis, Grand Master, and R. W. Henry Clark, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master delivered a very able address, from which we clip the following, as containing a good deal of *good, hard* sense:

Let no brother then mistake the object of our Institution. It cannot be used to promote business patronage and acquire wealth, for such pursuits tend only to selfishness. To counteract this tendency is one object we have in view. It should not be employed to assist in securing political preferment, because in that there are contentions and party bickerings. Let us be exceedingly careful not to whisper among ourselves that a candidate for political office is a Mason. If we support him, let it be for his fitness, not for his Masonry. It does not seek the place of the Christian religion. It inculcates morality alone, not the doctrines of regeneration. "It is the Handmaid of Christianity, not the Usurper of its position." It can work in harmony with it to broaden our views and cultivate Christian tolerance. It is not able to afford the consolation of the Gospel to sustain us in the hour of our dissolution—but it teaches, in impressive symbolism, that we should stretch forth our hand to assist and succor a fallen brother, and with the arm of friendship strengthen and support him in the hour of trouble and distress.

He reports that he had issued one dispensation for the organization of a new Lodge, and observed that that would make the number of Lodges in the jurisdiction just one hundred, and that it was not desirable to increase the number. Several special dispensations were granted for sundry other purposes.

Under the head of "Foreign Grand Bodies and Correspondence," he says:

Our relations with the other Grand Bodies with which we continue fraternal correspondence, are most harmonious and friendly. The system of interchange of Grand Lodge Proceedings, and of publishing the reports of the Committees of Foreign Correspondence, is doing much good in bringing Grand Lodges into closer intimacy. It serves as a sort of balance wheel to regulate the movements of all, so that they work in substantial harmony as one Grand System, differing only in some local and unimportant particulars. By a friendly criticism of errors through these reports, each is enabled to view its own faults, as others see them, and thus, in many instances, a correction of them is effected. And by gathering up the gems of truth that sparkle in each, and presenting and distributing them, a feast of good things is furnished which can be partaken by all. These reports of the Committees of Foreign Correspondence are invaluable sources of Masonic information, and should be read in all the Lodges, and I earnestly recommend to all the Masters to cause it to be done, as soon as is convenient after the printed Proceedings are received. I am aware that this duty is seldom if ever performed, and I regret that such is the case. I hope in future it will not be neglected,

He refers feelingly and in fitting terms to the fraternal dead, both humble and distinguished, and utters the following eloquent and touching admonition to the living:

These events afford food for serious reflection. The Angel of Death selects, without discrimination, his victims—both those who have toiled long and are bowed with the weight of years, and also the young who, fired with the ardor of youth, have just entered the battle of life. Sometimes he comes after a lingering and wearisome illness, an expected and welcome relief to the sufferer. Sometimes with the suddenness of the thunderbolt he strikes down, without warning, the active and the strong. It becomes us then, my brethren, to obey the injunction, "Be ye also ready."

Quite a number of decisions were reported, with which we generally agree. The following, however, we dissent from:

4. When a candidate who has been elected in a Lodge changes his residence to the jurisdiction of another Lodge, before he is initiated, the latter Lodge may receive and act upon his petition, and if elected confer the degrees upon him without the consent of the former Lodge. In such a case he forfeits his deposit fee in the former Lodge.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, however, reported adversely on this decision, and recommended that Article XXIII of the Grand Lodge By-laws be so amended as to give the Lodge which first received the petition jurisdiction over the candidate, and that no other Lodge could entertain a petition from such candidate thereafter without the consent of the former Lodge. The Grand Lodge adopted the report of the committee. The committee and the Grand Lodge were right—the Grand Master wrong.

The following decision differs from the rule prevailing in our jurisdiction:

6. The members of a Lodge under dispensation who signed the petition for the new Lodge—their membership being thereby suspended from the date of the dispensation—should not be required to pay dues to the Lodge to which they belonged when the dispensation was granted.

Lodges under dispensation have no dues, hence dues should be paid to the chartered Lodge where membership is *de facto*.

A resolution was adopted providing for a *Form* for Records of Subordinate Lodges, and a committee was appointed to prepare a *form*. The idea, we are inclined to think, is a good one.

A resolution was also adopted providing for *reprinting* the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge "from its organization to the current date." Bro. Clark, we bespeak a copy.

The District Deputy Grand Masters report harmony, prosperity, and *good work* throughout the jurisdiction.

The Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, together with other Masons from that Province, paid a visit to Vermont. They were received with honors. John Hamilton Graham, M. W. Grand Master of Quebec, was invited to, and did install the officers of the Grand Lodge.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is from the able and facile pen of the Grand Secretary, Henry Clark. It is a highly-interesting and instructive review of the Proceedings of thirty-six American and eight foreign Grand Bodies, Nebraska, 1872, receiving a passing notice.

M. W. Park Davis was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. Henry Clark Grand Secretary.

VIRGINIA, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held in the City of Richmond, on the eighth day of December; M. W. Robert E. Withers, Grand Master, and R. W. John Dove, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's address is a very excellent production. He says, "our own jurisdiction has enjoyed, for the past year, a fortunate exemption from public calamity or deadly disease." He pays a beautiful tribute of respect to the past services and worth of P. G. M. Levi L. Stevenson, who departed this life on the twentieth of August, 1873, and who for fifty-three years had been a member of the Grand Lodge.

Peace and harmony pervade the jurisdiction. Five dispensations for new Lodges had been issued.

The following we transfer from the address:

During the last year, on application of the Masonic Relief Association of Norfolk, I granted permission to that organization to address a circular to each of the Subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction, asking assistance for the completion of a Masonic Temple, by the purchase of tickets to a Gift Concert. My action in this matter was not taken without great hesitation, and strong doubts of its propriety. Believing the tendency of such enterprises, at least, of doubtful character, nothing but the entire confidence I felt in the brethren who proposed to conduct it, and a conviction that it afforded the only prospect of relief from a most embarrassing complication, threatening ruinous pecuniary loss to the Fraternity of that city, induced me to give it my sanction; and though precedent furnished by this Grand Lodge can be cited to sustain my action, yet I feel constrained to indicate my desire that this additional precedent may not hereafter be pleaded to justify a resort, on ordinary occasions, to this method of raising funds.

And anent this, from our own Proceedings, on the same subject:

Resolved, 1st, That this Grand Lodge views with abhorrence any attempt on the part of Lodges or members of Lodges to give the aid of Masonry in organized or individual form to any lottery or gift enterprise whatsoever; and the purchase, sale, or drawing of lottery tickets is unmasonic, deserving reproof and discipline.

We very modestly ask, which?

With the Grand Master's decisions, as reported, we do not take issue, save that the following is not according to general usage:

2d. That the public installation of officers of a Lodge is inadmissible.

Such of the Grand Officers elect as were present were then inducted into office, and invested in due form, and such as were absent, by *proxy*.

Not right. You might as well hold that parties may *marry* by *proxy*.

The Grand Lodge has a funded investment of \$46,809.

We observe that the Grand Secretary has been the source of Masonic decisions in Virginia. We doubt not that very venerable Grand Secretary Bro. Dove is well qualified to decide points of Masonic law and usage, but the Committee on Jurisprudence decided that the Grand Secretary was not the proper expounder of Masonic law.

The Grand Pursuivant, the Grand Steward, and the Grand Tyler, were paid each ten dollars per day for their services. This, we think, is pretty round pay.

Bro. B. R. Wellford, Jr., presented the report on Correspondence. It covers one hundred pages, and embraces his criticisms upon the Proceedings of forty-three Grand Lodges. His review is fraternal and pleasant.

Under "District of Columbia," he quotes the following from the Grand Master's address:

On the tenth of August I received a communication from Brother Daniel W. Martin, one of the trustees of the Independent German Protestant Church of this city, requesting in behalf of the trustees that the Grand Lodge would lay the corner stone of that church, on Sunday, August eighteenth, at such hour as would suit the convenience of the Grand Lodge. I called the Grand Lodge together on Saturday, August seventeenth, and it decided to accept the invitation. The stone was laid on the appointed day at five o'clock in the afternoon, the Commanderies of the Knights Templar courteously joining in the services as an escort to the Grand Lodge.

Some brethren of tender consciences have found cause of offense at the performance of this ceremony on Sunday. I am opposed to lending the sanction of our Fraternity to the performance of secular work on that day; but I have always held that the laying of a corner stone of a church was merely a participation in a strictly religious service—the first step in the pious duty of dedicating a building to the service and worship of Almighty God. The churches, most stringent in their notions of the sanctity of the first day of the week, have deemed the laying of the corner stone of a sacred edifice a proper duty for that day. The corner stone of Trinity Church in this city was laid on Sunday afternoon, by request of the authorities of the church. I regret that the prejudices of any brother were touched unpleasantly by the event. My own conscience has not experienced any pangs on the subject; and the pastor of the church in question took occasion, in the sermon which formed part of the services, to thank the Fraternity for their presence and participation in the ceremony. Where Protestant clergymen lead on such a subject as this, it is at least safe for the laity to follow. If the Grand Lodge should not hold this view, it would be well to adopt a standing resolution on the subject, by which the Grand Master may for the future be guided.

And very pertinently adds:

We think a conscience need not have been over tender to find cause of offense in such a desecration of the Holy Sabbath, and we regret that the Grand Lodge did not adopt the suggestion of the Grand Master, by a formal prohibition of any following in the line of such a precedent.

He characterizes the report of our Committee on Jurisprudence, in 1873, upon the subject of non-affiliation, as *judicious*.

He credits us with "a report on Foreign Correspondence," and observes that no Proceedings from Virginia appear to have been received. That is even so, Bro. Wellford, and we regretted it very much.

We beg to say to our venerable Bro. Dove, cannot you give the Masonic world, through your Proceedings, a fuller statistical table of the *work* of your Subordinate Lodges, including the number of *initiations, passings, raisings, admissions, etc.*? It will greatly serve the Committees on Foreign Correspondence in making up a *general* table of statistics.

M. W. W. H. Lambert was elected Grand Master, and R. W. John Dove re-elected Grand Secretary.

WASHINGTON, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at the City of Olympia, September third; M. W. Granville O. Haller, Grand Master, and R. W. Thomas Milburne Reed, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's address is purely of local interest, save, perhaps, his relation of a case of insubordination on the part of Steilacoom Lodge, No. 2, the facts and features of which are not of sufficient interest to warrant their rehearsal here, as it would require more room than we are at liberty to appropriate.

We believe it to be a generally-accepted Masonic doctrine, that a Mason cannot be expelled from the rights and privileges of the Fraternity without *due notice* and *trial*, but it seems our Washington brethren ignore this principle, and set up a "*new code*," as will appear from the following:

A communication was presented to the Grand Lodge from Yosemite Lodge, No. 133, of California, addressed to Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 13, in this Grand Jurisdiction, in relation to the conduct of one Thos. W. Long, a suspended Mason, who has been visiting and imposing himself upon the Lodges in this Territory. Statements were made by several brethren cognizant of the repeated attempts of said Long to visit Lodges in this Territory; whereupon Bro. Kimmerly, W. M. of Blue Mountain Lodge No. 13, submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It appears from the best of evidence that one Thomas W. Long, a suspended Mason now in this jurisdiction, hailing from Yosemite Lodge, No. 133, California, has imposed himself upon the Fraternity by falsely declaring himself dimitted, knowing himself at the same time that he stands as a suspended Mason, thereby knowingly and willfully violating his Masonic vows; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Grand Lodge, that said Thos. W. Long is hereby expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for gross unmasonic conduct.

The resolution was adopted.

Grand Master Haller strongly urges the recognition of Quebec, upon the *American doctrine* of jurisdiction, but Bro. Elwood Evans, for the Committee on Jurisprudence, "puts him to grief" by reporting adversely, upon *the same grounds*. And the Grand Lodge indorsed Bro. Evans.

Bro. Reed handled the quill in reviewing the Proceedings of forty-eight Grand Lodges, Nebraska, 1873, and Oregon forming *the tail of the kite*, which serves them right for coming in so late.

Bro. Reed gets up a very excellent review, criticising with fairness, candor, and ability.

Thanks, Bro. Reed, for the complimentary notice of our review. We would have felt more flattered had our *living wisdom* deserved the tribute.

He pronounces Bro. Osborn's oration very fine, and pleads want of space for extracts.

M. W. Bro. D. C. H. Rothschild was elected Grand Master, and R. W. T. M. Reed re-elected Grand Secretary, *uv coorse*.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1872.

The Annual Communication was held at Wheeling, on the twelfth day of November; M. W. Thomas H. Logan presiding, and R. W. O. S. Long, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's address is short, and almost entirely *business* in its make-up. He rendered a few decisions, among which we find the following *questions*, and his decision:

A candidate receives the E. A. degree, and before further advancement, removes to the jurisdiction of another Lodge. After the lapse of several years he makes application to the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, for the remaining degrees.

Can Lodge No. 2 consider the application without consent of Lodge No. 1?

If not, can Lodge No. 1 demand the fees for the degrees if conferred by Lodge No. 2?

Answer.—Lodge No. 2, we think, has jurisdiction of the candidate, who must furnish evidence that he has taken the E. A. degree, and deposit the same with his petition, to be disposed of as in the case previously considered.

His reference, in the latter part of his decision, to "the case previously considered," means that the applicant's petition shall lie over one month, after its reception by Lodge No. 2. The decision is *wrong*. No Lodge has a right to supplant another in its work. A candidate, whether *rejected*, or *elected* and *initiated*, is the *sole property* of the *Lodge petitioned*, and that authority remains until relinquished by the Lodge having the original jurisdiction. And we are glad to note that the Committee on Jurisprudence did, as did also the Grand Lodge, refuse to sustain the decision.

Resolutions recognizing the new Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah, were adopted, as were, also, resolutions severing all Masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

Wisdom is a good thing, but it is not at all times and under all circumstances, possessed by all committees. Which is to say, that the Committee on Jurisprudence possessed such *short sighted* wisdom as to offer the following amendment to the Grand Lodge regulations:

(d) *Resolved*, That Article XIII, § 1, of Chapter 3, of our Regulations be so amended as to read as follows:

"13th. Any brother may be a member of as many Lodges as choose to admit him, and must always be a member of some Lodge, unless excused by a vote of the Lodge nearest his residence; and every brother so excused is required to pay the sum of one dollar, annually, to the Lodge nearest his residence, for the benefit of the charity fund of said Lodge, and which sum the Master thereof is empowered to receive and collect."

And it is pleasant to know that the Grand Lodge had such *long sighted* wisdom as to think it inexpedient to adopt such a regulation. Fancy a Grand Lodge having five hundred Subordinate Lodges, and those Subordinate Lodges each having fifty members, and those fifty *square-toed Masons* comprising all the Masons in the Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodge boasting an army of twenty-five thousand. That would be decidedly rich.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is from the gifted pen of Bro. O. S. Long, covering seventy pages, and reviewing the proceedings of forty-five Grand Lodges, not including Nebraska. It is a courteous and able criticism of the transactions passed in review.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected.

WISCONSIN, 1873.

The Annual Communication was held at Milwaukee, on the tenth day of June; M. W. Henry L. Palmer, Grand Master, and R. W. Wm. T. Palmer, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's address is short and entirely of local interest.

Five dispensations for new Lodges had been issued. Others were received so late in the year that the Grand Master held them over for the consideration of his successor. He reports no decisions on points of Masonic Law and usage, and hence we take no exceptions.

He reports his jurisdiction as at peace with all the world. And also, that perfect peace and harmony reign among the Craft at home. Several charitable donations were made by the Grand Lodge, to dependent Masons in the State.

We note that the Grand Secretary's books show a deficit of \$1,329.33, as reported by the committee to whom his accounts had been referred. The same committee subsequently made a supplemental report, in the following language:

That the Grand Secretary be allowed the sum of six hundred and thirty-five 35-100 (\$635.35) which they found to have been deficient in 1863, as appears from the books; and that he pay the balance of the sum referred to by the committee to the Grand Treasurer, in full settlement of his account for the time embraced in such report, believing the said sum of six hundred and thirty-five, 35-100 dollars to have been accounted for by said Grand Secretary through Grand Lecturer's receipts received and not credited to him by the then Grand Treasurer.

The report was adopted.

Past Grand Master Parvin, of Iowa, addressed the Grand Lodge in a very fitting and eloquent manner.

There appears to have been but little done at this session of the Grand Lodge, as the whole of the transactions, exclusive of Appendix, cover but thirty-nine pages.

The report on Correspondence embraces Forty Grand Lodges, including Nebraska for 1872. It is the brain work of Bro. Geo. E. Hoskinson, and is creditable to its author. He is a very modest fellow withal. Here is his *debut*:

Your Committee have examined these proceedings with such care as the intervals between the exacting demands of business and the duties of professional labor would permit, and have only to regret that the task did not fall to wiser and more competent hands.

We give him a little pat on the shoulder for his encouragement, and then hear the following from his introductory. It is decidedly good:

In the majority of cases these reports have been drawn up by brethren who have devoted to the subject months of patient investigation; upon which they had brought to bear a mature experience, and a wide acquaintance with Masonic Jurisprudence. In all these respects your present committee are lamentably deficient, but what we have lacked in ability we have endeavored to make up in appreciation.

We have been filled with admiration, over and over again, in examining these records, at meeting so constantly the evidences of unwearied devotion to our noble Order evinced

by the fraternity everywhere. The brightest intellects of the nation have brought hither their intellectual offerings, and illustrated Masonry with the choicest fruits of the mind. Poetry, wit, humor, erudition have each in turn contributed to the grand result, of which the craft may be justly proud, of producing a brilliant history of Masonry for 1872.

And while the manner has been thus excellent, the matter has been no less so. The history of every jurisdiction shows a steady advance in membership, and an increasing hold upon public respect. Noble halls and temples of Masonry have been erected, schools have been opened, refuges established for those who have been left our wards—the widow and the orphan, while in no less degree has the Spiritual Temple been built up in the minds of the fraternity. Drunkenness, gambling, trading upon Masonry, and all their kindred vices, have been sternly reprobated, and where they have called for discipline, received the condemnation of the fraternity. Respect for law and custom, a toleration of belief, and a broad and noble charity which leads to cover with the mantle of silence that which it cannot approve, nor yet will not entirely condemn, are the prevailing characteristics of the Order, and with over a half million of membership, peace and good fellowship reign throughout all our borders.

Under the head of Florida, he quotes Bro. Blackshear, as follows:

“We can see no good reason why there should be any distinction made between suspension for non-payment of dues, and for any other Masonic offense. It is not simply that the member refuses to pay for the benefit of Lodge privileges, but in so doing he violates an O. B., which should be punished with suspension from all the rights and benefits of Masonry. We have non-affiliated Masons enough already, made so by their own voluntary acts, without any action on the part of Lodges to increase the list.”

And then comments as follows:

We hold that there is a vast difference and a wide distinction between a suspension for non-payment of dues and other Masonic offenses. We believe there is nothing criminal or unmasonic in owing a few dollars, and we fail to see how a debt to a Lodge is of any more importance than a debt to a brother Mason. Yet we despise as heartily as Bro. Blackshear those mean, shiftless, worthless dead-beats, who occasionally sneak into a Lodge, and while enjoying all the benefits of the organization, refuse to aid in its support; nevertheless, they are Masons, and have rights. We believe the best way for the Lodge is to dimitt such members on its own motion. If they fail to pay their dues after they have run a year, and after being thrice demanded, dimitt them, balance their accounts, send them a receipted bill, and carry it over to the debtor side of the Charity Fund. There will be less timber, but what there is will be sound.

He devotes a page to Nebraska, and quotes Bro. Graff's queries:

“QUERY 1. Is the God of the Mason the God of the Bible? and is the denying the God of the Bible a Masonic offense?”

“QUERY 2. Is the denying the authenticity of the Bible a Masonic offense?”

And says:

The brother could not have been aware of the existence of the 50,000 Mahommedan Masons in India, or he would not have taken up the time of the Grand Lodge with such queries.

Well, Doctors do differ.

Bro. Hoskinson, we would like to see you through, but our space is too short.

M. W. R. Delos Pulford was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Geo. E. Hoskinson, Grand Secretary.

FOREIGN GRAND BODIES.

(From the New York Review.)

ENGLAND.

Quarterly Communication, held in London, December 3, 1873. M. W. The Marquess of Ripon, K. G., Grand Master, on the Throne. V. W. John Hervey, Grand Secretary.

The M. W. Grand Master was renominated to that office without a dissenting voice.

The proceedings do not seem to contain anything requiring special notice.

The following letter to the London *Record* calls attention to some facts relative to the course of the Pope of Rome, which we have not elsewhere noticed:

"I pointed out, in your paper of February 27th, that the loyalty and law-abiding spirit of the Masonic Order was the chief and all-powerful motive for its bitter condemnation and excommunication by the See of Rome. The present Pope has anathematized Freemasonry again and again, but has never said a word against any secret society with disloyal or revolutionary ends in view. In his Allocution of September 25, 1865, as given at full length in the *Times* of October 7th, in that year, Freemasons are called the wolves whom Christ our Lord prophesied would come disguised in sheep's clothing; and are the very men whose society the Apostle has forbidden us, even prohibiting us from so much as saying unto them, Hail. The Allocution filled many columns of the *Times*, and the whole of it was against Freemasonry. No other secret society was named in it; and yet Fenianism was rampant at the time. The Fenians, therefore, could but feel that the Pope's silence gave them his consent. The Internationalists, too, were rearing their head; they, too, were encouraged by not being condemned. Accordingly, no member of any disloyal secret society has ever yet been refused Christian burial in England by any priest of the Church of Rome. The secrecy of any society does not condemn it; but if loyalty and secrecy are both found in it, then the voice of infallibility from the Seven Hills tells us that its members are excommunicated in this world, and doomed to eternal perdition in the next."

FRANCE.

We are in receipt of the printed transactions of the Grand Orient to date, in which we find but little to interest the Masons on this side of the Atlantic. During the year the question at issue between the American Grand Lodges and the Grand Orient appears to have been entirely and designedly ignored, the report of the Council on the subject being that, "it is under examination." The attention of the Grand Orient of France is, however, called to the "important fact" that in the several States of the Union the refusal of the existing Grand Lodges to initiate colored men, has caused the erection of Grand Lodges composed exclusively of such colored persons. Several of these bodies have applied to enter into official relations with the Grand Orient, and the Council is considering the question. Not a word is said of the thousand times reiterated fact that the

Grand Lodges of the United States have never passed upon the subject at all, for the simple reason that they have no power to enforce any edict in regard to the initiation, or refusal of initiation, to colored or other persons; our law being that each Lodge within the ancient landmarks, is sole judge of the persons proper to be received into its membership, and that this inherent right is not subject to any legislation whatever.

In view of the determined reticence of the Grand Orient and its committees on the subject of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, its evident unwillingness to approach the real subject of discussion between it and the American Grand Lodges, and the zeal and industry displayed in finding subjects, the consideration of which enables the Grand Orient and its committees to circumvent without touching the real issue, we are compelled to the belief that the French governing body has no intention of meeting the question of jurisdiction as presented by the American Masonic powers. We are further, though reluctantly, compelled to the belief that the scarcely veiled intention of recognizing the irregular bodies of colored men called Grand Lodges, is intended to operate as a threat. It will, however, fail of its intended purpose, because the whole principle for which we contend, and by which American Masonry must stand or fall, has already been definitely violated by the Grand Orient, and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. A recognition on the part of these bodies of all the clandestine associations on the face of the earth will make no difference in the degree of insult already put upon the regular Grand Lodges of this country, nor will it add one iota to the status of the irregular bodies. Our position is fixed, and in the very nature of things must remain so; and hence, until the Grand Orient and other intruding bodies are prepared to recognize the rights of regularly established bodies within the lines of their own jurisdictions, there can, as we have repeatedly said before, be no debate between us.

We have only to say, in conclusion, that our American peers will do well to consider that any relaxation or want of vigilance on their part is simply an invitation to the common enemy to enter upon and occupy our territory with clandestine lodges.

GRAND LODGE OF SAXONY.

Protocols of this Grand Lodge, Nos. 101 to 105 inclusive, embracing the period from October 27, 1872, to January 28, 1874, have been transmitted to us.

The increased expenses of the Grand Lodge for the current year necessitated an increase of the annual dues paid by the Daughter Lodges to the Grand Lodge. The following tariff was adopted at the January session of 1873:

Lodges of 50 members	pay annually	5 thalers.
“ “ 100	“ “ “	10 “
“ “ 101 to 150	“ “ “	15 “

and for every increase of 50 members beyond 150, annually 5 thalers.

At the session of October 27, 1872, the M. W. Grand Master announced

the death of our late Bro. Wagner, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Saxony near that of New York, and paid a fitting tribute to the merits of the deceased brother.

The Grand Orient *Hellenique* at Athens, Grand Master le Prince Rhodokanakis, transmitted a report with a request for mutual representation. It was resolved to await the decision of the German Grand Lodge League. The action taken by the latter in the case will be found under the head of Grand Lodge League of Germany, in the circular letter of M. W. Bro. Bluntschli, of July, 1873.

With his usual promptness, our honored and esteemed representative near the Grand Lodge of Saxony, R. W. Bro. von Mensch, furnished in Protocol No. 101 a full abstract from our Transactions for 1872, presenting a refreshing contrast with the meagre reports on North American Masonry which at long intervals appear in other German Grand Lodge Protocols. Not only are we obliged to this brother for bringing to the knowledge of the German Grand Lodges the views and proceedings of the North American Grand Lodges, and for zealously watching over the interest of the constituency he represents, but also with a promptitude worthy of imitation, he forwards to us immediately after their appearance all Protocols issued by the Grand Lodge of Saxony. His example may well be followed by some representatives who industriously abstain from making any report to the Grand Lodge to which they are accredited, or even take the trouble of transmitting their Protocols.

At the session of the Grand Lodge of May 21, 1873, Bro. Carl J. B. Hohenthal, Master of Fessler Lodge, No. 576, New York, and District Deputy Grand Master of the German Lodges of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, was elected Representative of the Grand Lodge of Saxony near that of New York.

At the session of October 15, 1873, M. W. Bro. Eckstein made a report on the June session of the German Grand Lodge League. An abstract of the proceedings of that body will be found in another part of this report. The following proposition contained in M. W. Bro. Bluntschli's circular letter of July 7, 1873, was then considered by the Grand Lodge:

“Every German Grand Lodge which desires to maintain an independent representation near a foreign (non-German) Grand Lodge, shall inform the presiding officer, for the time being, of the German Grand Lodge Confederation, of this resolution, in order that it may be communicated to the Confederate German Grand Lodges. The latter shall be at liberty to take part in this representation, so that the same party may represent more or all of the German Grand Lodges.”

The Grand Lodge came to the unanimous conclusion that a general representation, as proposed, was not desirable, and that the appointment of particular representatives was preferable.

At this session R. W. Bro. von Mensch presented a synopsis of part of our transactions for 1873. The regular copy having been lost in transit, he made use of the advance sheets of M. W. Bro. Fox's address, from

which he quotes liberally the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and from private letters received by him from New York.

At the session of the Grand Lodge, January 28, 1874, M. W. Bro. Eckstein made the following remarks in regard to the position of Masonry with referenee to the tendencies of the present time:

“There are enemies all around us. The attacks of the ultramontanes in pamphlets and election calls multiply in a surprising manner. We are again charged with laboring for the overthrow of State and Church, and our aims are compared to those of the first French Revolution. The firm establishment of the German Grand Lodge League is universally looked upon as a significant event of the past year. The communications made by the Grand Lodge at Bayreuth, conducting the business, will induce our Lodges to deliberate upon serious questions. It is gratifying that the Lodges of Saxony have industriously entered upon this. Already has the Lodge *zu den drei Schwertern*, of Dresden, furnished well-considered opinions on Masonic activity generally, and particularly on the Lodges for laborers proposed in Berlin.

“The Lodge *Harmonie*, at Chemnitz, has thoroughly discussed the latter question, and has furnished a well-digested opinion adverse to the proposition. A new subject for deliberation will be laid before you to-day; it is the difficult question of the right of jurisdiction. On this subject the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, Bro. Glitza, has written a treatise. It will be furnished to our Lodges by their representatives, and they are requested to express their views thereon as soon as possible to the Grand Lodge.”

Bro. Sperber, Junior Grand Warden, has elaborated a plan for the gradual accumulation of a Grand Lodge fund, of which the following are the main features:

The Grand Lodge of Saxony, with the consent of its Daughter Lodges, resolves:

First. To create a fund to be administered by the Grand Lodge.

Second. Every Daughter Lodge contributes thereto from and after July 1, 1874, for every member three marks (one thaler) annually, to be paid into the Grand Lodge Treasury. Every Daughter Lodge is at liberty to contribute this money from any source it deems proper.

Third. The funds thus gradually accumulated are to be administered by a committee appointed for that purpose, which is to furnish an account of the same in July of each year.

Fourth. The interest thereof, after the accounting in July, is to be appropriated as follows:

1. One-third thereof is to be added to the capital.

2. One-third is to be applied to the current expenses of the Grand Lodge.

3. One-third is to be divided among the Daughter Lodges in proportion to the number of their members.

Fifth. From this accumulated fund is to be paid:

1. In case of the death of a member of one of her Daughter Lodges, the amount annually paid by such deceased member under Section II. (one thaler) is to be paid to his family.

2. If a member withdraws from his Lodge, half of the whole amount contributed by him is to be repaid to his Lodge to be disposed of by the same at its pleasure; in both cases, however, without interest, and after a deduction of ten per centum, which is to be applied to the increase of the capital.

The Daughter Lodges of the Grand Lodge appear to be in a prosperous condition.

GRAND LODGE "ZU DEN DREI WELT KUGELN" (THREE GLOBES), AT BERLIN, PRUSSIA.

We have received numbers three and four, embracing the transactions of that Grand Lodge from January 1 to July 1, 1873.

At the Quarterly Communication of March 6th, the presiding officer reported that the District Court of Beutzen (Prussia) has decreed that the whole edition of a book published in the Polish language, by Carl Miarka, at Konigshütte, and entitled *Masoni czyli Wolnomularze*, be confiscated, and that the plates and forms from which it was printed be made useless, because it was a public insult to the Freemasons.

The Lodge *Friedrich zur Vaterlandsliebe*, at Coblenz, likewise reports the following as a "sign of the times," and as the intrigues of a sullen, light-fearing party, alike inimical to the Masonic Institution and the State.

In the neighboring parish, Degendorf, in the District Mayen, a pamphlet was published by one Krüll, entitled *die Jesuiten Fresser* (the Jesuit Devourers), abusive of Freemasonry, and having particular reference to the "crowned heads," who are members thereof. The Provincial Court ordered the confiscation of the publication as an affront to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

In Protocol number three, one page and a half are devoted to a report on our transactions for 1872, which, however, limits itself almost wholly to an abstract of receipts and expenditures, and statistics. In the same number an abstract from the Transactions of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, for 1872, is sandwiched between those of the colored Grand Lodges of the States of Delaware and Ohio.

During the session of April 17-19, 1873, the proposed new constitution and statutes were discussed and adopted, and subsequently approved by the Union Directory. We have received a copy of the same, and as, in some respects, it differs essentially from what we are accustomed to read in the Masonic Constitutions of this country, we will give a few of its provisions. For a proper understanding of what we are about to quote, we give Article 41 out of its regular order. It states that the *Bundes Directorium* (Union Directory) consists of seven brethren, who are elected by the Grand Lodge from among its active members for life, as the Chiefs (*Vorsteher*) of the Union, and who are responsible to the State as the Superiors of the Institution. Upon this ground, business of importance in the Lodges must receive their approval. No one can be elected to an office in the Lodge unless he has received a higher degree than that of Master Mason. The activity and independence of the Lodge is thereby limited,

and while the "Old Charges" particularly express it that Masons are "to be good men and true, men of honor and honesty, by whatever names, religions or persuasions they may be distinguished," the constitution from which we are about to quote demands of the candidate a profession of Christianity. According to

ARTICLE 6. None can become members of the Grand Lodge who have not advanced beyond the Third Degree.

ART. 7. All active members of the Grand Lodge must be residents and active members of one of the Daughter Lodges of Berlin.

ART. 8. The number of active members of the Grand Lodge cannot exceed sixty-three, nor be less than twenty-five. The Grand Lodge determines the number of its members within these limits according to necessity.

ART. 9. Provides that every Daughter Lodge in the city of Berlin must transmit annually to the National Grand Master the names of from three to six of her members as proper candidates for election to the Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year. The Lodge elects these candidates by tickets and a majority vote. The list of candidates is submitted to the active members of the Grand Lodge, and from this the latter selects its new members, etc.

ART. 16. All Grand Officers must have deputies.

ART. 18. Grand Officers are elected for the term of three years.

ART. 19. The Grand Master and Deputy must be elected from among the members of the Union Directory. The Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, and their deputies, are elected from three members proposed by the Union Directory.

ART. 27. Every Daughter Lodge (outside of Berlin) shall be represented by one of the active members of the Grand Lodge, etc., who shall be elected for three years.

ART. 28. The representative shall lay before the Grand Lodge all propositions, wishes, and complaints of the Lodge he represents. He shall protect her interest if, in his opinion, it does not conflict with that of the whole Union. His vote is governed by his convictions and views of what is best for the Union. In other respects he shall be guided by existing business instructions for representatives.

ART. 39. The Union Directory is the executive, representative, and ratifying organ of the Grand Lodge in external Masonic affairs. It is the supreme authority of the Scottish Rite Lodges, and the keeper, augments and dispenser of the knowledge of the Inner Orient.

ART. 41. The Union Directory shall consist of seven brethren, who shall be elected for life by the Grand Lodge, and from among its active members, and who shall have acquired the highest degrees of the Order. Their names shall be communicated to the government as the heads of the Union. They are responsible to the State as the superiors of the Institution.

ART. 47. The Union Directory shall have charge of the administration of the property of the Grand National Mother Lodge, and the supervision and direction of its funds.

ART. 63. In legislative conferences the active members of the Grand Lodge and the deputies of the Daughter Lodges alone shall have a vote. The deputies shall vote according to their own conviction, and are not bound by the instructions of the Lodge whose representatives they are.

ART. 80. The Union Directory shall approve or reject the resolutions adopted by the legislative conference.

ART. 84. Resolutions rejected by the Union Directory may, as a rule, be offered again at a subsequent legislative conference. But should the Union Directory declare it to be its unanimous opinion that the resolution rejected is inimical to the aim of the Union and its doctrines, the motion can only be renewed at the expiration of seven years.

ART. 87. The Union Directory shall cause a revision of the constitution every ten years.

The statutes contains 358 paragraphs, embracing rules for the working of Daughter Lodges, from which we quote the following:

§ 151. Provides that the Master, after consultation with the other officers of the Lodge, may remit the whole or any part of the fee for initiation, passing, or raising.

§ 161. A member of a Lodge in arrears for two years' dues shall be stricken from the rolls.

§ 165. Only those can be proposed for initiation in the Daughter Lodges, who

1. Profess Christianity, without reference to creed.
2. Who are twenty-five years of age.
3. Who control a portion of their time, and have means.
4. Who are of unblemished reputation; and
5. Who possess the requisite education of mind and heart to fulfill the aim of the Union.

§ 186-189. Treat on balloting for candidates. If one-third of the ballots cast are black, the candidate is rejected for three years. If, after three years, he renews his application and again receives one-third black balls, he stands rejected forever. If three or more black balls appear, and if the number of black balls does not amount to one-third of the ballots cast, the Master of the Lodge shall request the brethren who have cast the black balls to state to him their reasons in from three to nine days. If they fail to do so during that time, no further notice is taken of the black balls cast. If the objections are made known during that time, they are laid before the Lodge. If a majority of the members then vote for the candidate, and the minority does not oppose it, the candidate may be initiated. If the minority, however, oppose the majority, the officers of the Lodge shall obtain the decision of the Union Directory before the candidate is initiated. If previous to balloting no objections are raised, and two black balls appear, it may be assumed that a mistake has occurred, and the ballot shall be declared clear.

§ 197. Every brother who desires to affiliate with one of the Daughter Lodges must be of the Christian faith, etc.

§ 206. Affiliation of brethren belonging to our Union is without fee.

§ 207. Entered Apprentices shall serve one year, and Fellow Crafts two years before advancement.

§ 223. A Master Mason who is a member of a Lodge affiliated with the Grand Lodge *Three Globes*, may participate in balloting for candidates in other Daughter Lodges.

The Lodge *Akazia*, or Daughter Lodge of the Grand Orient of the Netherlands, addressed the Grand Lodge *Three Globes*, proposing a mutual and firm alliance of all Grand Lodges and Grand Orients, to be governed somewhat after the manner of the Order of Jesuits. The formation of a Central Orient is suggested, where every Grand Lodge or Grand Orient is represented by two delegates. This convention is to elect one of their own members General Grand Master, and its edicts shall be binding upon all Grand Lodges and Grand Orients.

We allude to this proposition because a somewhat similar plan has been broached by a German Lodge, to which we refer in another part of this report. We look upon these propositions as evidence that the centralization of political power which has made Germany a unit within the last few years, seems not to have remained without influence upon the Masonic mind of that country. But, as the realization of this idea is, for the present at least, decidedly improbable, speculations upon that subject would be useless. The Grand Lodge unanimously declared itself opposed to the proposition, regarding it injudicious and impracticable, viewed even from an ethical and pecuniary standpoint.

At the special session of May 15, 1873, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of a Grand Master in place of Bro. von Messerschmidt, who, on account of his advanced age, had determined to resign on St. John's day. The Grand Lodge reluctantly complied with Bro. von Messerschmidt's expressed wish, and proceeded to the election of a Grand Master. Bro. von Etzel received a majority of the votes cast, and accepted the office. Bro. von Messerschmidt was elected Honorary Grand Master by acclamation.

On the twenty-fourth day of June, 1873, the Grand Lodge met for the purpose of celebrating St. John's day, the one hundred and thirty-third year of its existence, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of Bro. von Messerschmidt's Grand Mastership; Deputy Grand Master Bro. Bornemann presiding. As a token of love for their retiring Grand Master, the Daughter Lodges of the *Three Globes* collected three thousand thalers, which they presented to the venerable brother as a charity fund, to be applied to purposes designated by him. The proceedings on the occasion were extremely interesting, and letters of congratulation were received from Emperor William, the Crown Prince, various Grand Lodges, Lodges, and prominent brethren.

Bro. von Messerschmidt, resuming the gavel, proceeded to install the newly elected Grand Master, Bro. von Etzel. In handing him the gavel he remarked that this day twenty-five years ago he had received this emblem of power from the father of the son in whose hands he now placed it, and expressed the hope that he would wield it successfully.

The question of the mission of Masonry has been the subject of discussion in the Masonic journals, as well as in the Lodges and Grand Lodges of Germany. The German Grand Lodge League, having adopted a resolution to discuss, at its session in 1874, the question "in what manner the active labors of Masonry may be promoted," Bro. Albrecht, the Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge, delivered an address on St. John's day, directing the attention of the brethren to the "Labor Question."

The Grand Orator directed the attention of the brethren to the working classes, which, he said, have degenerated; that their watch-word now is "large wages, much pleasure, and little work;" that the consequences of these dangerous social doctrines were already showing themselves; that the family ties of the laboring classes became more and more lax; that they no longer sought recreation by the family hearth, but rather in a dissolute tavern life, in the witnessing of spectacles corrupting alike to mind and heart, in which they imitated the pleasure-seeking wealthier classes of society. The Grand Orator speaks of the loss of authority of parents over their children, of master over apprentice; that the latter, growing up in unrestrained liberty, acquire licentious habits, which, transmitted from generation to generation, must finally lead to a chaos, the result of the strife to gain material interests, and which must result in bloodshed, and to which burning homesteads will furnish a melancholy illumination. "I do not," said the orator, "paint my picture in colors of too sombre a hue; we have witnessed the performance of such a tragedy only a few years ago, although circumscribed in territorial extent, yet active performers can be found everywhere; the fatal heresy has spread in every direction, and it needs but a slight incentive to set the masses in motion and furnish a practical illustration of these leveling doctrines." The source of this social evil, the orator said, must be sought for in the decline of authority, in the non-esteem of intellect, and in the disdain of obedience to parental authority. Also in the belief that religion and the church, even, could furnish no relief; that the church, partly split by dogmatic feuds, and partly guided by worldly interests, which by empty forms containing an inexplicable meaning to the common man, rather cloud than enlighten his mind, and by its sober forms is neither inciting nor instructive, and therefore cannot, under such circumstances, conduct the mind in a proper channel. The churches, he thought, were unable to accomplish it, as they have become the rulers, and are striving to extend their rule, and have lost their cordiality and poesy; that they demand faith and the form-service connected therewith, but no longer the act of the heart, in the service of man.

He thought that Freemasonry alone must be looked to for help; that it was called upon and even obliged to step in, and, by its teachings and usages, furnish the needed practical element in the life of the working classes, to infuse into them again respect for authority and intelligence; that the Craft had originally sprung from the operative classes—the ancient builders-guilds; that it had adopted and preserved their customs, and that we should now return to them enriched what we had borrowed

of them and faithfully preserved; that we were in possession of means whereby to exert an influence, viz.: through the habit of that obedience by which such rare order was maintained in the Lodges, and by means of the rites practiced by us. The latter, rich in forms which speak to the eye, the ear and the heart, were full of deep and practical significance, which have a beneficial effect upon the senses, and embody a poesy—sought for elsewhere in vain—alike removed from dogmatic dissensions and dreamy acts stupefying to the mind; that it did not interfere with individual convictions, disseminating doctrines only that make external and internal happiness a reality; that nowhere was this happy mixture of noble form and deep meaning so clearly expressed as it was in our Fraternity, and that it should not remain secluded within the walls of our temples.

An explanation to the masses of our most excellent tenets, the orator continued, was either not understood or remained unpracticed and fell into oblivion; but if we addressed ourselves to the perceptions of the mind, if we permitted the eye and the ear to participate therein, these tenets would find the doors wide open through which they would enter the soul, and by a steady repetition they would take root and become an inalienable part of existence, guiding thoughts and acts.

The orator, however, desired to be understood that he did not wish laborers to be initiated into our Lodges, but that Lodges might be constituted in strict dependence upon our Institution, and under its guidance, in which knowledge suitable to the conceptions of the laborer and his station in life should be instilled, and that the principle *ora et labora* must be interwoven through dogma and rite. He wants to begin with the better portion of the working classes and arouse their interest; they would soon feel their superiority over their associates, become sober, frugal, and industrious, and their changed position would soon attract the attention of the indifferent and those in opposition to them; guided by well-meaning brethren, they would find an evening's recreation stimulating to the mind. Refreshed by a simple meal, they would be drawn closer to each other and in the consciousness of a noble enjoyment, and with increased moral strength, they would return to their own fireside. The formation of one society would soon be followed by others. The intention is to counteract social heresies; and the coalitions which place in hostile array the employer and employé; restore confidence between them, and create in the minds of the vacillating masses a love for their homes; and for that purpose it was desirable that employer and employé should work jointly in the erection of a temple, under the roof of which they could dwell in peace, and in which the former may conduct the labor in a Masonic spirit. This, however, would not be the case were we to close our St. John's Lodges against the companions of the working Lodges. On the contrary, a strict obedience to law and precept, an adherence to frugality and industry, the improvement of mind and heart by the teachings of the Lodge, may be followed by membership in the St. John's Lodge; and this, he thought, would encourage them to persevere in their efforts. He thought

that its tenets and the rite invested the Craft with authority to begin work here. A firm guidance would induce the spreading of institutions of that kind. The confidence of the masses in Masonry was still alive; they are filled with a venerable fear of that unknown something which works upon their imagination, and which would smooth our way and guarantee success, etc.

The efforts made by our brethren in Germany to direct Masonic labors into unwonted channels of activity and usefulness, has resulted in a variety of propositions. While some of these are chimerical, others possess merit, and deserve further investigation. The "labor question," at present occupying the attention of the political economists, also seems with them a favorite subject for consideration, and Bro. Albrecht has presented it in its most attractive aspect. But however brilliant the light which he throws upon it, however well intentioned the proposition to institute Lodges (not Masonic) for the working classes, the subject should be approached with the utmost caution; and even under the most favorable circumstances its success will be extremely problematical. No class of men are more jealous of their rights than are the working men. A supervision over their Lodges by prominent members of the Masonic Fraternity would at once instill distrust into their minds, and they undoubtedly would refuse to submit to the tutelage and guardianship proposed by the Grand Orator. There is a wide difference between the obedience which men of intelligence, of which our Lodges consist, yield to their equals voluntarily, and by the rules of the society of which they are members, and the obedience and veneration which Bro. Albrecht desires to exact from the workingman for the educated class and its intelligence. Symbolism leaves the ordinary mind without impression, and while its beauties are revealed to enlightened intelligence, to the uneducated it remains a meaningless form or hidden mystery. If Masonry desires to lend its aid to the improvement of mankind, it would seem that it could attain this object by imparting to the rising generation a sound and liberal education, by establishing free libraries, by delivering popular lectures adapted to the capacity of the audience, and by various other means. If the Masonic Fraternity will assist in undertakings of that kind, if it will labor for the enlightenment and elevation of the human family, for the dissemination of those moral principles outside of their temples which the Masonic Ritual teaches and inculcates, then they will receive not only the applause, but also, if need be, the material aid and assistance of all enlightened classes. This would not require the formation of Lodges, which might or would be looked upon with suspicion by church or man. Education imparts reasoning, and the working man himself would not fail to perceive that employé and employer are alike dependent on each other, and the "Commune" spirit of the present day, with its demoralizing and destructive teachings, would find no apt pupils.

The Grand Lodge—*Three Globes*—has now 111 Daughter Lodges, with 12,440 members under its jurisdiction. It expended 4,406 thalers in

charities. The following is a statement of the membership, etc., in the Daughter Lodges December 31, 1872:

Honorary members.....	865
M. M.	7,540
F. C.	2,381
E. A.	2,235
Permanent visitors.....	999
Serving brethren.....	508
During the year there were —	
Initiated.....	452
Passed.....	212
Raised.....	267
Lodges of Instruction were held —	
In the First Degree.....	595
In the Second Degree.....	263
In the Third Degree.....	224
Lodges of Conference (for business, etc.).....	1,368
Festival Lodges.....	379
Masonic Punishments —	
Reprimands.....	6
Suspensions.....	4
Stricken from the rolls.....	24
Expulsions.....	2

GRAND LODGE OF THE ECLECTIC UNION, AT FRANKFORT- ON-THE-MAIN.

We are in possession of Nos. 13 to 19 inclusive, of the Protocols of this Grand Lodge, embracing the period from January to August, 1873.

At the session of January tenth, a communication was received from the Lodge *zur aufgehenden Morgenröthe*, at Frankfort, desiring affiliation with the Grand Lodge, and transmitting the original and copy of a document issued by the Grand Lodge of England, relieving the Lodge from affiliation with her. The document was read, the copy placed in the archives of the Grand Lodge, and, in compliance with an expressed wish, the original was returned to the Lodge.

Previous to the admission of the Lodge *zur aufgehenden Morgenröthe* as a Daughter of the Eclectic Union, the latter concurred in an amendment of Section 14 of the agreement between the Grand Lodge and Lodge. The presiding officer then remarked that, anticipating the assent of the Lodge to the amendment in question, of which the committee thought there could be no doubt, all preliminary conditions for the affiliation of the Lodge with the Grand Lodge might be now considered fulfilled, and he thereupon proposed that the Lodge *zur aufgehenden Morgenröthe* be received in the Union of the Eclectic Grand Lodge. Unanimous assent being given, the Lodge was declared a Daughter Lodge of the Eclectic Union.

The affiliation of a Lodge with a Grand Lodge is, under ordinary cir-

cumstances, of only passing interest to the Fraternity at large. The affiliation, however, of the Lodge *zur aufgehenden Morgenröthe* with the Eclectic Union presents features that are as interesting as they are peculiar. The principle of the right of jurisdiction does not meet with the approval of the Eclectic Union. But thus far it has manifested its dissent therefrom in theory only. In 1870, however, an opportunity presented itself to furnish a practical illustration of its views in this respect. At that time a number of German Masons dwelling in St. Louis, Mo., petitioned the Eclectic Union for a charter. The Grand Lodge restricted itself to the answer given by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, to which the same parties had previously applied, pointing out the difficulty a compliance with the petition would create, and the consequences that would inevitably result therefrom, not only to the Lodge, but also to the Grand Lodge (Eclectic Union), if a charter was granted against the will of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. The petitioners were very properly advised to renounce their intention, unless they had previously ascertained how the granting of a charter would be received by the Grand Lodge of that State. Self-interest evidently outweighed principle in this case. The Grand Lodge Eclectic, nevertheless, adheres to it in theory, however impracticable it has demonstrated itself to be in fact.

The compulsory affiliation of the Lodge *zur aufgehenden Morgenröthe* with one of the Prussian Grand Lodges is but an additional proof of the practical existence of the right of jurisdiction in that country. With the annexation of Frankfort-on-the-Main to Prussia, in 1870, the Eclectic Union became its fourth Grand Lodge, and as the Prussian government does not tolerate Masonic Lodges within the Kingdom except they are affiliated with one of its own Grand Lodges, the Lodge *zur aufgehenden Morgenröthe* was forced either to dissolve, as the Lodges of Alsace-Lorraine preferred to do since its annexation to Germany, or to become affiliated with one of the four Prussian Grand Bodies. Its choice was, in fact, limited to two of the Grand Lodges, because none of the members of the Lodge *zur aufgehenden Morgenröthe* are of the Christian faith, a prerequisite to admission into Lodges under the Grand Lodge "Three Globes" and the "Grand Lodge of Germany."

For a clear understanding of the position of this Lodge, we will give a short sketch of the same since it has been in existence:

The Lodge *zur aufgehenden Morgenröthe* received its first charter from the Grand Orient, of France, in 1807, under the name *L'Aurore naissante*. After the expulsion of the French from Germany, the Lodge applied for and received a charter from the Landgrave, Karl of Hesse, in 1816. Not only did the charter authorize the Lodge to confer the symbolic degrees of Masonry, but also those of the Scottish Rite. The majority of the members of the Lodge professed Judaism, and as the Master and Orator of the Lodge had to be elected from the members professing Christianity, the majority resolved to free itself from this arbitrary rule. The Christian members withdrew, and the rest applied to the Grand Lodge of England for a charter, which was granted them in 1817.

In 1789, the Grand Lodge of England had recognized the Eclectic Union as one of its Provincial Grand Lodges, and entered into a compact with it not to grant charters for Lodges within its territorial jurisdiction. A charter was, nevertheless, granted to this Lodge, *zur aufgehenden Morgenröthe*, by the Grand Lodge of England, without consulting the Eclectic Grand Lodge. It was surmised that the Grand Lodge of England had received information of the proceedings of its Provincial Grand Lodge, which, ignoring the "Ancient Regulations," had adopted a provision in its constitution requiring its members, and even visitors, to be of the Christian faith. To this law the Eclectic Union, which had declared itself independent in 1823, adhered until 1848, we believe.

The Lodge *zur aufgehenden Morgenröthe* prospered under the protection of the Grand Lodge of England, and has now about two hundred and fifty members.

We have already stated why this Lodge was compelled to withdraw from the Grand Lodge of England and become affiliated with one of the Prussian Grand Lodges. It may be said, and not without reason, that this affiliation was not directly demanded by the Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, but that it was the choice of the Lodge. It so happens, however, that the Grand Lodge Eclectic Union, in its Protocol No. 17, of May, 1873, on page 76, furnishes evidence that the right of jurisdiction really exists between herself and the Grand Lodge *zur Sonne*, at Bayreuth, Germany; for, in an abstract from the Protocols of the latter, furnished by its representative near the Eclectic Union, the following passage occurs:

"A communication, dated February sixth, from the Lodge *Libanon zu den drei Cedern*, in Erlangen, was read (in the Grand Lodge *zur Sonne*), in which the Lodge complains of the acts of the Lodge *zum Morgenstern* in Hof; inasmuch as the latter had initiated six members of the irregular association *Licht, Liebe, Leben*, formerly existing in Erlangen, who had been elected by the Lodge *Libanon z. d. d. C.*, and in spite of the claiming of the right of jurisdiction. (*Sprengelrecht*.)

"Later, two more members of the association *Licht, Liebe, Leben*, who had been rejected by the Lodge *Libanon z. d. d. C.*, were added to the six in question.

"It was then resolved that a copy of the communication received from the Lodge *Libanon z. d. d. C.* be furnished to the Lodge *zum Morgenstern* in Hof, coupled with a request for information respectively a defense."

The complaint is made by the Lodge *Libanon z. d. d. C.* in Erlangen, a Daughter Lodge of the Eclectic Union, against the Lodge *zum Morgenstern* in Hof, a Daughter of the Grand Lodge *zur Sonne* at Bayreuth, and the right of jurisdiction clearly and distinctly claimed. Possibly our sister of the Eclectic Union may be able to demonstrate that her practice at home is in consonance with the theoretical principle which she would be willing to apply to the Grand Lodges in the United States, were it not that she is restrained by a fear of the consequences that would result therefrom.

The Lodge *zur aufgehenden Morgenröthe* was constituted as a daughter of the Eclectic Union, and the officers duly installed by the Grand Lodge,

March 2, 1873. About four hundred brethren witnessed the ceremonies, which were extremely interesting.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Weismann, in welcoming the brethren who had congregated to witness the ceremonies, remarked:

“In unusually large numbers you have assembled here to-day to participate in our labor. Although the immediate cause for this lies in the brotherly sympathy which you entertain for the brethren of this Lodge, yet you all feel the greater and far-reaching significance of this solemnity, and recognize in it, let us hope, a successful victory for the development in our Fatherland of the original spirit of Freemasonry over the deviating tendencies that have arraigned themselves against its universality. I hope that the work itself will not disappoint your expectations, and I most heartily welcome you, beloved brethren, in the name of the Mother Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, and also in the name of the just and perfect St. John's Lodge *zur aufgehenden Morgenröthe*, and extend to your Lodges our thanks for their sympathy.”

The Grand Master subsequently delivered a very interesting and thoughtful address. He was followed by the Master of the newly affiliated Lodge, and by the Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge.

At the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, March 14, 1873, the representatives of the new Lodge took their seats in the Grand Lodge. A resolution was adopted to inform the Grand Lodge of England that the Lodge *zur aufgehenden Morgenröthe* had become affiliated with the Eclectic Union, and that it desired to embrace this opportunity to attempt a restoration of the brotherly and friendly relations which had formerly existed between the two Grand Lodges.

Bro. Hohagen, our representative near the Grand Lodge Eclectic Union, furnished a short abstract from our transactions for 1872, limiting himself chiefly to quotations from M. W. Bro. Anthon's opening address.

On the twenty-ninth of June, 1873, the Grand Lodge Eclectic Union celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its declaration of independence, and the ninetieth of its existence.

Since writing the foregoing, Protocols No. 20 and 21, embracing the time from October to and including December, 1873, have come to hand, containing matters principally of local interest.

GRAND LODGE ALPINA, SWITZERLAND.

The Ultramontane party now agitating Europe has also extended its intrigues over the Swiss Republic, and is waging a fierce war against the Masons of that country. Our brethren have even deemed it necessary to take steps to ward off its malicious attacks. At the request of a number of Daughter Lodges, M. W. Bro. Humbert, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge *Alpina*, called a conference of the Lodges to be held in May, 1873, at Aarau, to deliberate on the course to be pursued. Twenty Lodges were represented, and the result was the adoption of a set of resolutions, in substance as follows:

That inasmuch as the daily attacks made by the Ultramontane press against Masonry was influencing even people of liberal ideas, whose opin-

ions should not be considered with indifference, and being impressed with the necessity that the profane world should possess more correct ideas of the aim and tendencies of the Masonic Institution, the conference invites the Administrative Council of the Grand Lodge *Alpina* to cause, in any manner it may deem best, the publication in German and French of Articles five and six of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, containing the fundamental principles adopted on the twenty-third of September, 1848; also a refutation of the charges that the Swiss Lodges are dependencies of the Grand Orients, and are subject to secret superiors of high degrees, or of Statesmen; that the Lodges occupy themselves with political questions; that its members are infidels, and are supported even after having violated the laws of morality and of the country.

The Administrative Council of the Grand Lodge has complied with this invitation of the conference, and has published a full and clear vindication of Masonry from the false and foul charges preferred by the Ultramontanes. Its length prevents us from transferring it entire to our pages. In substance it states that it is not proposed to defend the Institution against the malevolent and insane slanders so industriously disseminated by the Ultramontane party; that attacks of that kind would never draw a single word in reply, and that it would be a degradation and profanation of the good cause to enter into a discussion with such adversaries; that the publication was addressed to the unprejudiced public, and men of enlightenment and education, who, it is regretfully stated, condemn an Institution without taking the pains of informing themselves of its aim and nature; that although the publication was not official, or based upon a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge, it is nevertheless authentic, and for that reason the authors had attached their names thereto. If the publication would aid to correct the views on Masonry in circles whose judgment is deemed of value by the Union, if it would have the effect to dispel false ideas, and gain those sympathies which its truly liberal and humane aims deserve, the object sought for will have been attained.

The pamphlet then quotes Articles 5, 6, and 8, of the Grand Lodge Constitution, explaining the aim of Masonry; it demonstrates that Masons must be implicitly obedient to the laws of the country; that the Grand Lodge recognizes only the three Symbolic Degrees, and that it is independent of any influence of secret superiors, etc. It gives in full the "Principles of the Swiss Lodge Union," adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1848, inculcating the principles of "liberty of belief and conscience," and in political affairs, that political discussions in the Lodges are interdicted, and quotes from the "Old Charges" that "a Mason is a peaceable subject, never to be concerned in plots against the State," etc. The charge that Freemasonry is a secret society with secret tendencies, is refuted, and the falsity of the charges made by the Ultramontanes and their benighted adherents demonstrated. It closes in the following words:

"The undersigned have arrived at the close of the declaration which they felt impelled to lay openly and honestly before the people of Switzerland, in order that the aims and efforts of the much-abused and slandered

society may be properly valued and correctly judged. They pledge their words as men that there is nothing more or less in Swiss Freemasonry than what has been laid down in the foregoing, and at the same time express their inmost conviction that the spread of Freemasonry can only be a blessing to the Swiss Fatherland. Long live the Fatherland.

“BERNE, July, 1873.

Signatures.”

But our brethren of Switzerland are not only suffering from the external attacks, but intestine dissensions also have arisen in their ranks. During the last five years an unfriendly feeling has sprung up between the Grand Lodge *Alpina* and the *Directoire Suprême Helvétique Romand*, a body practising the French Rite, and which has finally culminated in open hostilities. The latter instituted and proclaimed, on the twenty-second of June, 1873, a Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, and has appropriated to itself and exercises the right to constitute Lodges independent from the Grand Lodge *Alpina*, which claims exclusive jurisdiction in Switzerland over the Symbolic Degrees. The split is now complete. It appears that in the year 1739 several Lodges united in Switzerland and formed the *Directoire Helvétique Romand*, which was to be the Grand Orient of French Switzerland. This young Grand Orient, however, ceased to exist in 1745, in consequence of an edict promulgated by the Government of Berne, suppressing Freemasonry. Masonry gradually revived, and in 1769, ten Geneva Lodges formed the Grand Lodge of Geneva. The *Directoire Helvétique Romand* was reorganized in 1778, and at a conference held in the same year between it and the *Directoire Eccossais Helvétique Romand*, it was determined that Switzerland should be divided between the two bodies according to the language spoken in each part. In 1782 the Government of Berne renewed its edict of 1745, and the *Directoire Eccossais Helvétique Romand* closed its Lodges in Berne, but provided for a continuance of its relations abroad. The entire dissolution of the two Grand Orientes formed in 1778, occurred in 1793; it was the result of political occurrences. About the year 1795, Masonry gradually began to revive. In 1811, the members of the former *Directoire Helvétique Romand*, the *Sov. Chapitre* at Lausanne, and seven Lodges, constituted a Grand Orient for the French part of Switzerland (*Grand Orient Helvétique Romand*), and resolved to exercise authority over the three Symbolic Degrees only, and to establish a separate *Directorie* for the High Degrees. The latter received the title of *Directoire Suprême Helvétique Romand*.

The present *Directoire* claims an uninterrupted descent from that time, of which, however, there is some doubt. The *Directoire Eccossais Helvétique Allemand*, at Zurich, resumed activity about the same time.

The necessity for a Union of Swiss Masonry began to assert itself; but the Zurich Directory being disinclined to second the efforts made for that purpose, a convention was held between the *Grande Oriente Helvétique Romand* and the Provincial Grand Lodge at Berne, which had been constituted in 1818, by the Grand Lodge of England. The result was the formation of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland (*Grande Loge Nationale Suisse*), in 1822. This new Grand Orient required all new Lodges to adopt

the old English Ritual, but permitted the Lodges then in existence to continue to work according to the Rites which they were then practicing. In the present controversy with the *Directoire*, the Grand Lodge Alpina quotes Article 9 of that convention, according to which the *Grande Loge Nationale Suisse* reserves to itself the right to constitute new Lodges, and enter into friendly relations with foreign Grand Orient. It seems, however, that the *Directoire* nevertheless retained its foreign connections, and even revived its treaty with the Grand Orient of France as late as 1842. The unity of Swiss Masonry was to be finally accomplished, however. The *Directoire Eccossais Helvetique Allemand* united with the *Grande Loge Nationale Suisse* in 1844, under the new name of the Grand Lodge Alpina. The new Grand Body recognized the Symbolic Degrees only. One of the principal conditions of the fusion was that Scottish Masonry should possess a local character only (Art. 4 of the first and second edition of the constitution). This article, upon which the *Directoire* particularly relied, has disappeared from the edition of the constitution at present in force.

The *Directoire Suprême Helvetique Romand* was in a state of lethargy during the time that St. John's Masonry passed through its various phases, which may be the reason that it was overlooked when the convention of 1844 was entered into.

The inciting cause of the present contest was an official letter of the *Directoire*. In November, 1869, it went into an election of officers, and announced it to the Grand Orient with which it formerly had friendly relations, as well as to some other foreign Grand Bodies. This attempt to obtain recognition as a Grand Orient was looked upon by the Grand Lodge Alpina as a violation of the convention of 1844. Both the Grand Orient of France and Italy recognized the *Directoire*. The administrative officers of the Grand Lodge Alpina laid the matter before their Grand Lodge in 1870 stating that Article 4 of the convention of 1844 debarred the Lodges of the Scottish Rite from entering into friendly relations with foreign Grand Lodges; that according to Article 11 of the compact, this right was vested in the Grand Lodge Alpina; that the proceedings of the *Directoire* were illegal, inasmuch as its members, who were also members of the Daughter Lodges of the Alpina, had taken the obligation to support the constitution of the latter. The Grand Lodge thereupon adopted the following:

1. The Grand Lodge Alpina will, in future, not enter into any relations with Masonic Bodies practicing the High Degrees.
2. The Administrative Council is authorized to sever the connection with the Grand Orient of France.
3. The proposition for a mutual representation with the Grand Orient of Italy is withdrawn until explanations have been received as to its relations with the *Directoire Sup. Helvetique Romand*.

These proceedings on the part of the Grand Lodge Alpina were replied to in a letter addressed by the *Directoire* to its representatives near foreign Grand Lodges, in which it gives a short history of its own existence since 1739. It states that it has existed as a dogmatic body since 1810, without

in any way interfering with the authorities of the Symbolic Degrees; that its relations with the Grand Orient of France, in particular, ante-dated those of the Grand Lodge *Alpina*, and that it referred to Article 4 in its present form, from which the provisions of 1844 had been expunged. For these reasons, and relying upon its history, the *Directoire* believes that it may repel the charge of an illegality of proceedings.

The Grand Lodge *Alpina* did not take any action in this matter at its session of 1870, in consequence of the war then prevailing in Europe. An occurrence, however, caused the Administrative Council of the Grand Lodge *Alpina* to take further steps. It will be remembered that the Lodge Henry IV., of Paris, issued a call to foreign Grand Orients to form a Masonic Areopagus, to meet at Lausanne, in March, 1871, and try Bros. the Emperor William, and the Crown Prince Frederick William. The list of Grand Orients to be invited contained the Grand Lodge *Alpina* as well as the *Directoire*. The Grand Chancellor of the latter was entrusted with the formation of the Areopagus, he being authorized to receive the adhesion of the various Grand Orients. This determined the Administrative Council of the Grand Lodge *Alpina* to send a committee to Lausanne, not only to prevent the proceedings of the Lodge Henry IV., but also to affect an understanding with the members of the *Directoire*. A number of the members of the latter, including its Grand Master, were invited to participate in the conference. The president of the committee endeavored to prevail upon the *Directoire* to discontinue its connections with foreign Grand Orients, and abandon its assumed rights as a Grand Body. The Grand Master of the *Directoire* insisted that according to the laws in force, it had the right to exist as a purely dogmatic authority, and that in point of time its foreign connections ante-dated those of the Grand Lodge *Alpina*. Finally, the president of the committee declared that a categorical answer must be given to the propositions made by the Administrative Council, by the middle of January, 1871. No answer was vouchsafed, because the *Directoire* argued that an unofficial invitation required no consideration.

In 1871 the Administrative Council of the Grand Lodge *Alpina* again made a report to the Grand Lodge, declaring that the *Directoire Sup. Helv. Rom.*, by entering into treaties with foreign Grand Orients, which are not purely dogmatic Masonic authorities, violated essential provisions of the fundamental laws of the Swiss Lodge Union, and closed with resolutions refusing recognition to the *Directoire Sup. Helv. Rom.* as a Grand Orient; requiring the *Directoire* to sever within six months its connection with foreign Grand Orients which are not exclusively dogmatic bodies; and determining that brethren of Swiss Lodges, who, after six months, continue to adhere to a body assuming the character of a Grand Orient, or which continues in relation with foreign Grand Bodies not purely dogmatic, and without sanction of the Administrative Council, shall cease to be members of the Swiss Lodge Union; also resolving that existing relations between the Grand Lodge *Alpina* and those Grand Orients which

continue their connection with the *Directoire Sup. Helv. Romand* shall cease, and are not to be renewed.

The *Directoire*, in reply, addressed a circular letter to the Daughter Lodges of the Grand Lodge *Alpina*, criticising its proceedings, but concluding not to retire from the position it had assumed, and, should the Grand Lodge *Alpina* carry out its intentions, it was determined to grant charters to St. John's Lodges, in order to enable its members to work also in the Symbolic Degrees.

The Grand Lodge *Alpina* held a session in 1871, at Neuchatel, which was attended by several members of the *Directoire*, and upon the adoption of the resolution above referred to, the latter withdrew at once, and thus the split was completed. The *Directoire*, now considering itself an independent body, has granted charters to St. John's Lodges, and there are now three Lodges working under its authority, two of which are newly constituted, and one formerly a Daughter Lodge of the Grand Lodge *Alpina*.

The Bulletin of the *Grand Orient de France* brings the information that at the solicitation of Bro. Bataille, the representative of the *Directoire Sup. Helv. Romand* near the Grand Orient of France, the latter had resolved to intercede with the Grand Lodge *Alpina* in favor of the *Directoire*.

Of the thirty-one Lodges now existing in Switzerland, twenty-seven are affiliated with the Grand Lodge *Alpina*, three with the *Directoire Sup. Helv. Romand*, and one with the Grand Orient of France.

HUNGARY.

Freemasonry in Hungary seems to have evolved from the chaotic state which has heretofore prevailed there. There are two Masonic Grand Bodies in that country — the Grand Lodge of Hungary, for the three Symbolic Degrees, and the Grand Orient of Hungary (A. and A. Rite), both having their seat at Pesth. From the latter we have received, by way of San Francisco, Cal., a circular letter, dated April 2, 1873, inviting mutual representation. The Grand Lodge of New York has decided not to enter into any Masonic communication with bodies other than Grand Lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry, and the proffered connection will have to be declined.

The irritation which has heretofore existed between the two Hungarian Grand Bodies, seems to have been allayed. An agreement was entered into between them, of which the following are the principal features: To induce the Hungarian government not to permit the formation of Masonic Lodges, except through the two Grand Bodies of the Fatherland; to act unitedly against the establishment of Lodges by foreign Masonic Grand Orients; not to recognize Lodges chartered by the latter; to take the necessary steps to compel the irregular Lodges existing in Hungary, either to affiliate with one of the Grand Lodges, or to be considered clandestine.

The Grand Lodge of Hungary was recognized by the Grand Lodge League of Germany.

But while Masonry is tolerated in Hungary, an integral part of Austria, it is still under ban in other parts of that Empire. In vain have the Ma-

sons of Vienna labored for a repeal of the law against secret societies. After much labor and many refusals, they finally obtained permission to establish the "non-political" society *Humanitas*, without being subjected to the surveillance of the police. Its purport is to collect the Masonic material which is known to dwell in Vienna. Of course, Lodges cannot be formed, nor initiations thought of. Under these circumstances, it was resolved to establish a Lodge at Neudorfel, about eighty miles from Vienna, on Hungarian soil, and under the protection of the Grand Lodge of Hungary. The Lodge is rapidly increasing, and many of the brethren who live at Vienna attend its meetings, at a considerable expense of time and money.

GRAND ORIENT OF THE NETHERLANDS.

We have received the first and second numbers of the Bulletin of the Grand Orient of the Netherlands, for 1873-4, the official journal of the Grand Orient.

At the Annual Session of the Grand Orient, June 8, 1873, R. W. Bro. J. J. F. Noordziek, D. G. M., presided. Forty-five Lodges were represented.

The Grand Master, Prince Frederick, of the Netherlands (uncle of the King of Holland), who has held the office for fifty-seven years, informed the Grand Lodge on previous occasions that the infirmities of age admonished him to lay down the gavel; but that he would continue in office until his successor was elected.

At the session of the Grand Orient, October 27, 1872, a resolution was adopted to negotiate with Prince Henry of the Netherlands (brother of the king), to accept the office of Grand Master. In a letter dated April 24, 1873, Prince Henry replied that he felt very grateful for the confidence placed in him, but, that he was not a member of the Fraternity, and consequently not acquainted with the duties which would devolve upon him as Grand Master. In consequence of this the Grand Lodge again requested Prince Frederick to continue in the office, to which he made a favorable response, and declared that he would remain Grand Master as long as his strength would permit him (he is in his seventy-seventh year). His determination gave great satisfaction to the Grand Lodge.

A charter was granted for a Lodge at Rotterdam, to be called *Acacia*. The Lodge Louisa Augusta, at Purmerend, which had been dormant for several years, has resumed labor.

Bro. Noordziek was re-appointed Deputy Grand Master.

Number of Lodges affiliated with the Grand Orient, seventy-three.

ITALY.

From information received, Masonry in that country still seems to be in an unsettled condition. Discussions on political and religious questions have not as yet been entirely excluded from the Lodges. Tidings, strange to American Masons, reach us that at a session of the Grand Orient at Rome, in December, 1872, an annual *pass-word* was *communicated* as a means to exclude swindlers and kowans from Italian Lodges.

The Grand Orient has constituted several Lodges in the territory formerly under Papal rule. Fourteen Chapters and fifty-five Lodges were suspended for non-payment of dues.

Besides the Grand Orient, three other Grand Bodies are reported to exist in Italy, with their respective seats at Turin, Naples, and Palermo.

PORTUGAL.

We have received a few numbers of the Bulletin of the *Grande Oriente Lusitano Unido*, of Lisbon. Information is given that a certain Bro. Joaquin Jose Alves is initiating profanes in the mysteries of Freemasonry in the name of the Grand Orient, and all foreign Grand Lodges and lawful Masons are warned against these clandestine Masons.

The Grand Orient has forty-eight Lodges affiliated with it, some of which are located in Portugal, and others in Spain.

GREECE.

As will be seen from the Protocol of the German Grand Lodge League, in another part of our report, the new Grand Orient of Greece applied for recognition at the session of that body in 1873.

It seems that in 1866 the representatives of the eight Greek Lodges at Athens, Piraeus, Chalcis, Corfu, Patras, Syra, Lamia, and Argos, met at Athens and formed the Grand Orient of Greece. Prince Rhodokanakis, a member of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, was elected its Grand Master. Article 1 of its Constitution provides that candidates must believe in the existence of God, in the immortality of the soul, and they must love their neighbors, etc. Article 8 teaches that all religions should be alike esteemed, interdicts interference in religious quarrels, and commands obedience to the laws of their country.

GRAND ORIENT OF EGYPT.

We have just received a circular letter, dated February twenty-second, 1874, from this new Grand Orient, signed by its Grand Master, Bro. S. A. Zola, with the cabalistic numbers 33.: 96.: attached to his name. It appears that the Grand Orient of Egypt was reconstructed March 21, 1873, and the Khedive has become its protector. The circular letter is accompanied by a copy of the Statutes and General Regulations, printed in the Arabic and Italian languages. We regret that we have received this document too late for examination. From a hasty glance we find that Title I., Chapter I., treats of Masonry and its principles, and states that it is essentially a philanthropic, philosophic and progressive Institution; its aim, the search for truth, the study of the arts and sciences, and the practice of morality and charity. A belief in the existence of God, and the immortality of the soul are its prerequisites; it permits liberty of conscience, and excludes no man on account of his religious belief. It has for its device "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." It respects the religious and political faith of its members, forbids the discussion of politics

and religion in the Lodges, and inculcates respect and obedience to the laws of the country, etc.

The Lodges of Alexandria are of French, English, German and Italian nationality, and it is to be hoped that they will be able to overcome national jealousies, and form and remain Masonically a unit.

BRAZIL.

We acknowledge the receipt of an extensive installment of the official journals of both the *Grande Oriente Unido El Supremo Conselho* and the *Grande Oriente Do Brazil*, and while carefully abstaining from giving an opinion on the legality or illegality of either body, we propose to confine ourselves to an impartial recital of the unfortunate dissensions now existing among the fraternity of that country, as far as we are able to gather them from the journals before us.

As is well known, there has existed heretofore two Grand bodies in Brazil; *do Lavradio* and *Dos Benedictinos*, both claiming to be the legitimate Grand Lodges, and both recognized by different Masonic Grand bodies. (The Grand Lodge of New York has on a former occasion recognized the *do Lavradio*.)

On the tenth of June, 1872, the two bodies united under the name of *Grande Oriente Unido do Brazil*, having its seat at Rio de Janeiro. The new organization, however, was intended to be provisional, only, and was to be definitely established in 1873. A committee was appointed to draft a new constitution, of which Bro. Dr. Antonio Felix Martinez, formerly Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge *Dos Benedictinos* was chairman.

The first efforts of the United Grand Orients were very praiseworthy. They labored for the establishment of a compulsory elementary education and a general religious toleration; they practiced charity and opposed the pretensions of a fanatical clergy.

In the month of July a constitution was agreed upon. Mutual concessions had been made, and the hope was indulged in that the different systems would exist peacefully side by side. The union, however, was of short duration. In the month of August differences had sprung up, which did not remain concealed. On the twelfth of September, 1872, one thousand six hundred and eighty-four members of the *Lavradio* branch, under the presidency of Grand Master Viconde do Rio Branco, issued a manifest renouncing the intended union with the *Benedictinos* branch, and elected its officers on the day following. The Lodges formerly affiliated with the *do Lavradio* seemed to have adhered to their former Grand Lodge. The former Grand Secretary, Bro. A. F. do Amral, however, joined the *Dos Benedictinos* branch, an act which was much regretted by his former associates.

The Grand Lodge *do Lavradio* issued a manifest, which essentially contains the following:

In the year 1863, a few dissatisfied brethren separated from the Grand Lodge *do Lavradio* and established a new system (*dos Benedictinos*). In 1871 the bishop of Rio de Janeiro withdrew from Padre Martins, a clergy-

man, his license to preach and to occupy the confessional chair, because, as the prelate remarked in his revocation, Padre Martins was a Freemason (he was Grand Orator of the *do Lavradio*). In consequence of this a friendly feeling sprung up between the two Grand Bodies, and it was resolved that a union should take place. Viconde do Rio Branco, the Grand Master of the *do Lavradio*, was not invited to be present at the convention, and he abstained from attending. After the new constitution had been drawn up and all other arrangements completed, a special session was called to elect Grand officers, and it appears that Viconde do Rio Branco received nearly as many votes as his competitor. According to the constitution an absolute majority is required for an election of Grand Master, and a new session was called for the purpose. Just as the ballots were about to be cast a brother of the *Dos Benedictinos* announced that their candidate had withdrawn from the canvass. The convention refused to permit the withdrawal, inasmuch as it would have prejudiced the rights of the other candidate. The election was proceeded with. Viconde do Rio Branco received one hundred and sixty-five and his opponent six votes only. Viconde do Rio Branco having received a large majority of the votes, was entitled to the office of Grand Master.

Brother Saldanho Morinho, who was at the head of the brethren who seceded in 1863, and who was the real founder of the Grand Lodge *Dos Benedictinos*, was charged with duplicity, inasmuch as since 1870, he did not labor so much for the union of the two Grand Lodges, as for the purpose of making his system the prevailing one. Viconde do Rio Branco had contributed largely to the passing of the law of September 28, 1871, abolishing slavery in Brazil; in consequence of which, and because he was its Grand Master, the Grand Lodge gave him a brilliant banquet on the second of March, 1872. The brethren of the Grand Lodge *Dos Benedictinos* are charged with having shown too little honesty and rectitude in the constitutional convention, and for that reason the plan to unite the two Grand Lodges miscarried. It is stated that during the following session, held for the purpose of electing the rest of the Grand officers, occurrences took place unworthy of Masons.

The foregoing is the statement of one side, and it is due that the other side should also be heard.

The brethren adhering to the Grand Lodge *Dos Benedictinos* consider themselves the true *Grande Oriente Unido* of Brazil. They publish their *Boletim official*, whose editor is Bro. Dr. Amaral, who seceded from the Grand Orient *do Lavradio*.

They have published the provisional constitution, as drafted by the appointed committee, and which was to remain in force until the final adoption of the new constitution. The decree, publishing the provisional constitution, is dated July 19, 1872, and is signed by the chairman of the committee, Councilor Dr. Antonio Felix Martinez, and the Grand Secretary, Bro. Dr. A. F. Amaral. By an agreement entered into between the two Grand Lodges, Bro. Martinez was to preside at all the sessions, until the election of the new Grand Master. On the fourteenth of September, 1872, the gavel was placed in the hands of Bro. Saldanho Marinho, the newly elected Grand Master, and in the opinion of his adherents he became the lawful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Brazil.

In the *Bulletin pour l'étranger*, which forms a part of the September number of the *Boletim Grande Oriente*, etc., the following statement is made:

The provisional constitution of the United Grand Orient of Brazil was adopted July 27th, and published in the official part of this journal. The deputies for the ensuing year, commencing March, 1873, are to be elected by their Lodges, and form a constitutional convention, for the purpose of adopting a permanent constitution. In regard to the choice of a Grand Master, the real cause for the split, elections were held at three different periods, viz.: August 7, August 17, and September 14, 1872. On the seventh of August 368 votes were cast, of which Marinho received 182, Rio Branco 181, and scattering 5. On the seventeenth of August Rio Branco received 165, Marinho 6, and scattering 8 votes. On the seventeenth of September, Marinho received 222, Rio Branco 190, and scattering 4 votes. The brethren of the *do Lavradio* consider the second, and those of the *Dos Benedictinos* the third election as legal.

Both Grand Lodges, *Dos Benedictinos* and *do Lavradio*, declare themselves to be the legal Grand Lodge of Brazil; both publish official journals; the *Dos Benedictinos* the *Boletim do Grande Oriente unido do Brazil*, and the *do Lavradio* the *Boletim Grande Oriente do Brazil*.

This feud is to be the more regretted, inasmuch as Freemasonry in that country is engaged in a warfare with the Ultramontanes. In the January number for 1873 of the *Dos Benedictinos*, the *do Lavradio* branch is charged with a lack of energy against the arrogance of the Jesuits. The February number of the *do Lavradio* branch states that the inconsiderate steps on the part of the bishop of Pernambuco, a monk not over twenty-three years old, against the Freemasons, had caused an emeute in that city. The Lodge intends to defend the rights of the brethren by every legal means. There exists in Brazil many so-called "brotherhoods," whose aim is to aid the poor churches, and erect chapels where there are no churches. The expenses are defrayed by voluntary contributions, and many Freemasons are members of these church brotherhoods. For a long time the church and the Freemasons have lived in peace, and the population of Pernambuco was always recognized as the type of Catholic piety. The bishops fully recognized the Freemasons as an important support in the development of the religious mind. This was at a time when the exotic plant of Jesuitism had not yet taken root in Brazilian soil. The black coats driven from most of the European countries, selected Brazil as a field in which to persecute the national clergy, take possession of the dioceses and parishes, and gradually to extend their rule over every mind by their teachings, through the confessional chair and the pulpit. Freemasonry sought to oppose these violent agitations by its principles of toleration. Bulls of excommunication fulminated against them by the emissaries of Rome fanned the smouldering fire into a flame. The bishop of Pernambuco demanded from the Freemasons of his diocese that they should renounce publicly their Masonic principles, upon pain of expulsion from the church brotherhoods and congregations. He, however, found no support from these societies. Decided disobedience was the answer to his Jesuitical demands. The bishop, however, a true disciple of Loyola, sought to accomplish his object by acts of violence, and issued an interdict against a certain church, which was sought to be enforced by a priest designated for that purpose. This, however, was an infringement upon the rights of

the church brotherhoods, inasmuch as the latter are protected by law in their temporal affairs, whilst the functions of the bishop are limited to spiritual matters only. He counted upon the support of the people. The populace, however, became exasperated by his high-handed measures, mobbed the palace in which he resided, and the military had to be called in to protect him. One of the Freemasons, who had been threatened with excommunication, entered a complaint to the government that the bishop had exceeded his authority. The government called upon the bishop to remove the interdict he had pronounced against these church brotherhoods as being against the laws of the country. The bishop insisted that the civil law did not apply to him. He would follow only the dictates of his own conscience, and the commands of the Pope, who had directed him to remove, temporarily, the punishment which he had inflicted upon the Freemasons. This, therefore, he did for the space of one year, in order to give to these "sinners" time for repentance. He declared, however, that at the end of the year he would execute the punishment, and dissolve and reorganize the church brotherhoods of which the Freemasons were members. This he published from the pulpit. According to the laws of Brazil "papal bulls" or other documents of that nature are not permitted to be published without the consent of the government. The government considered the publication on the part of the bishop as a violation of the law, and cited him to appear before the courts. He refused to obey, and again replied that he was responsible for his acts to the Pope only. He directed the priests of the chapels founded by the offending church brotherhoods, not to hold service in the same, or celebrate Mass, if among those present a Freemason was found. The government proceeded against the bishop for a violation of the laws, and sent a government steamer to Pernambuco to bring him to Rio de Janeiro. He was tried, and, according to late accounts, was condemned to four years' imprisonment.

The difficulties that have existed for some time past among the Fraternity of Brazil are to be deeply regretted, particularly as the arch enemies of the institution, the Jesuits, are making strenuous efforts to sow still greater dissensions, and to accomplish by intrigue that which they have failed to do by open warfare. We hope that our brethren of Brazil will bury the hatchet, and make common cause against enemies whose cunning and perseverance in accomplishing their selfish design is without parallel.

CONCLUSION.

Our labors, however meagre and unsatisfactory the result, are finished. We have spent many pleasant hours with our Brethren of other jurisdictions, through the medium of their reports; and we have been greatly refreshed and edified by the perusal of these thousands of pages of varied thought and expression.

The tendency of Masonry, everywhere, evidently is after *more light*. The exercise of greater thought upon Masonic subjects, is manifest in every direction. And this is cause for rejoicing with the friends and lovers of Masonry.

There is, also, a very unmistakable movement toward the establishment of more intimate fraternal relations, and an earnest seeking after acquaintanceship, between the Grand Governing Bodies of the world.

We are especially gratified to be able to record the fact that the differences so long existing between the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, have been amicably settled; and peace and harmony again reign supreme beyond the Lakes.

To our friends on *review*, we tender our acknowledgments for their kindly notices of our labors heretofore, as well as for the *Feasts of Fat Things* we have enjoyed in reading their rich reviews.

To Bros. Gibson and Pinner, of New York, we are indebted for the notices of Foreign Grand Bodies, which we present with our report. These will be found very interesting to the Masonic reader.

Respectfully.

J. N. WISE, *for the Committee.*

STATISTICAL CONDITION OF THE GRAND LODGES OF AMERICA.

NO.	GRAND LODGE.	WHERE HELD.	DATE OF COMMUNICATION	INITIATED.	PASSED.	RAISED.	ADMITTED.	DIMITED.	DIED.	SUSPENDED.	EXPULSED.	REINSTATED.	REJECTED.	NO. OF MASTER MASONS.	NO. OF LODGES.	AVERAGE MEMBER-SHIP PER LODGE.
1	Alabama	Montgomery...	Dec. 1, 1873	691	647	637	422	662	184	660	24	187	239	10,081	395	26
2	Arkansas	Little Rock...	Oct. 13, 1873	891	726	700	346	470	188	211	23	57	---	10,643	321	33
3	Brit. Columbia.	Victoria	Dec. 7, 1872	17	14	16	9	25	2	13	1	1	6	301	9	33
4	California	San Francisco	Oct. 14, 1873	727	702	700	526	603	141	274	13	136	236	10,725	192	56
5	Canada	Montreal	July 9, 1873	1,883	1,704	1,562	384	627	135	200	1	45	37	13,750	303	45
6	Colorado	Denver	Sept. 30, 1873	123	107	100	61	52	13	23	1	1	64	1,066	24	44
7	Connecticut	New Haven...	May 14, 1873	821	794	744	77	121	156	60	7	5	303	14,845	117	127
8	Delaware	Wilmington...	June 27, 1873	73	73	61	14	24	17	46	1	---	---	1,112	21	53
9	Dist. Columbia.	Washington...	Nov. 12, 1873	205	179	177	45	47	41	117	---	57	62	2,623	24	109
10	Florida	Jacksonville	Feb. 11, 1873	162	144	151	94	134	29	118	9	32	---	1,946	63	31
11	Georgia	Macon	Oct. 28, 1873	898	846	821	427	636	223	150	49	121	316	15,402	280	55
12	Idaho	Boise City...	Dec. 8, 1873	17	14	12	14	18	1	2	---	---	---	276	8	35
13	Illinois	Chicago	Oct. 7, 1873	2,879	2,604	2,531	807	1,545	438	738	104	158	1,039	35,283	712	50
14	Indiana	Indianapolis	May 27, 1873	2,231	2,114	2,125	708	1,046	289	359	108	128	---	26,216	467	56
15	Iowa	Davenport...	June 3, 1873	1,284	1,035	1,017	502	880	109	180	17	65	---	15,134	327	46
16	Kansas	Lawrence...	Oct. 15, 1873	464	473	465	315	267	73	224	14	28	196	5,498	139	40
17	Kentucky	Louisville...	Oct. 21, 1873	1,652	---	---	---	---	256	790	15	---	---	20,964	549	38
18	Louisiana	New Orleans...	Feb. 9, 1874	367	347	336	169	320	186	114	24	31	---	7,788	158	50
19	Maine	Portland	May 5, 1874	1,127	---	---	1,499	376	210	133	3	120	495	13,108	169	107
20	Maryland	Baltimore...	Nov. 17, 1873	158	---	---	---	52	48	44	2	9	---	5,633	163	35
21	Massachusetts	Boston	Dec. 10, 1873	1,694	1,664	1,595	1,934	719	277	276	3	210	782	24,227	207	112
22	Michigan	Detroit	Jan. 27, 1874	1,794	1,626	1,518	465	861	249	320	85	55	996	24,997	314	80
23	Minnesota	St. Paul	Jan. 13, 1874	537	501	487	165	235	56	66	3	---	---	5,798	101	57
24	Mississippi	Canton	Feb. 3, 1873	1,034	773	776	431	634	200	593	21	230	---	11,528	308	37

25	Missouri	St. Louis	Oct. 14, 1873	1,688	1,399	1,420	922	997	290	218	74	39	693	25,120	470	53
26	Montana	Helena	Oct. 6, 1873	42	47	45	34	35	2	10	---	---	28	667	19	35
27	Nebraska	Omaha	June 24, 1874	286	258	275	254	151	14	42	10	11	---	2,268	52	41
28	Nevada	Virginia	Nov. 18, 1873	102	103	100	128	94	14	31	5	11	89	1,243	18	69
29	New Brunswick	St. John	Sept. 24, 1873	224	219	215	54	94	21	36	---	6	---	2,038	30	68
30	New Hampshire	Concord	May 21, 1873	341	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,534	71	106
31	New Jersey	Trenton	Jan. 21, 1874	---	---	984	222	197	120	184	12	53	---	11,342	138	82
32	New York	New York	June 2, 1874	4,899	---	---	1,165	1,021	885	2,853	70	478	1,771	81,893	698	117
33	North Carolina	Raleigh	Dec. 1, 1873	551	507	457	300	185	125	132	39	41	201	9,943	227	44
34	Nova Scotia	Halifax	June 4, 1873	476	419	419	62	183	36	68	---	3	109	2,878	65	44
35	Ohio	Columbus	Oct. 21, 1873	2,023	---	1,878	560	1,013	305	993	137	476	---	30,300	436	69
36	Oregon	Portland	June 9, 1873	196	178	170	115	82	17	22	5	3	87	1,918	44	44
37	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Dec. 27, 1873	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	*34,772	353	99
38	Quebec	Montreal	Sept. 24, 1873	266	221	196	33	100	8	71	---	15	---	1,781	38	47
39	Rhode Island	Providence	May 19, 1873	178	175	162	22	26	48	---	2	2	124	3,990	26	153
40	South Carolina	Charleston	Dec. 9, 1873	---	---	---	---	241	78	257	---	---	15	6,900	158	44
41	Tennessee	Nashville	Nov. 2, 1873	1,179	1,044	1,067	504	1,123	200	228	56	118	---	19,922	375	53
42	Texas	Houston	June 3, 1874	1,280	1,140	1,076	1,348	1,281	333	358	69	135	702	16,516	415	40
43	Utah	Salt Lake City	Nov. 11, 1873	69	70	75	53	12	2	1	---	2	48	306	5	61
44	Vermont	Burlington	June 11, 1873	408	---	---	77	209	104	19	5	10	116	10,447	100	104
45	Virginia	Richmond	Dec. 8, 1873	---	---	---	---	364	96	364	7	10	---	8,507	210	41
46	Washington	Olympia	Sept. 3, 1873	71	76	63	44	40	6	15	4	3	10	608	16	38
47	West Virginia	Wheeling	Nov. 12, 1872	314	237	248	58	83	33	60	7	28	107	2,664	50	53
48	Wisconsin	Milwaukee	June 10, 1873	651	567	550	245	393	84	165	13	43	269	9,508	192	50
				36,973	23,747	26,031	15,614	18,328	6,342	11,838	1,043	3,163	9,141	577,009	9,577	460

* No. of Master Masons as returned in 1873

† General Average Membership.

NOTE.—We have made the above Table of Statistics as nearly correct as possible, with the material furnished. We would like to have these statistics more perfect, and to this end we APPEAL to our R. W. Grand Secretaries to give us a "Recapitulation Table" with the Proceedings, furnishing the above information.

J. N. WISE, for the Committee.

RETURNS OF LODGES,

Showing the times of regular meetings; the officers; those who have been members at any time during the year ending May 31, A. L. 5874; the Craftsmen and Apprentices now on the Rolls; those demitted, suspended, etc., during the year, etc., etc.:

NEBRASKA LODGE, NO. 1, BELLEVUE, SARPY COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Tuesday evenings, on or preceding the full moon.

OFFICERS.

Gustavus Stevenson, Master.	Newel R. Wilcox, S. D.
William Robinson, S. W.	Jacob Slothower, J. D.
William F. Martin, J. W.	Enos L. Martin, S. S.
James E. Campbell, Treas.	William B. Ardery, J. S.
Stephen D. Bangs, Sec.	Lemuel H. Case, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Ardery, William B.	Fish, Charles	Nicholson, G. B.
Ayer, Osborn	Goss, John Q.	Nye, George
Andrus, A. B.	Hogeboom, William	Pettit, William
Bangs, Stephen D.	Hughes, D. P.	Phillips, Charles H.
Bachelder, Sias B.	Johnson, George	Rowles, W. D.
Caldwell, F. C.	Leach, David	Rogers, Horace
Case, Lemuel H.	Lane, P. W.	Robinson, William
Chase, John N.	Laing, Robert	Stevenson, Gustavus
Clarke, Henry T.	Maxwell, J. W.	Strickland, S. A.
Clifton, Charles	Martin, E. L.	Slothower, Jacob
Clifton, George	Martin, W. F.	Saling, Rumsey
Campbell, James E.	Martin, James M.	Small, W. T.
Crawford, George N.	McLean, W. C.	Spearman, J. A.
Cahill, Patrick	Miller, John H.	Trout, J. W.
Driskell, L. A.	McFarland, D. W.	Wilcox, N. R.
Duby, Charles	Moscrip, Robert J.	Whitted, J. M.

DEMITTED.

Rumsey Saling	J. E. Campbell	C. H. Phillips
George Nye	Charles Fish	Charles Duby
J. B. Andrus	J. A. Spearman	G. B. Nicholson
George N. Crawford		

WESTERN STAR LODGE, NO. 2, NEBRASKA CITY, OTOE COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Friday evening, on or before full of the moon.

OFFICERS.

Milton E. Pinney, Master.	Edwin F. Warren, Sec.
Morris M. Hamlin, S. W.	Edward F. Thorpe, S. D.
Abraham M. Smith, J. W.	Alexander Calmelet, J. D.
William E. Hill, Treas.	James Reed, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Adams, George	Hochstetter, Joseph J.	Pinney, Nelson R.
Alexander, George S.	Hicklin, William M.	Pinney, Milton E.
Archbold, Edward	Hopp, Robert A.	Patterson, Jerry O.
Austin, William A.	Hamlin, Morris M.	Pound, David A.
Bennett, John B.	Hubbard, Elias M.	Potts, Charles L.
Brown, Henry	Humphrey, Edward	Pardoe, Alfred
Boydston, William L.	Hall, O. D.	Pyle, John W.
Beardsley, A.	Heather, William Y.	Parry, John M.
Bennett, Elisha	Irish, Arsemus H.	Rolfe, DeForest P.
Bailey, D. P.	Imhoff, Joseph J.	Reed, James
Brown, Edward A.	Jones, William W. W.	Reed, Edward S.
Barnum, E. W.	Johnson, Augustus	Reed, Abner C.
Bittinger, George L.	Jackson, D. F.	Roberts, John
Burnett, Samuel H.	Joseph, Emanuel	Royalty, J. S.
Boise, Thomas W.	Jones, Thomas S.	Renne, L. F.
Cornell, Horatio N.	Kinney, John F.	Rogers, Josiah
Croxton, John H.	Korff, Charles H.	Sroat, George W.
Chadsey, Frank	Konger, F.	Seel, Henry
Covell, George W.	Lorton, Robert	Seymour, Charles W.
Carr, John T.	Loomis, Israel	Sheldon, Edward
Calmelet, Alexander	LaMaster, Joseph E.	Stevenson, Granville L.
Calphitzer, Frank	Larsh, Napoleon B.	Smith, Abraham M.
Davenport, Lewis C.	Lees, W. H.	Smith, Wilson W.
Davenport, Benj. M.	Lemon, Thomas B.	Shewell, Henry N.
Doolittle, John	Moore, James W.	Swartz, John H.
Dunkin, Sylvanus	McCallum, George R.	Sousley, J. R.
Drake, Isaac N.	McCauley, Robert	Streeter, George D.
Duboise, William H.	Morrison, Samuel H.	Stewart, William
Duboise, Henry	McElhinney, David H.	Thompson, Thomas E.
Davis, H. J.	McKee, J. Randall	Tuxbury, Albert
Elvin, Robert C. B.	Madison, John H.	Thacker, William S.
Fort, Jesse L.	Morse, Peter Y.	Thorn, James
Farris, S. J.	Murfin, John	Thorpe, Edward F.
Fitchie, Samuel D.	Morgan, William T.	Thorpe, A. Gib
Fleming, M. K.	Masters, James H.	Thompson, Joseph T.
Gibbs, Isaac L.	Martin, Delos P.	Taylor, J. Peter
Goodlett, John A.	Nuckolls, Stephen F.	Utley, V. C.
Giltner, H. M.	Newson, Benjamin J.	Vrooman, A.
Gillette, Lee P.	New, Frederick	Whiting, Daniel
Gray, John W.	Nevins, W. J.	Warren, Edwin F.
Gerhardt, Augustus	Owen, W. W.	Waters, William H. H.
Gilmore, James A.	Overton, Nelson	Wardell, William W.
Goff, David J.	Oliver, Robert W.	Wetzcl, John H.
Hail, Granville H.	Place, John S.	Way, Jacob H.
Horton, Hosea B.	Place, Charles A.	Whittridge, Myron H.
Harding, Amos J.	Preston, S. S.	White, George F.
Harding, Nehemiah S.	Patch, J. V. D.	Wilson, William L.
Hefley, Peter	Pendleton, S. F.	Zink, Nicholas
Hill, William E.	Pile, David S.	

DEMITTED.

William H. Lees
Emanuel Joseph
Charles A. Place

Peter Y. Morse
John Doolittle

Peter Heffley
John W. Pyle

DEATHS.

Edward Archbold

CAPITOL LODGE, NO. 3, OMAHA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First Monday evening in each calendar month.

OFFICERS.

David E. Hume, Master.
Thomas Swobe, S. W.
William W. Roberts, J. W.
Ryron Reed, Treas.
William R. Bowen, Sec.

Seth T. Cole, S. D.
John E. Hall, J. D.
Stephen K. Jackson, S. S.
John J. Monell, jr., J. S.
Jean Schons, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Addis, Henry C.	Calderwood, Robert	Forbes, George W.
Allen, Edwin A.	Carmichael, Daniel F.	Fowler, Joshua L.
Ames, Gustavus	Chandler, Erastus B.	Frank, Isaac M.
Anderson, Leverett M.	Chase, Champion S.	Frederick, Calvin H.
Anderson, Moses T.	Chessman, John L.	Gibson, Albert A.
Andresen, Ludwig M.	Cleburne, William	Gilbert, James
Armstrong, George	Cole, Seth T.	Goble, Milton H.
Atkinson, Alexander	Connell, William J.	Goldstein, Marks
Bamford, John	Copley, William	Goldwood, Augustus N.
Barker, Joseph	Court, Frederick	Goodell, Franklin
Barlow, James H.	Courtney, James	Goodman, Charles F.
Bassett, George C.	Cowin, John C.	Goodrich, St. John
Beall, Roger T.	Crary, Beebe D.	Grebe, Henry
Bean, Samuel	Curran, Sterrit M.	Greenhow, William H.
Bell, James	Curtis, John J.	Gregory, Charles M.
Bellows, Henry H.	Dahllof, Magnes	Griffin, John J.
Benjamin, Henry R.	Dailey, Thomas H.	Griffin, Joel T.
Bennett, George B.	Davis, Edwin	Gwin, John W.
Benton, William	Davis, Justin	Hall, John E.
Bews, Henry	DeLany, Hayden	Hamilton, Charles W.
Binkley, David H.	Donecken, Augustus	Harmon, Andrew J.
Black, David C.	Donovan, Edward	Harvey, Legrand
Boggs, George H.	Douglass, John H.	Hascall, Isaac S.
Borden, Frederick A.	Dudley, Erwin G.	Hellman, Myer
Bowen, William R.	Dufrene, Alfred R.	Henry, John
Boyd, James E.	Dunham, Barker B.	Herrin, James R.
Boyd, William	Dunham, Martin	Hesse, Gustavus A.
Bradford, Alfred	Duncan, Woodson H.	Hiler, Peter
Bremer, Charles	Egbert, Augustus A.	Hitchcock, Phineas W.
Brown, Walter S	Ellingwood, Thomas B.	Holdridge, David G.
Brown, Will	English, Nathaniel F.	Homan, George W. (Sr.)
Budd, Joshua	Ewing, James P.	Hopkins, Alfred P.
Burgdorf, Charles W.	Falk, Herman	Hughes, William H. S.
Butler, John H.	Findley, William	Hume, Alexander
Butterfield, L. S.	Fisher, Franklin G.	Hume, David E.
Cahn, Aaron	Fitzgerald, Michael J.	Hume, George

Hume, William	Miller, George L.	Sargeant, Daniel B.
Ingalls, Oscar P.	Miller, Lorin	Schons, Jean
Irgens, Henry A.	Minski, Adolphe	Schroter, Alfred
Ish, James K.	Monell, jr., John J.	Sharp, Richard J.
Jackson, Stephen K.	Moore, Christopher	Slaughter, Bradner D.
Jackson, William H.	Moore, William	Smith, Charles F.
Jenkins, Clarence L.	Morris, Robert E.	Smith, David M.
Jenkinson, Robert G.	Morse, William V.	Smith, Evert V.
Jensen, Hans P.	Murphy, Frank T.	Smith, Henry K.
Jones, Alfred D.	McArdle, John	Spencer, Byron M.
Jones, Benjamin D.	McBride, John	Stangland, Eleazer C.
Kendall, Daniel	McClelland, William	Stein, Julius H.
Kennedy, Howard	McConnell, James G.	Stout, Edward J.
Keyes, David E.	McConnell, Robert J.	Swartzlander, Albert
Kimball, George H.	McCune, Joseph M.	Swaysland, Edward
Kimball, Robert P.	McIntosh, Malcolm	Swobe, Thomas
King, Jacob	McKelvey, Charles	Thayer, John M.
Knauss, James H.	Ogburn, Charles H.	Tilden, George
Kolls, Gustavus	Overton, Americus	Turner, Charles
Lane, Edmund	Parcel, Charles E.	Turngreen, Daniel
Lanktree, William	Park, Herman E.	Twaddell, Reginald M.
Leary, Cornelius A.	Parsons, Jacob B.	Van Camp, Ira
Lidell, John C.	Paulsen, John T.	Visscher, Henry H.
Lillie, Jerome A.	Peabody, James H.	Weakley, William L.
Lithgow, Hector	Peterson, John C.	Webber, Henry
Lloyd, Warren	Phillips, Sidney	Webster, Luman H.
Lockheed, William	Porter, John R.	Weinstein, Louis
Logan, John	Powell, David F.	Whipple, Charles S.
Lowe, Enos	Purvis, Robert	White, James E.
Lusignan, Francis	Pyper, James M.	Wilcox, Jeremiah C.
Manning, Joseph P.	Quimby, S. H.	Wilkins, Harry L.
Mason, Frederic E.	Reed, Byron	Williams, George O.
Mathis, Edwin R.	Reed, Henry H.	Williams, George W.
Maxwell, James R.	Reed, John	Windheim, Phillip
Meeks, Thomas J.	Richards, David F.	Wood, Edward B.
Megeath, James G.	Richards, Thomas W. T.	Woods, Henry C.
Mercer, Samuel D.	Roberts, William W.	Yost, Casper E.
Mertsheimer, Frederick	Robertson, William H.	Zimmerman, Andrew
Miller, Charles P.	Rogers, Samuel E.	Zimmermann, Gottlob
Miller, David N.	Rosseau, George	

APPRENTICES NOW ON THE ROLLS.

Barsaloux, David	Ladd, L. J.	Samory, Ernest H.
Chapman, Henry F.	McClellan, A. W.	Sanders, J.
Cremer, Harrison W.	McNeeley, Erastus G.	Shane, Daniel
E'Coffey, Jules	Naile, George W.	Sherwood, Edwin H.
Gish, Jacob	Paddock, Algernon S.	Stevens, G. E.
Grant, Charles	Parmalee, Dan. S.	Stout, E. P.
Green, John H.	Patterson, Gabriel	Van Scoten, M. L.
Hibbard, W. B.	Patrick, M. T.	Wheeler, J. H.
Hickman, J. B.	Ritchie, Samuel R.	Wyman, M.
Jones, James A.		

FELLOW CRAFTS NOW ON THE ROLLS.

Baldwin, Cyrus H.	Miller, A. J.	Smith, William M.
Gallagher, Benjamin	Miller, William	
	DEMITTED.	
Francis Lusignan	Warren Lloyd	James M. Pyper
James Herrin	Charles P. Miller	Americus Overton

DEATHS.

Alexander Hume George W. Williams

NEMAHA VALLEY LODGE, NO. 4, BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Third Thursday in each month.

OFFICERS.

William T. Rogers, Master.	Thomas Galley, S. D.
Andrew R. Davison, S. W.	Alexander H. McGee, J. D.
William H. McIninch, J. W.	M. A. Handley, S. S.
Robert Teare, Treas.	J. L. Roy, J. S.
John Blake, Sec.	A. D. Marsh, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Alderman, Hiram	Galley, Thomas	Mercer, J. J.
Atkinson, Henry M.	Hewett, Obadiah B.	McGee, Alexander H.
Batchelor, Orton	Hacker, James M.	Nickell, Andrew W.
Bratton, George W.	Hall, Charlton	Neidhart, Charles
Bedford, Theodore W.	Handley, Mathew A.	Plasters, Henry
Berry, Andrew J.	Huntington, J. W.	Parker, Frederick
Buntzell, William	Hawxby, William	Phillips, George S.
Black, Isaac	Hale, C. C.	Porter, E. H.
Blake, John	Irwin, Francis	Perry, Thomas F.
Broady, Jefferson H.	Jones, William J.	Peabody, George E.
Barnes, George W.	Jones, Benjamin F.	Richardson, A. J.
Beeson, John H.	Jones, Thomas L.	Rainey, Rufus T.
Crow, George	Jack, David	Robison, Alexander
Conner, Moses M.	Lyanna, Edward	Rodgers, Jacob H.
Cogswell, Anthony P.	Lett, Henry C.	Roy, Joseph L.
Culwell, Henry	Marohn, Jacob	Rogers, William T.
Church, Jarvis S.	Morgan, Alexander W.	Seigel, David
Cox, William H.	McIninch, Benjamin F.	Skeen, John G.
Campbell, David	Marlatte, Jerry	Skeen, Thomas B.
Creigh, Thomas A.	Masterson, Robert W.	Strain, John
Crothers, Philip	Marsh, A. D.	Shurts, John C.
Denser, John Philip	Moore, John S.	Souder, Benjamin F.
Drury, Jonas	McIninch, William H.	Snyder, H. J.
Duininy, Frank M.	Mathews, Homer L.	Snyder, H. D.
Dysart, Joseph	McCabe, John B.	Shurts, Thomas D.
Davison, Andrew R.	McFall, Andrew J.	Tynan, Andrew
Denny, George K.	Maddox, James M.	Tuttle, Smith P.
Eaton, George P.	Moore, Ira	Teare, Robert
Furnas, Robert W.	Morgan, Alfred W.	Tourtelot, David
Ferguson, Frank	McNaughton, James C.	Tisdell, Freeman A.
French, Sidney	Miles, F. A.	Wheeler, Cyrus W.
Furnas, Arthur W.	Marohn, Otto	Waldter, Louis
Gibson, Preston H.	Mount, W. W.	

DEMITTED.

Porter, E. H.	Eaton, G. P.	Batchelor, Orton
French, S.	Creigh, T. A.	Shurts, J. C.

DEATHS.

Phillips, G. S.

OMADI LODGE, NO. 5, DAKOTA CITY, DAKOTA COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Saturday nights, on or before the full moon.

OFFICERS.

W. C. McBeath, Master.
George T. Woods, S. W.
J. G. Ogden, J. W.
J. P. Eckhart, Treas.

A. H. Baker, Sec.
James Lapsey, S. D.
B. F. Chambers, J. D.
S. Hardin, T.

MASTER MASONS.

Adair, William
Armour, William
Armour, Dennis
Aghey, Samuel
Ayer, L. E.
Bayha, J. P.
Bliver C. B.
Bouton William
Baker, A. H.
Baird, H.
Bates, B.
Combs, E. G.
Chambers, B. F.
Chency, William
Clark, James
Campbell, J.
Clapp, William

DeBell, E. J.
Eckhart, C. F.
Eckhart, J. P.
Fisher, J. O.
Garner, L.
Gamble, Samuel
Groff, George B.
Groff, J. H.
Griggs, H. O.
Griffey, T. L.
Hardis, S.
Lamson, Amos
Lapsey, J. J.
McBeath, W. C.
McQuilkin, J.
Nixson, William

Ogden, J. G.
Oslerting, J.
Passamore, Jason
Porter, N. S.
Pinkerton, M.
Patrick, J. N. H.
Rode, J. G.
Reitz, F. J.
Shull, Samuel
Stott, James
Shull, H. F.
Taylor, William
Wilkenson, George W.
Whithorn, Samuel
Woods, George T.
Welty, T. J.

DEMITTED.

M. Pinkerton
L. E. Ayers

John Rode

H. O. Griggs

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 6, PLATTSMOUTH, CASS COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First and third Mondays of each month.

OFFICERS.

Francis E. White, Master.
J. Findlay Johnson, S. W.
Clarence W. King, J. W.
Elbert T. Duke, Treas.
Adolphus d' Allemand, Sec.

Julius Pepperburg, S. D.
Junius N. Black, J. D.
William Randall, S. S.
Frederic Stadleman, J. S.
James Pailing, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Allison, John
Amison, Henry
Barker, Elijah
Billings, Spencer S.
Beverage, John
Bray, George R.
Bennett, Lloyd D.
Black, Junius N.
Cummins, John C.
Colvin, George W.
Despaine, Albert

Duke, Elbert T.
D'Allemand, Adolphus
Duke, John S.
Draper, Daniel S.
Doom, Robert G.
Forgy, Charles E.
Gustafsen, Augustus W.
Hiesel, Rudolph
Hathaway, Hiram D.
Johnson, J. Findlay
Kinser, George

King, Clarence W.
Leuchtweise, Joseph
Livingston, Robert R.
Magee, Edward
Minchall, James
Minchall, James D.
Mullen, Davis W.
Murphy, Thomas L.
Marshall, John W.
McCluskey, Mathew H.
Morgan, Robert D.

Murphy, Michael B.	Smith, Anselmo B.	Thatcher, Nelson L.
Marquette, Turner M.	Sage, Elias	Vallery, Jacob
Pailing, James	Simson, John D.	Wakefield, William
Porter, William B.	Shannon, James	Wheeler, Daniel H.
Price, Hiram F.	Stadter, Frank	White, Francis S.
Pepperburg, Julius	Stadleman, Frederic	Wiles, Isaac
Reese, M. B.	Salts, Lemuel J.	White, Walter
Randall, William	Smith, Charles P.	Wetenkamp, William
Roxby, John Rate	Shannon, John W.	White, Francis E.
Ruffner, Peter E.	Sage, Eugene H.	

DEMITTED.

Allison, John	Minchall, James D.	Ruffner, Peter E.
Forgy, C. E.	Hathaway, H. D.	

DEATHS.

Minchall, James

FALLS CITY LODGE, NO. 9, FALLS CITY, RICHARDSON COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Saturday evening on or after each full moon.

OFFICERS.

George A. Warley, Master.	Frederick W. Miller, Sec.
James R. Cain, S. W.	Thomas C. Shelly, S. D.
George H. Pearson, J. W.	Robert L. Henderson, J. D.
Robert A. Wherry, Treas.	Frederick Geise, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Abbott, George A.	Holt, John P.	Norris, Chauncey H.
Ashley, John E.	Henderson, Robert L.	Nelson, William A.
Brooke, John R.	Humphrey, A. W.	Page, Baldwin W.
Barrows, David	Hanna, Henry O.	Pearson, George H.
Benjamin, E. H.	Hanna, John A.	Powell, George E.
Blackburn, George W.	Holt, David R.	Reavis, Isham
Collins, Thomas J.	Hoile, Joseph I.	Rhine, Martin
Cooley, Edward C.	Holt, John W.	Rickards, Charles H.
Cameron, James	Holt, George C.	Scott, Charles B.
Cain, James R.	Hall, John A.	Sloan, Austin H.
Cook, John A.	Hart, John J.	Stephenson, David V.
Dowty, John R.	Johnson, William S.	Shelly, Thomas C.
Darrington, John W.	Leslie, Solomon	Thornton, Michael
Dunning, Oliver W.	Maddox, Bartlett M.	Uhl, L. Conrad
Dickinson, Albert	Metzger, E. W.	Vandeusen, Lawrence
Faulkner, George	Miller, Anderson	Wittwer, John
Fincke, Leopold A.	Mather, Francis L.	Wilson, John M.
Fikes, John	Maddox, Wilson M.	Walker, Dillard W.
Gardner, Jonathan F.	Miller, Frederick W.	Wherry, Robert A.
Gird, George	Mussilman, Milton W.	Warley, George A.
Geise, Frederick	Nance, James M.	Zamies, Joseph A.
Haldbrooke, Edward J.		

DEATHS.

Hanna, John A.	Johnson, William S.
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SOLOMON LODGE, NO. 10, FORT CALHOUN, WASHINGTON
COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First and Third Tuesday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Rice Arnold, Master	J. B. Kuony, Sec.
Allen Craig, S. W.	Charles Lawrence, S. D.
Thomas E. Brooks, J. W.	Joel Neff, J. D.
Jesse Murphy, Treas.	Henry Schutt, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Andrew, J. P.	Crouse, L.	Lawrence, Charles
Arnold, Rice	Clark, Harvey	Murphy, Jesse
Avery, Sylvanus	Dorrell, W. W.	Neff, Joel
Bailey, Thomas B.	Densmore, C. M.	Phillips, W. H.
Beales, W. B.	Foley, James.	Riddler, James S.
Beales, A. W.	Green, W. F.	Rawley, Andrew.
Brooks, Thmoas E.	Grennell, E. N.	Stanton, E. C.
Clark, S. H.	Johnson, James	Schutt, Henry.
Clark, Newton.	Kuony, J. B.	Vaughn, W. C.
Claak, F. J.	Lefevre, Frank	Wilson, Thomas R.
Craig, Allen.		

DEMITTED.

Densmore, C. M.	Grennell, E. N.	Rawley, Andrew.
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COVERT LODGE, NO. 11, OMAHA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Second Wednesday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Isaac Greentree, Master.	W. I. Baker, S. D.
Frank H. Goddard, S. W.	George Patterson, J. D.
Christian Hartman, J. W.	John D. Campbell, S. S.
James S. Gibson, Treas.	John P. Nye, J. S.
James S. France, Sec.	George H. Peterson, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Albertson, H. C.	Buckbee, Arthur	Doane, George S.
Allen, Preston H.	Beard, Thomas J.	Detwiler, John B.
Angell, William W.	Burley, David E.	Damon, J. Harry
Anderson, Gustave	Catlin, Charles F.	Driscoll, C. H.
Atkinson, Henry C.	Campbell, John D.	Eddy, John M.
Archibald, Joseph	Carpenter, James G.	Fisher, C. G.
Balcomb, St. Andre D.	Clark, William T.	Foster, Newton P.
Baker, Washington I.	Cooper, Jeremiah P.	Freeman, H. B.
Baker, Thomas Y.	Cooper, Daniel	France, James S.
Barlow, Milton T.	Cory, Aaron P.	France, William
Bartlett, George M.	Cruchon, William N.	Gallet, N. G.
Bently, William R.	Cumings, Merrick	Garlich, William
Blackwell, George A.	Cockerill, Robert E.	Gerke, William
Blanchard, Henderson	Demarry, Charles S.	Gibson, James S.
Bonner, George C.	Deuel, Harry P.	Grosbeck, William H.
Brooks, John A.	Deuel, Charles P.	Greentree, Isaac
Burns, Samuel	Dixon, Wiley P.	Goddard, Frank H.
Burrill, Andrew F.	Dodds, John A.	Goddard, Oliver G.

Guion, Charles H.	Morris, W. H.	Reed, Robert A.
Gillmeister, Edward	Morris, James	Read, Thomas Walter
Haskell, Henry A.	Murphy, A. G.	Ralph, Frank
Hellman, Isaac	Murphy, T. A.	Sawyer, Joseph F.
Hayes, Charles R.	Mead, Frank S.	Sanders, William O.
Haskell, Ira T.	McAllister, Ralph	Saunders, Albert P.
Hampton, Calvin	McConnell, Robert	Seward, Horatio L.
Haney, Edwin	McMillen, George W.	Shill, John
Hamburg, William	McPhetridge, Eugene	Simpson, A. E.
Hartman, Christian	Marrs, David L.	Sisson, B. F.
Harkinson, Charles T.	Michelson, Rasmus	Smith, George R.
Holman, Samuel D.	Murray, James	Smith, Joseph
Hitchcock, Daniel W.	Meyer, Adolph	Smith, William H.
Hough, James A.	Mullay, John B.	Stone, Emerson L.
Homan, Henry A.	Nelson, Albert	Steffin, John
Hill, H. H.	Nye, John P.	Sutphen, Dewitt C.
Hammond, J. B.	Oakes, George D.	Stewart, Edmund W.
Homan, George W., Jr.	Oakes, Sumner, Jr.	Tennant, Abel W.
Irwin, George A.	O'Hawes, Patrick	Tiffany, W. A.
Josselyn, Simeon T.	O'Neil, Michael J.	Tilton, Albert M.
Johannes, Martin T.	Patrick, Algernon S.	Topham, David B.
Johnson, William H.	Peck, George W.	Traynor, Andrew
Kellog, William H.	Pinney, Charles H.	Twaddell, A. J.
Kirner, Joseph	Pollock, Alexander	Tyler, Charles R.
Kuhler, William M.	Pomroy, Hiram	Tillotson, Edward Jay
Kip, William	Peterson, George H.	Van Orman, George
Lacy, Jesse H.	Pratt, Waldo L.	Vail, Theodore N.
Lamb, Jason L.	Pratt, D. H.	Windquest, A.
Leslie, N. V.	Patterson, George	Wilbur, Matthew C.
Long, Eben K.	Pollock, Edwin	Wright, George W.
Lyman, Charles W.	Redmond, Henry	Wagner, E. W.
Lytle, John W.	Richards, Lewis C.	Wallace, George Y.
Markel, James E.	Rockenfield, Isaac B.	Whitmore, Charles T.
Mason, Joseph M.	Rosewater, E.	Watson, H. C.
May, Leopold	Ross, Julius	Wilbur, Reuben H.
Meredith, John B.	Rosenfield, Julius	Warner, Walter T.

DEMITTED.

Murphy, A. G.	Stewart, Edmund W.	Homan, George W., Jr.
Smith, Joseph	Dodds, John A.	Morris, W. H.
Johnson, W. H.	Seward, Horatio L.	

ENTERED APPRENTICES ON ROLL.

Aldrich, A. D.	Herman, Samuel	Roberts, Thomas L.
Coffman, J. F.	Higgins, George	Rugsley, J. F.
Cogger, B. F.	Knapp, John F.	Smith, James
Cooley, W. P.	Macdonogh, F. M.	Turtle, William
Deleware, James F.	Nightengale, A. F.	Tousley, J. H.
Earl, Otis H.	Pickard, L. C.	Walker, George W.
Gunter, C. G.		

FELLOW CRAFTS ON ROLL.

Hollins, William G.	Marsh, Wallace	Stearn, M.
Hapgood, Albion D.	Simpson, Andrew J.	Welling, James M.
Johnson, William H. H.	Sandford, Elliott B.	Young, H. B.

NEBRASKA CITY LODGE, NO. 12, NEBRASKA CITY, OTOE COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Tuesday on or before full moon in each month.

OFFICERS.

John M. Burks, Master.	William F. N. Houser, Sec.
William B. Wharton, S. W.	David R. Thompson, S. D.
William A. Cotton, J. W.	William O. Heak, J. D.
James W. Patrick, Treas.	William C. Willman, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Adel, John,	Gant, Spencer L.	Roswell, Noham C.
Ashby, William H.	Gant, John Y.	Rolf, Erasmus D.
Bicbel, Charles B.	Gunstein, Max.	Robertson, Franklin S.
Burks, John M.	Green, John B.	Richardson, Edwin R.
Brinker, George M.	Heak, William O.	Simpson, Nathan L.
Boyer, George	Herzstein, Morety	Simpson, Richard D.
Burks, Charles F.	Hill, Robert M.	Shepherd, Sidney A.
Burks, Napoleon B.	Houser, William F. N.	Sabin, Edward P.
Bennett, Washington T.	Hughes, Joseph P.	Stufft, Jonathan
Ballentine, William C.	Kinney, John Fitch	Strain, John
Chadduck, James W.	Lauer, John D.	Strain, Franklin
Catron, James H.	Lloyd, Benjamin E.	Stewart, George P.
Cotton, William A.	McClaskey, Joseph	Smith, Rufus C.
Davis, Hiram	Motherset, Benjamin S.	Tavener, Joseph
Davis, Uriah	McBride, William F.	Tate, Samuel
Dickey, Robert H.	Monroe, Horace	White, William S.
Dillon, William E.	Nash, Charles S.	Willman, James V.
Eaton, James W.	Northcutt, James B.	Willman, William C.
Enyart, Logan	Patterson, Charles P.	Weimer, Solomon A.
Everest, David	Phifer, William	Warden, James G.
Eastman, Seymour B.	Patrick, James W.	Warden, Thomas G.
Fallis, Martin P.	Rothrock, Wilson L.	

DEMITTED.

Napoleon B. Burks.	Franklin Strain.	John Strain.
Thomas G. Warden.		

DIED.

Joseph McClaskey.

ORIENT LODGE, NO. 13, RULO, RICHARDSON COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Mondays on or before the full moon.

OFFICERS.

A. P. Forney, Master.	Hugh Boyd, Sec.
S. S. Jones, S. W.	George Bowker, S. D.
J. S. Jones, J. W.	M. D. Simpson, J. D.
Jacob Shaff, Treas.	A. Miller, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Boyd, Hugh	Carr, William M.	Gagnon, Charles
Blair, J. C.	Carter, H. M.	Hergesheimer, C. A.
Betts, Thomas	Forney, A. P.	Harris, G. D.
Bowker, George	Filser, Clinton C.	Hosford, James W.

Hani, Frederick	Miller, Alfred	Shaffer, Michael
Hollenbaugh, J. V.	Parsons, Z. J.	Swartz, Jacob
Jones, Isaac H.	Poteete, John	Scott, John B.
Jones, J. S.	Pratt, Joseph	Simpson, Miles D.
Jones, S. S.	Randolph, David	Searles, Edward B.
McBride, John	Randolph, John A.	Thomas, J. N.
McCueon, Mathew	Roberts, C. M.	VanVolkenberg, Durky
Messler, L.	Shaff, Jacob	Vandall, Moses M.
Murray, Joshua	Sherer, E. C.	Wood, James S.
Mathews, August	Spencer Hiram	

DEMITTED.

Thomas Betts.	Moses M. Vandall.	Clinton C. Filser.
Frederick Hani.	John N. Thomas.	

PERU LODGE, NO. 14, PERU, NEMAHA COUNTY.

Regular meeting: The Wednesday night on or before the full moon, in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. H. Miller, Master.	J. H. F. Scott, S. D.
T. S. Horn, J. W.	S. P. Majors, J. D.
J. W. Swan, Treas.	D. C. Cole, S. S.
B. W. Knott, Sec.	

MASTER MASONS.

Swan, J. W.	Miller, J. H.	Neal, James E.
Majors, S. P.	Horn, T. S.	Epler, John B.
Scott, J. H. F.	Kent, Wyman	Gillett, J. H.
Zaring, Jacob	Knott, B. W.	McReynolds, D.
Cole, D. C.	Root, O. P.	Buck, E. H.

DEMITTED.

Gillett, A. H.	McReynolds, D.	Buck, E. H.
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FREMONT LODGE, NO. 15, FREMONT, DODGE COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First Tuesday in each calendar month.

OFFICERS.

Frank M. Hayes, Master.	Frank E. Bullard, S. D.
Arundel C. Hull, S. W.	Cornelius Driscoll, J. D.
William H. Munger, J. W.	Leander B. Smith, S. S.
John V. N. Biles, Sec.	Ezra Collins, J. S.
Ferd Jenewien, Treas.	Joel A. Green, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Bowman, W. G.	Cobb, W. A. G.	Fish, Henry
Bowman, J. L.	Carlisle, A. W.	Fuhrman, Henry
Byran, W. Scott	Collins, Ezra	Gray, E. L.
Bullock Samuel	Denslow, Jerry	Greene, J. A.
Biles, J. V. N.	Davis Isaac	Gluck, Israel
Bullard, Frank E.	Dickinson, William R.	Grunkraus, John
Crabbs, J. H.	Driscoll, Cornelius	Hayes, S. W.
Castello, William	Forbes, C. E.	Harmel, J. C.

Hancock, Frank	May, Milton	Tancray, Nelson
Howard, A. J.	Moodie, Robert	Townsend, Asbury
Hinman, M. H.	Norris, A. T.	Thomas, W. D.
Hayes, F. W.	Nickodemus, H. B.	Van Buren, E.
Haskett, J. A.	Rogers, E. H.	Wilkinson, Thomas
Hull, A. C.	Robinson, H. J.	Weston, John C.
Jenks, L. P.	Roll, J. F.	Wilcox, M. S.
Jenewien, Ferd	Reynolds, J. F.	Weston, G. B.
Johnson David	Smith, Eben	Wells, Albert W.
Kittle Robert	Storm, Martin	Yaw, William H.
Lambertson, Joseph	Springer, D. W.	Spoor, A. F.
Lee, William E.	Smith, L. B.	Hager, Eli
Lent, Amasa	Simpson, David	Clifford, Daniel
Marshall, Allen	Stone, M. W.	Stevens, Lewis L.
Moe, James H.	Sang, Charles	Watt, Loren
Moe, L. S.	Spoon, A. F.	McCarn, John
Munger, William H.	Turner, B. G.	Livamley, John W.
Morse, E. N.		

DEMITTED.

Stewart, John W.	Sawdey, Edgar	Reardon, Frank
Haney, D. M.		

EUREKA LODGE, NO. 16, ARAGO, RICHARDSON COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Friday on or before the full of each moon.

OFFICERS.

F. P. Seclor, Master.	H. H. Brunsteter, Sec.
George W. Bennett, S. W.	F. Sawderson, S. D.
James T. Kinzer, J. W.	J. T. Gentry, J. D.
William R. Cain, Treas.	Joseph Pritchard, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Armstrong, T. J.	Gentry, C. D.	Sanderson, F.
Ashby, Thomas	Gentry, Robert J.	Shrader, H. C.
Burchard, F. W.	Kinzer, J. T.	Seclor, F. P.
Bonnin, J. B.	Longdean, M.	Sommerlad, H. W.
Bennett, George W.	Metz, C. L.	Teeter, J. D.
Brunsteter, H. H.	Metz, E. E.	Walther, C. F.
Cain, William R.	Pritchard, J.	Weixel, J.
Dixon, N. J.	Smith, P. F.	

DEMITTED.

Longdean, Maurice

TECUMSEH LODGE, NO. 17, TECUMSEH, JOHNSON COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Charles A. Holmes, Master.	Edwin R. Wright, S. D.
S. P. Davidson, S. W.	William R. Spicknall, J. D.
Martin V. Easterday, J. W.	Calvin Subblefield, S. S.
James W. Buffum, Treas.	William Beatty, J. S.
Virgil D. Metcalfe, Sec.	Calkins Hays, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Appleget, Thomas	Foster, George B.	Nimons, Eben
Auman, John	Fanning, A. T.	Powell, Albanus S.
Bryant, C. R.	Freeborn, William	Price, J. P.
Bivens, Alexander	Gilespe, Clarence	Phillips, C. S.
Barnn, Robert C.	Gray, A. W.	Phelan, J. A.
Bivers, S. W.	Griffin, James B.	Richards, G. W.
Buffum, Austin W.	Howarth, James	Rhodes, Hinman
Barbero, John	Holden, Oscar	Ross, George H.
Buffum, James W.	Holmes, Charles A.	Russell, James D.
Britt, L. F.	Harrison, Albert D.	Stubblefield, Calvin
Beatty, George	Johnson, Ormel	Stover, Milton L.
Beatty, William	Kinkade, John	Sampson, Ezekiel
Block, E. Samuel	Karns, Stephen D.	Spicknal, William R.
Baggs, Harvey W.	Kimes, S. W.	Storm, Alfred
Conlee, J. H.	Kimes, J.	Shipman, A.
Cochran, John	Loomis, A. R. B.	Stebbins, Frank
Cody, George W.	McClure, William	Shiver, J. J.
Clagett, J. H.	McDougle, James Y.	Taylor, Henry E.
Conlee, William B.	Mann, William H.	Tracy, Victor
Clay, Henry	Mayo, Thomas J.	Tietsort, Charles W.
Cody, P. H.	Miller, J. P.	Woodley, C.
Davis, James T.	Mathews, O. J.	Ward, Sidney L. F.
Davidson, S. P.	Metcalfe, Virgil D.	Wilson, John
Dew, Jacob S.	McSwan, Donald	Whitney, Scott
Dillen, Job A.	Minkler, John R.	Wolford, Solomon
Ellsworth, E. A.	Moore, Thomas	Wright, Edwin R.
Conlee, A. W.	Nicholson, E. J. H.	Willson, George C.
Easterday, Martin W.		

DEMITTED.

Tietsort, Charles W.	Davis, James T.	Conlee, William B.
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DEATHS.

Bivens, Alexander

ASHLAND LODGE, NO. 18, ASHLAND, SAUNDERS COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Second Friday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Abel B. Fuller, Master.	David Wingood, S. D.
George H. Clark, S. W.	Hobart Brush, J. D.
William J. Laughlin, J. W.	J. L. Simington, S. S.
Andrew Marble, Treas.	C. A. Miller, J. S.
John Simington, Sec.	George E. Kentner, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Beetison, Israel	Clark, George H.	Finn, Frank
Brush, Phillip B.	Carter, Oscar M.	Glazier, E. G.
Buckmaster, Ashbury	Cole, J. A.	Glazier, John G.
Brown, John L.	Dean, Dennis	Goodspeed, J. M.
Brush, Hobart	Dowers, William	Hatch, George
Bissell, Thompson	Fuller, Abel B.	Hall, William E.
Curtis, Henry W.	Farmer, Robert E.	Hinkley, Clifton
Chamberlain, Albert B.	Folsom, Charles N.	Hall, M. K.

Johnson, Henry	Millen, Charles	Sears, Seabury L.
Johnson, Thomas	Mosher, John	Seaman, Albert
Laughlin, E. D.	Morton, W. B.	Snell, James
Laughlin, William J.	March, David A.	Simington, John
Kentner, George E.	Palmerton, John P.	Simington, Isaac L.
Koch, Allen	Parker, Benjamin F.	Talbott, John
Long, Maj. C.	Putney, Lorin M.	Towne, Joseph W.
Long, Joseph	Parker, T. B.	Volentine, Thomas W.
Liminger, Jacob B.	Roberts, John W.	Wortman, Charles
Luper, David D.	Rose, Caleb H.	Woodbury, E. B.
Miller, Caleb A.	Snell, James H.	Wooding, David
Marble, Andrew	Spencer, William	Young, John W.
Marsh, W. F.	Sheppard, George W.	Thompson, Charles

DEMITTED.

Hall, M. K.	Buckmaster, Ashbury
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LINCOLN LODGE, NO. 19, LINCOLN, LANCASTER COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First Tuesday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Alfred G. Hastings, Master.	S. S. Royce, S. D.
Charles H. Gould, S. W.	Dan. Sawyer, J. D.
Rolland H. Oakley, J. W.	E. A. Church, S. S.
C. M. Leighton, Treas.	M. R. Davey, J. S.
A. C. Cass, Sec.	John McLellan, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Aiken, G. W.	Callahan, L. S.	Hohmah, Sam. B.
Alford, J. H.	Campbell, E. D.	Harris, George B.
Amory, J. K.	Crabb, B.	Hurty, J. M.
Andrews, D. H.	Carter, James O.	Harris, W. J.
Bain, John D.	Deveraux, William	Hastings, A. G.
Ballantine, George W.	Davis, Henry T.	Hebard, James P.
Ballantine, David C.	Davis, Albert M.	Helman, J. A.
Baker, D. W.	Davedson, J. E.	Helmer, Louis
Bailey, Henry W.	Davey, M. R.	Horn, W. R.
Baldwin, James H.	Dunham, W. W.	Humphrey, O. N.
Beecher, R. P.	Deck, Julian J.	John, Jessie
Berkley, Edward	Elliott, Simon C.	Jones, W. C.
Brittan, G.	Funke, Otto	Jones, A. P.
Brock, Nelson G.	Frost, John	Jennings, H. S.
Church, E. A.	Fox, C. B.	Kellogg, A. W.
Cass, A. C.	Finnegan, Henry	Leighton, C. M.
Chastean, S. P.	Field, W. R.	Linderman, Seth B.
Cadman, John	Frost, C. L.	McLellan, John
Carter, Cyrus	French, George W.	McWhinnie, William
Cassel, J. N.	Fluke, C. W.	McConnel, J.
Cheney, Matthew B.	Gorton, James	McConaga, Stewart
Cook, C. C.	Gere, C. H.	McKee, Jefferson
Cobb, Amasa	Ghost, A. M.	McManigle, John
Clark, J. C.	Gilbert, H. D.	McNeil, T. L.
Creamer, J. M.	Gosper, John J.	McQuaid, J. M.
Cropsey, A. J.	Gould, Charles H.	Merrille, H. W.
Cropsey, D. B.	Hurlbut, E. T. M.	Moore, W. H. H.
Coblins, Dan.	Hill, Daniel	Morse, W. H.

Moore, R. E.	Roberts, Thomas	Tucker, George P.
Morrison, William B.	Robbins, L. H.	Tyler, N. A.
Nightingale, Thomas	Robinson, Seth	Taylor, R. W.
Newman, David	Rymal, Sol.	Tullis, Ezra
Oakley, Rolland H.	Reams, W. K.	Vedder, R. N.
Onyet, L. C.	Shumway, J. N. C.	VanAlstyne, W. L.
Oppenheimer, M.	Savage, A. M.	VanAlstyne, Walter
Owen, Samuel G.	Scott, D. W.	Wilson, W. W.
Palmer, J. S.	Savage, E. M.	Walsh, H. J.
Pflug, Jacob	Savage, C. C.	West, James O.
Philpot, James E.	Sewell, Thomas	White, A. K.
Phillips, R. O.	Sessions, M. H.	White, F. W.
Radmore, C. C.	Smith, George D.	Wilson, A. H.
Richardson, W. T.	Smith, H. C.	Wilkinson, L. B.
Royce, S. S.	Snell, Levi	Woods, Cephus
Reinhardt, Nicholas	Stire, J. C.	Williams, Anson
Rich, Max	Sudduth, J. F.	Wilson, William
Rowe, William	Sanyer, Dan.	

DEMITTED.

Bain, John D.	McKee, Jefferson	Andrews, D. H.
VanAlstyne, W. L.	Aiken, G. W.	Tucker, George P.
Stire, J. C.	Newman, David	McManigle, John
Gorton, James	Crabb, B.	Creamer, J. M.

ROCK BLUFF LODGE, NO. 20, ROCK BLUFF, CASS COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

OFFICERS.

William H. Smith, Master.	Howard Allen, S. D.
David Ross, S. W.	Michael Richer, J. D.
Silas C. Patterson, J. W.	Robert Fitch, S. S.
James M. Patterson, Treas.	William D. Jones, J. S.
G. M. Shrader, Sec.	Samuel F. Taggart, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Allen, Howard	Horton, Willis	Rhodon, William
Archer, Michael	Jenks, W. P.	Smith, W. H.
Beardsley, P. E.	Jones, William D.	Spaughn, Matthias
Bridenstien, Jacob	Kimble, C. A.	Story, McClain
Burr, William	McAdon, J. S.	Stroud, Joshua
Coles, James M.	Murry, Henderson	Spayers, Augustus
Cutler, Martin B.	Mann, H. P.	Shrader, G. W.
Craig, Henry M.	Newell, W. H.	Sullivan, A. N.
Clopper, Henry M.	McDonald, A. J.	Stary, Robert
Current, J. A.	Noris, J. C.	Stockwell, F. B.
Fitch, Robert H.	Patterson, J. D.	Taggart, Samuel F.
Frisbee, F. S.	Patterson, J. M.	Tiffany, Charles
Guillmour, William	Patterson, Silas C.	Walker, James A.
Greenslate, David	Ross, David	Young, Francis M. sen.

DEMITTED.

McAdon, J. S.	Beardsley, P. E.
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WASHINGTON LODGE, NO. 21, BLAIR, WASHINGTON
COUNTY.

Regular meetings: Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

OFFICERS.

John W. Tew, Master.
Jesse T. Davis, S. W.
D. H. O. Linn, J. W.
J. H. Post, Treas.
Henry Newell, Sec.

W. H. Palmer, S. D.
Julius Keigler, J. D.
Jacob Landsbury, S. S.
Felix R. Davis, J. S.
John Ellerbrook, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Alberry, John
Allerry, Richard
Burdick, Charles
Bowen, John S.
Bullock, Howard
Brewster, Almon
Cummings, W. H.
Carter, Nathan
Cameron, Malcom
Clark, A. D.
Carrigan, John
Collins, Henry
Dudgeon, John
Davis, Jesse
Dexter, Henry B.
Davis, Felix R.
English, S. C.
Evans, Y. A. B.
Ellerbrook, John
Fletcher, L. R.
Fawcett, Silas H.
Graham, J. A.
Gould, Norton
Gibson, Thomas

Goodwin, Samuel A.
Hungate, J. H.
Hays, P. W.
Hungate, James D. P.
Haller, William D.
Haller, Theodore
Herman, C. B.
Johns, Anson P.
Jervis, George
Kay, Joseph N.
Kenny, Fred W.
Kelly, Thomas F.
Keigler, Julius
Lantry, Victor G.
Lughton, Charles A.
Levy, William P.
Lantry, L. L.
Lamb, William
Landsbury, Jacob
Marshall, William M.
McKenny, M. M.
Miller, William
Newell, Henry
Osborn, Luther

O'Linn, D. H.
Philleo, Rialto
Pierce, E. C.
Post, J. H.
Palmer, W. H.
Plunkett, John
Riordan, Henry C.
Rosa, Burtis
Smith, John G.
Stout, W. H. B.
Stout, W. B.
Taylor, Samuel B.
Thomson, J. H.
Tew, J. W.
Tillotson, E. A. jr.
Vanhorn, James P.
Vanhorn, J. H.
Wilson, G. W.
Wilson, M. V.
West, Sanford C.
Willard, Charles H.
Wood, J. J.
Wilsey, B. M.
Zehrung, John

MACOY LODGE, NO. 22, PLATSMOUTH, CASS COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First and third Fridays in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. N. Wise, Master.
J. M. Beardsly, S. W.
V. V. Leonard, J. W.
A. W. White, Treas.
H. H. Bedwell, Sec.

Robert Ballance, S. D.
Rasmus Pederson, J. D.
William R. Darrah, S. S.
George Kansen, J. S.
William Wintersteen, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Barnes, J. Wesley
Baldwin, Oliver H.
Bradley, Edwin
Beardsley, Joseph M.
Brown, Leopold

Ballance, Robert
Buck, George, jr.
Burns, Morrison M.
Bugnell, Edward
Bedwell, Henry H.

Chapman, Samuel M.
Clark, John R.
Cushing, Richard C.
Cunningham, Alonzo
Clements, John

Davis, Edwin	Kirkpatrick, Edward A.	Seybolt, George L.
Doom, Everton T.	Leonard, Velosco V.	Smith, George S.
Datesman, Jacob J.	Lewis, Eugene B.	Smith, Washington
Darrah, William R.	Morgan, Miles W.	Tutt, Andrew
Fuller, Warren	Mills, E. Frank	Tutt, John D.
Frost, Origen	Morehouse, Franklin F.	Thomas, William F.
Gage, William D.	McKinnow, Daniel W.	Thomas, George W.
Good, M. J.	Newman, Herman	Vandyke, Israel
Howe, Byron A.	Nelson, John	Wise, J. Newton
Hansen, George	Parmele, Calvin H.	Wintersteen, William
Hayes, Cameron	Palmer, Henry E.	Windham, R. Baxter
Gillmore, Joseph C.	Parkhurst, Abel	White, Alfred W.
Jones, George S.	Pederson, Rasmus	White, Arthur C.
Jourgsen, Andrew	Persons, Frank	

FELLOW CRAFTS NOW ON ROLLS.

Johnson, Lorenzo F.

ENTERED APPRENTICES NOW ON ROLLS.

Drum, Daniel	Ferrel, William D.	Hobbs, William L.
Eikenbarg, Henry	Huberty, Henry	Stocking, Charles L.

DEMITTED.

Doom, Everton T.	Parkhurst, Abel	Thomas, William F.
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PAWNEE LODGE, NO. 23, PAWNEE CITY, PAWNEE COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Tuesday preceding each full moon.

OFFICERS.

J. L. Edwards, Master.	A. E. Hasler, Sec.
John Pearson, S. W.	P. Reeder, S. D.
R. A. Kennedy, J. W.	S. S. Shannon, J. D.
J. W. Manning, Treas.	George W. Hackenburg, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Nye, C. F.	Stebbins, L. A.	Palmeter, N.
Rice, Aug.	Pearson, John	Jacobs, Benjamin
Collins, C. W.	Sullivan U.	Wood, B. M.
Davenport, J. S.	Babcock, A. H.	Wills, E. R.
Kennady, R. A.	Hasler, A. E.	Goodrich, F. J.
Humphrey, G. M.	Christian, William	Duey, Ephram
Shannon, S. S.	Fulton, J.	Reeder, P.
Edwards, J. L.		

DEMITTED.

Gere, G. G.	Orr, John	Stewart, A. S.
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LAFAYETTE LODGE, NO. 24, GRANT, NEMAHA COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Saturday evening on or before full moon.

OFFICERS.

James W. Conger, Master.	R. Wells Sheldon, S. D.
Lewis Dunn, S. W.	George Smith, J. D.
James S. Robbins, J. W.	Ira P. Conger, S. S.
Ransom J. W. Ford, Treas.	Charles Blodgett, J. S.
Moses B. Reyman, Sec.	Washington Robb, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Sheldon, R. W.	McEachern, Alexander	Higgins, Jonathan
Reyman, M. B.	Mars, Alexander	Fitzgerrald, J.
Dunn, Lewis	Robb, Washington	Kennedy, James
Ford, R. J. W.	Lewis, James	Saums, William
Robbins, James	Conger, James W.	Campbel, James
Lester, Ennis	Conger, Ira P.	Leck, Henry
Lester, Jefferson	Merrill, Jesse	Spencer, Martin
Hall, John E.	Emisten, Jonathan	Dibble, Maroni
Morton, William	Emisten, Harlem	Smith, George
York, William	Blodgett, Charles	

ST. JOHNS LODGE, NO. 25, OMAHA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First and third Thursdays of each month.

OFFICERS.

George E. Goodman, Master.	J. S. Shropshire, S. D.
James C. Mailer, S. W.	James Tyler, J. D.
D. O. Clark, J. W.	R. V. Brinkley, S. S.
Edward Johnston, Treas.	George E. Stratmann, J. S.
E. E. French, Sec.	A. J. Kauffman, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Axford, Harris W.	Green, P. H.	Needham, Charles P.
Ayer, Jared	Griffith, James	Points, J. J.
Babin, Job	Guenther, J. P.	Redfield, Josiah B.
Bartlett, James P.	Haas, Gustav	Rippey, John N.
Beemer, Lewis J.	Harmon, Luther A.	Richelieu, Edward
Beindorff, Louis	Harris, Robert A.	Robertson, David F.
Bennett, John M.	Havans, Charles B.	Sanford, S. H.
Brady, H. B.	Heybrook, Louis G.	Scott, Warren L.
Brinkley, Robert V.	Hibbard, Frank B.	Seagrave, Arthur A.
Bruner, James B.	Hubermann, A. B.	Shelton, Nathan
Brunner, Thomas C.	Ijams, William H.	Shropshire, Joel S.
Burke, John M.	Jacobs, John G.	Shaw, George E.
Caine, William	Johnston, Edward	Smith, Thomas G.
Cameron, John	Jordan, Collins	Staley, Thomas J.
Case, Hiram B.	Kauffman, A. J.	Steele, Robert C.
Clark, Hugh G.	Kelley, Alfred	Stratmann, George E.
Clark, D. O.	Larned, James, jr.	Swinerton, Mark
Comners, Charles H.	Latey, Henry	Taylor, John G.
Crager, George H.	Mailer, James C.	Towle, Albert L.
Daley, Patrick H.	Mansfield, John	Tyler, James
Derby, Nicholas	Mayer, George F.	Umperson, William
Dunlap, John	McAusland, John	Van Deusen, Henry
Dutcher, Rodney	McFadden, William	Von Wasmer, Charles
Dwyer, William M.	McNabb, John W.	Weller, William W.
Faucett, William	McRea, Farquar	Willhelm, Henry
French, Egbert E.	Meyer, Henry	Williams, Frederick L.
Goodman, George E.	Mills, S. L.	Wing, Charles E.
Goodman, Henry A.	Moodie, John C.	Wood, Orlando S.
Gray, William	Morse, James.	

DEMITTED.

Babin, Job
Case, H. B.

Griffith, James
Mansfield, John

Mills, S. L.
Rippey, John N.

DEATHS.

Goodman, Henry A.

BEATRICE LODGE, NO. 26, BEATRICE, GAGE COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First and third Saturday evenings of each month.

OFFICERS.

William H. Lamb, Master.
Daniel E. Marsh, S. W.
Oliver M. Enlow, J. W.
Herman M. Reynolds, Treas.
Hiram P. Webb, Sec.

James Charles, S. D.
D. G. Robinson, J. D.
W. J. Pemberton, S. S.
C. B. Palmer, J. S.
J. R. Kidd, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Anyan, William
Blakely, Nathan
Bond, James
Blythe, Israel
Beattie, Joseph T.
Chesney, Warren E.
Cowles, J. C.
Coleman, Theodore
Carter, J. W.
Charles, James
Davis, John G.
Drum, Jacob
Enlow, Oliver M.
Filley, Elijah
Filley, L. B.
Fuller, W. R.
Field, C. C.
Griggs, N. K.
Gale, G. H.
Galbraith, W. J.
Gudtner, David
Gilbert, John
Hazen, Solon M.
Hazard, A. P.
Harpster, Thomas
Hailman, Paul
Haines, J. C.

Hess, W. P.
Hayden, Amos
Harrington, R. B.
Kinney, J. Fitch, jr.
King, E. H.
Kidd, J. R.
Lamb, W. H.
Lamb, William
Lagorgue, W. V.
Loomis, Gilbert T.
Morrison, William
Marsh, D. E.
Moore, William H.
Marsh, James
McKinley, O. P.
McClay, J. H.
Parker, Hiram W.
Pemberton, W. J.
Parker, Thomas C.
Place, George W.
Pulver, Bradley
Pethoud, A. J.
Palmer, C. B.
Rogers, W. N.
Reed, Luther
Remington, William H.
Robinson, J. B.

Reynolds, Herman M.
Robinson, D. G.
Richards, Jesse
Roe, Malcom C.
Rutherford, J. B.
Stebbins, Austin E.
Shaw, Jacob
Sprague, G. F.
Saunders, Joseph
Slocum, C. H.
Stone, M. B.
Swarts, A. J.
Smith, Samuel C.
Shafer, Peter
Stark, G. W.
Towle, Albert
Tinkham, A. L.
Weston, J. B.
Wadsworth, S. W.
Webb, Hiram P.
Worth, J.
Webb, J. L.
Wagner, W. A.
Wagner, H. L.
Yohe, Joseph
Zuver, B. P.

DEMITTED.

Cowles, J. C.
Kinney, J. Fitch, jr.

Remington, William H.
Worth, J.
Stebbins, A. E.

JORDAN LODGE, NO. 27, WEST POINT, CUMING COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

OFFICERS.

E. K. Valentine, Master.	P. Schwenk, S. D.
E. Briggs, S. W.	H. A. Willgohs, J. D.
Z. A. Crowell, J. W.	A. Perry, S. S.
N. H. Shaw, Treas.	W. E. Krause, J. S.
J. C. Crawford, Sec.	Frederick Leffert, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Booth, James	Kipp, Frank	Schnellbacher, G. W.
Bowers, L. L.	Krause, William E.	Schwenk, Peter
Briggs, Emory	Leffert, Frederick	Seuter, Thomas M.
Butler, E. S.	Morehouse, King C.	Shaw, Nathan H.
Crawford, James C.	Nason, Jesse A.	Sweet, Edgar N.
Crowell, Zadoc A.	Orr, William C.	Thurston, David B.
Douglass, John E.	Perry, Austin	Tripp, Stephen
Everett, Benjamin W.	Pulsifer, Carl T.	Uren, William
Falke, Dona	Robinson, Charles W.	Valentine Edward K.
Gaff, Benjamin S.	Robinson, M. C.	Welch, Frank
Gallaway, William C.	Romig, Penrose	Willgohs, Herman A.
Herner, Moses	Rule, John R.	Wilson, Hiram A.
Kingsley, A. A.		

DEATHS.

Frank Kipp

WYOMING LODGE, NO. 28, SOUTH PASS CITY, SWEET-WATER COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Third Saturday in each month.

OFFICERS.

E. F. Cheney, Master.	J. M. Ramsey, S. D.
Angus McIntosh, S. W.	Daniel Dillabaugh, J. D.
Thomas A. McCoy, J. W.	John G. Bonner, S. S.
Philip Harsch, Treas.	Hiram Mealman, J. S.
P. P. Dickinson, Sec.	J. G. Farris, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Adams, J. Q.	Cheney, E. F.	Mealman, Hiram
Britt, Charles E.	Coad, James	McAdams, James
Barker, R.	Dillabaugh, Daniel	McLean, Hugh
Bouck, Henry	Dickinson, P. P.	McIntosh, Angus
Bonner, John G.	Engler, Louis	McCoy, Thomas A.
Berthemie, Frank	Farris, J. G.	Ramsey, J. M.
Bradbury, A. E.	Harsch, Philip	Steck, Amos
Barrett, Thomas	Kelly, W. A.	Scheen, John
Brandon, B. F.	Knight, Jesse	Wilson, Levi D.
Cornell, S. J.	Morrison, R. K.	

DEMITTED.

Adams, J. Q.	Knight, Jesse	Steck, Amos
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HOPE LODGE, NO. 29, HILLSDALE, NEMAHA COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Saturday, 7 P. M., on or before full moon in each month.

OFFICERS.

Zimmi J. Evarts, Master.	John W. Patterson, S. D.
Vanness Griffin, S. W.	Jesse P. Cardy, J. D.
George Slocum, J. W.	James Bolejack, S. S.
John H. Shook, Treas.	James Barker, J. S.
Peter Fraker, Sec.	Richard P. Thompson, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Palmer, Leroy E.	Bowman, Levi	Hall, William
Griffin, Vanness	Shubert, James M.	Sumner, John W.
Anders, George B.	Shubert, Henry W.	Overman, James H.
Thompson, Richard P.	Shubert, John H.	Goff, Benjamin L.
Griffin, Ethan A.	Chapman, John C.	Berson George W.
King, John P.	Doil, James	Foutch, George W.
Enos, Allen N.	McCauley, Frank O.	Thomas, Elijah P.
Fitzgerald, Thomas C.	Goolsky, William C.	Man, Thomas
Bolejack, James	Cook, Rudolph	Clark, Isaac
Cardy, Jesse P.	Ankrom, Rhineheart	Thomas, Oliver P.
Burge, Richard	Slocum, James L.	Culp, John
Evarts, Zemmi J.	Fraker, Peter	Baker, Ira W.
Barker, James	Lundy, Ebenezer	Kelley, John
Kooken, Josiah	Slocum, George L.	Garner, John
Patterson, John W.	Hoke, John	

DEMITTED.

Evarts, Zimmi J.	Slocum, George	Berson, George W.
Baker, Ira N.	McCauley, Frank O.	Clark, Isaac
Slocum, James L.		

BLUE RIVER LODGE, NO. 30, MILFORD, SEWARD COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Thursday on or before the full of the moon.

OFFICERS.

George B. France, Master.	Christopher D. Hooker, S. D.
Hiram A. Brisbin, S. W.	Alfred B. Stephens, J. D.
Elisha Courtright, J. W.	Abram Courtright, S. S.
Peter J. Goodrich, Treas.	John B. Ira, J. S.
George W. Brandon, Sec.	John E. Lynn, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Bandy, J. L.	Culver, Jacob H.	Ira, John B.
Bettinger, Jacob	Davison, Jonathan L.	Keys, Stephen K.
Biggs, Samuel H.	Dine, Richard	Lynn, John E.
Brannon, D. C.	Eatherly, John A.	Meikle, Thomas
Brandon, George W.	France, George B.	Nicholson, Frank H.
Brisbin, Hiram A.	Goodrich, Peter J.	Parsons, Horace G.
Brokaw, W. A.	Gowey, O. J.	Raymer, John A.
Carter, James	Harden, William H.	Ross, Abner W.
Courtright, Abram	Hooker, Christopher D.	Stephens, Alfred B.
Courtright, Elisha		

DEMITTED.

Bettinger, Jacob	Keys, Stephen K.	Meikle, Thomas.
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TEKAMAH LODGE, NO. 31, TEKAMAH, BURT COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First Wednesday night each month.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Reed, Master.	C. K. Conger, S. D.
M. R. Hopewell, S. W.	H. V. B. Gibson, J. D.
N. R. Folsom, J. W.	W. L. Pierce, S. S.
Isaac Gibson, Treas.	J. R. Sutherland, J. S.
A. T. Conkling, Sec.	John Driscoll, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Askwig, James	Gibson, Isaac	Pierce, W. L.
Conkling, A. T.	Grosvenor, Seth	Reed, J. R.
Conger, C. K.	Harrington, W.	Rogers, W. S.
Clark, H. G.	Hopewell, M. R.	Sutherland, George
Driscoll, John	Hawks, William	Sutherland, J. R.
Ellis, J. F.	Lea, M. C.	Thomas, J. R.
Folsom, N. R.	Morehouse, A. E.	Wilder, Z. B.
Filsom, J. M.	Mason, W. W.	Wilson, J. L.
Gibson, H. V. B.	Newton, W. B.	

DEMITTED.

W. S. Rogers.

DEATHS.

J. M. Filson,

Seth Grosvenor.

PLATTE VALLEY LODGE, NO. 32, NORTH PLATTE,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Second Tuesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

F. N. Dick, Master.	William G. Rhoads, S. D.
Oliver R. Goodale, S. W.	Robert Law, J. D.
John W. Ford, J. W.	Alexander Adams, S. S.
Charles McDonald, Treas.	James Babbitt, J. S.
James W. Ridgway, Sec.	Jonathan Rogers, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Adams, Alexander	Driscoll, David	Howard, James
Babbitt, James	Ericson, E. E.	Heale, George H. B.
Brieken, Henry	Fritscher, John	Hinman, Reach I.
Brown, Charles	Ford, John W.	Harbison, William J.
Burrowes, F. H. D.	Foley, Thomas J.	Law, Robert
Bratt, John	Goodale, Oliver R.	Leib, Edward H.
Babbitt, George W.	Goodman, R. W.	Lewis, Frederick W.
Baker, S. P.	Griffin, John William	Longley, F. H.
Clemens, John	Gillett, A. H.	Lyle, William D.
Cohen, M. J.	Healey, Luke F.	Learerick, Felix
Colby, Alvan	Heaphy, Daniel J.	Lyon, William
Cook, Cugurtus	Hilliard, Miner	Madden, John P.
Cody, William	Hinman, Washington M.	McDonald, Charles
Damp, Robert	Holbrook, E. J.	McLucas, J. M.
Dick, Frederick N.	Hardie, John Frazies	Mathews, Charles G.

Maynard, Joseph
 McMahan, John Mott
 McGowen, Denton E.
 Marsh, Albert
 Moore, John A.
 Nixon, G. T. A.
 Orth, F. W.
 O'Hare, Patrick
 Ormsby, Charles F.
 Park, Josiah B.
 Pattorson, William J.
 Peall, Franklin
 Powell, Alfred Harvey
 Ray, Edwin

Rader, Samuel
 Rees, A. A.
 Rogers, Jonathan
 Ridgway, James W.
 Rhoades, William G.
 Ries, Anthony
 Sagassar, John N.
 Stevens, John B.
 Senter, Almon S.
 Steinmitz, Mathew
 Stewart, Alexander
 Stultz, Jacob
 Seely, Worth L.
 Searle, Edwin M.

Searle, Edward N.
 Stewart, J. W.
 Struthers, Alexander
 Sorenson, Eske
 Tenbrook, Eli W.
 Taylor, William H.
 Thaler, David
 Van Camp, George L.
 Weister, John
 Wilson, A. D.
 Wilson, John
 Woodin, L. M.
 Woodin, H. J.
 Woodhurst, William

DEMITTED.

Jacob Stutz.
 J. W. Sagasser.

Mathew Steinmitz.
 Henry Bricken

E. J. Holbrook.

DEATHS.

Josiah B. Park.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 33, GRAND ISLAND, HALL COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Second Thursday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Othman A. Abbott, Master.
 Bishop B. Kelly, S. W.
 William A. Deuel, J. W.
 Ludwig Engel, Treas.

William H. Platt, Sec.
 Samuel Smith, S. D.
 Claus Obermuller, J. D.
 James Tout, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Abbott, O. A.
 Bowers, J. J.
 Bond, D. C.
 Baylor, P. H.
 Bebee, J. B.
 Burcker, H. M.
 Chapman, H. U.
 Deuel, W. A.
 Deitz, Philip
 Engel, Ludwig
 Groner, C. F.
 Henderson, C. P.
 Hutchinson, J. T.
 Howell, C. L.
 Hensley, J. P.

Hanchette, L. J.
 Hamlin, Ed.
 Jacobs, James F.
 Jordan, R. C.
 Jackson, James
 Kendall, George F.
 Kelley, B. B.
 Lyon, John E.
 Makely, H. P.
 Moore, J. D.
 Michaelson, James
 McKenzie, George G.
 Munson, Samuel
 Magnesen, Maginnis L.
 Meth, John E.

Obermuller, Charles
 Platt, William H.
 Platt, William A.
 Rollins, L. W.
 Rollins, Charles F.
 Rossiter, C. E.
 Sharpless, O. B.
 Schisler, S. M.
 Thummel, George H.
 Thomas, C. W.
 Tout, James
 Touhy, Patrick
 Weaver, George
 Wilson, George E.

ACACIA LODGE, NO. 34, SCHUYLER, COLFAX COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First and third Thursday evenings of each month.

OFFICERS.

George H. Wells, Master.
 James A. Fraser, S. W.

Homer Holcomb, S. D.
 John Muller, J. D.

James W. Munroe, J. W.
E. E. Greenman, Treas.
William H. Sumner, Sec.

Frank Faulkner, S. S.
John Riley, J. S.
Enoch Sperry, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Brown, J. W.
Coventry, James
Connors, John
Curry, Samuel
Campbell, Charles
Fraser, James A.
Faulkner, Frank
Frye, Frank E.
Greenman, E. E.
Hunt, D. S.
Hoxie, M. B.
Holcomb, Homer
Hughes, James
Kinney, R. C.

Lord, John B.
McKenzie, James
McKenzie, John T.
McPherson, John
McGregor, Alexander
Munroe, James W.
Mapes, Charles M.
Muller, John
Morian, Charles
Nieman, H. W.
Parker, C. S.
Rudersdorf, William
Roys, S. W.
Reppery, J. N.

Riley, John
Slayton, H. D.
Sumner, Charles E.
Sumner, William H.
Sutherland, W. G.
Smith, L. C.
Smith, O. J.
Sprecher, George
Sperry, Enoch
Tremmer, George
Toncray, B. F.
Wells, George H.
Wells, N. W.
Welch, John

FAIRBURY LODGE, NO. 35, FAIRBURY, JEFFERSON
COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First and third Mondays of each month.

OFFICERS.

George Cross, Master.
George Enslow, S. W.
S. G. Thomas, J. W.

C. F. Steele, Treas.
F. A. Morey, Sec.
J. C. Houghton, S. D.

MASTER MASONS.

Atkins, L. F.
Benedict, Alexander
Bower, D. J.
Cross, George
Enslow, George

Houghton, J. C.
Ireland, James
Morey, F. A.
Mortimer, D. T.
Nelson, J. R.

Osborn, V.
Showalter, A. W.
Steele, C. F.
Thomas, S. G.
Warren, M.

DEMITTED.

Cowell, E. M.

Roper, F. E.

LONE TREE LODGE, NO. 36, LONE TREE, MERRICK COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First and third Saturdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

Newton R. Persinger, Master
David Thomas, S. W.
M. A. Goff, J. W.
James Verrigg, Treas.
Bell E. Berryman, Sec.

Daniel Hopkins, S. D.
Martin V. Scott, J. D.
J. B. White, S. S.
James Dunnevan, J. S.
James H. Berryman, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Adams, Joseph B.
Berryman, Bell E.
Berryman, James H.

Brewer, James G.
Bryant, H. N.
Crits, J. H.

Clark, George A.
Craig, F. A.
Cline, Samuel

Carley, John A.	Harris, O. C.	Sullivan, James
Donaldson, J. S.	Lanktree, John	Sweet, Frank
Dunnevan, James	Louis, Alexander	Thomas, David
Daviss, Charles H.	Mathews, Thomas	Thrasher, J. H.
Fitch, James E.	Miller, John	Verrigg, James
Gephart, John	Parker, Jasen	Wallace, John E.
Gunderman, John (Rev.)	Persinger, N. R.	Webb, Ben. F.
Goff, M. A.	Ratcliff, James R.	White, J. B.
Holden, James G.	Rose, John B.	Willoughby, Levy B.
Holden, S. T.	Scott, Martin V.	Zimmer, Conrad
Hutchings, M. C.	Spark, T. J.	Biggs, J. T.
Hopkins, Daniel		

DEMITTED.

Nunnemaker, Noah

CRETE LODGE, NO. 37, CRETE, SALINE COUNTY.

Regular meeting: The first Friday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Hiram C. Rider, Master.	Henry A. Idding, S. D.
William H. Morris, S. W.	George K. Mooney, J. D.
Jacob Bigler, J. W.	Charles E. Dean, S. S.
William F. Buchanan, Treas.	John C. Norris, J. S.
Clarence A. Caldwell, Sec.	Rufus C. Cornwall, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Buchanan, William T.	Holland, J. T.	Ruffner, J. W.
Bigler, Jacob	Hain, William	Shepherdson, Isaac
Beers, C. S.	Iddings, H. A.	Stetson, W. W.
Bowlby, Charles J.	Keen, H. B.	Storms, Willard H.
Baltzley, O. W.	Keep, R. F.	Suiter, Joseph
Barr, P. F.	Loomis, Theron	Turner, C. M.
Burks, N. B.	Leacock, William	Tidball, John L.
Corey, Benjamin	Lain, John,	Taylor, I. W.
Caldwell, Clarence A.	Long, Samuel,	Uebel, George
Cornwall, R. L.	Morris, William H.	VanDuyne, John
Cross, Eli	Mooney, George K.	Wells, Horace M.
Cross, J. L.	Megrath, F. A.	Wolf, Israel M.
Dean, Charles	Norris, John C.	Willsie, Myron
Faulkner, J. M.	Norris, Lou H.	Wren, Alexander M.
Grimes, L. R.	O'Neil, John	Whitten, Samuel J.
Holmes, C. J.	Quigley, Elipelett	Lain, Jhon G.
Haydon, Ben. H.	Rider, Hiram C.	

DEMITTED.

Holmes, C. J.	Turner, C. M.	Wren, Alexander M.
Haydon, Ben. H.		

OLIVER LODGE, NO. 38, SEWARD, SEWARD COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Saturday night, on or before the full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

William Leese, Master.	Joseph W. Dupin, Sec.
T. L. Norval, S. W.	John C. Sullivan, S. D.

G. J. Richmond, J. W.
John W. Shields, Treas.

Thomas Corr, J. D.
William T. Shields, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Bates, Levi D.	Leese, William H.	Rogers, Madison
Bates, Israel F.	Lester, Horace	Rowbotham, Robert
Bredeson, Ole	Manly, Samuel	Shield, John W.
Clemmons, William	Manning, Lawson W.	Shield, William Thos.
Corr, Thomas	Miller, George	Sorter, Isaac B.
Clough, Nathan	Miller, Jacob A.	Stevenson, Samuel
Cope, Oliver P.	Marshall, Sandford H.	Sullivan, John C.
Dunigan, Michael	McCrosson, Robert	Sheppard, William H.
Dupin, Joseph W.	Norval, Theophilus L.	Sanders, Thomas E.
Donalson, Amos W.	Ogden, Martin C.	Tishue, Joel
Dancaster, William	Paddock, Stephen D.	Tutton, Anaximander B.
Green, John L.	Page, Henry C.	Van Antwerp, George H.
Hackney, James	Paul, John R.	Whitson, Joseph
Hays, William	Patterson, James	Williams, Oliver T. B.
Johns, Lloyd G.	Richmond, Galen J.	Walker, Leland
Langton, James C.	Roberts, Aurelius	

PAPILLION LODGE, NO. 39, PAPILLION, SARPY COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Saturday evening, on or before each full moon.

OFFICERS.

E. N. Grenell, Master.	G. C. Potwin, S. D.
Samuel Cotner, S. W.	E. T. Huff, J. D.
S. B. Knapp, J. W.	C. H. Phillips, S. S.
D. L. Carpenter, Treas.	W. D. Davis, J. S.
W. B. Seaton, Sec.	R. Sailing, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Grenell, E. N.	Davis, W. D.	Seaton, W. B.
Cotner, S.	Andrus, A. B.	Kennedy, A. R.
Knapp, S. B.	Campbell, J. E.	Potwin, G. C.
Fish, C.	Phillips, Charles H.	Wolfe, G. F.
Carpenter, D. L.	Palier, J.	Platte, H. B.
Eisele, J. C.	Sailing, R.	Huff, E. T.
Duby, C.		

DEMITTED.

Campbell, J. E.

HUMBOLDT LODGE, NO. 40, HUMBOLDT, RICHARDSON COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Thursday evening, on or before full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

Samuel L. Green, Master.	William W. Turk, S. D.
Loring P. Boyd, S. W.	Charles C. Green, J. D.
Seth W. Beals, J. W.	Spencer M. Hillebert, S. S.
Montraville A. Morrison, Treas.	William Nims, J. S.
Edgar S. Norton, Sec.	John Orr, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Green, Samuel L.	Orr, John	Parli, Christian
Boyd, Loring P.	Hunzeker, Henry	Nims, Charles E.
Beals, Seth W.	Scott, Henry A.	Tinker, Edwin P.
Morrison, Montravelle A.	Moon, Silas	Gentry, Albert M.
Norton, Edgar S.	Soper, Richard	Wilhite, William T.
Turk, William W.	Dugger, David A.	Stephens, Enoch B.
Green, Charles C.	Sionberger, Ulrich	Palmeter, Nathan
Hillebert, Spencer M.	Rist, Christian	Boman, George M.
Nims, William	Frazier, Thomas J.	Babcock, Jacob

DEMITTED.

Green, Charles C.

NORTHERN LIGHT LODGE, NO. 41, STANTON. STANTON COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First and third Saturday evenings of each month.

OFFICERS.

A. R. Pray, Master.	R. J. Kendall, Sec.
C. M. Densmore, S. W.	Alexander McFarland, S. D.
W. Runyan, J. W.	E. G. Wells, J. D.
J. Paessnecker, Treas.	J. McKinsey, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Bickley, Lewis	Ley, Lewis	Redding, J. W.
Densmore, C. M.	McFarland, Alexander	Richie, Joseph E.
Evens, Jasper	McMannus, James	Starliper, Parker L.
Horsham, John	McKinsey, James	Tomer, A. C.
Kendall, Robert J.	Nye, Adam L.	Tripp, Ralph O.
Lowe, William H.	Pray, A. R.	Taylor, Lewis F.
Lovett, William D.	Paessnecker, Julius	Wells, Eric G.
Leavitt, Charles F.	Runyan, W.	York, S. B.

JUNIATA LODGE, NO. 42, JUNIATA, ADAMS COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Monday evening on or before full of moon in each month.

OFFICERS.

Edwin M. Allen, Master.	Orren Nickloy, S. D.
William L. VanAlstyne, S. W.	Marcus C. Lindsay, J. D.
Nathan Platt, J. W.	John M. Myer, S. S.
George Keeder, Treas.	Ole Pearson, J. S.
R. D. Babcock, Sec.	Andrew Clute, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Allen, Edwin M.	Kuder, George	Parkins, Charles
Babcock, Russell D.	Lindsay, Marcus C.	Pearson, Oia
Clute Andrew	Laird, James	Swift, Barnabas E. jr.
Crane, Rufus H.	Myer, John M.	Savery, Henry R.
Dillon, Ira G.	Ormsbe, Henry	VanAlstyne, William L.
Dean, Hillery	McCleary, James B.	White, William
Jones, Charles R.	Platt, Nathan	Wolcott, George W.

DEMITTED.

Ormsbee, Henry

HEBRON LODGE, NO. 43, HEBRON, THAYER COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First and third Saturdays in every month.

OFFICERS.

John W. Hughes, Master.	William J. Hanna, S. D.
William J. Green, S. W.	Charles B. Coon, J. D.
Edward S. Past, J. W.	Tracy E. Ross, S. S.
A. B. Grannis, Treas.	Bernard P. Bofenkamp, J. S.
F. J. Hendershot, Sec.	James Hoban, Tiler.

MASTER MASONS.

Bofenkamp, B. P.	Glenn, Thomas B.	Lamb, William
Baum, M.	Grannis, A. B.	Ross, Tracy E.
Baker, Elijah	Hoban, James	Roper, Frederick
Coon, C. B.	Hendershot, F. J.	Stover, John
Crum, E. A.	Hughes, John W.	Talmadge, H. O.
Correll, E. M.	Hanna, John W.	Titcomb, O. P.
Carlin, John	Hollingsworth, Robert	Thomas, A. S.
Fisher, John J.	Jones, Albert	Warner, W. C.
Fitchpatrick, W. W.	Montgomery, D. W.	Wilson, William P.
Green, William J.	Past, Edward S.	

FELLOW CRAFTS ON THE ROLL.

Fryer, Louis Parker, E. A. D.

ENTERED APPRENTICES ON THE ROLLS.

Bell, Robert M. Jones John

HARVARD LODGE, NO. 44, HARVARD, CLAY COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Tuesday evening, on or before full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

A. J. McPeak, Master.	L. B. Munger, S. D.
Frank M. Davis, S. W.	William A. Farmer, J. D.
Ezra Brown, J. W.	Casper Gardner, S. S.
Orlo W. Birmingham, Treas.	Samuel C. Slot, J. S.
William F. Gue, Sec.	E. P. Davidson, T.

MASTER MASONS.

Baker, Sylvanus	Foster, Jonathan	Marsh, A. K.
Baine, John D.	Gardner, Casper P.	Munger, L. B.
Birmingham, Orlo W.	Gue, William F.	Magoon, Eugene F.
Brown, Ezra	Heist, David R.	Massey, Warren C.
Brown, F. M.	Howard, George W.	Moore, D. C.
Davis, Frank W.	Harney, S. W.	Slot, Samuel C.
Davidson, E. P.	McPeak, A. J.	Turner, J. W.
Farmer, William		

DEMITTED.

Marsh, A. K. Brown, F. M. Massey, Warren C.

PALMYRA LODGE, U. D., PALMYRA, OTOE COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Saturday in each month on or before the full moon.

OFFICERS.

James W. Chadduck, Master. Samuel S. Seely, Senior Warden.
John R. McKee, Junior Warden.

SALEM LODGE, U. D., SALEM, RICHARDSON COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Wednesday on or after full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

H. O. Hanna, Master. John W. Holt, Senior Warden.
G. W. Pampell, Junior Warden.

GIBBON LODGE, U. D., GIBBON, BUFFALO COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Saturday on or preceding the full moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

Christopher Putnam, Master. Frank S. Trew, Senior Warden.
D. B. Worley, Junior Warden.

FAIRMONT LODGE, U. D., FAIRMONT, FILLMORE COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Tuesday on or before each full moon.

OFFICERS.

Julius E. Spear, Master. Joseph J. Bock, Senior Warden.
Job Hathaway, Junior Warden.

EVENING STAR LODGE, U. D., SUTTON, CLAY COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Second and fourth Thursday in each month.

OFFICERS.

James Arnot, Master. Marcus W. Wilcox, Senior Warden.
John C. Merrill, Junior Warden.

HASTINGS LODGE, U. D., HASTINGS, ADAMS COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First Saturday evening on or before full moon, and the second Saturday evening after each full moon.

OFFICERS.

Alexander D. Buckworth, Master. Lucius C. Gould, Senior Warden.
Robert A. Batty, Junior Warden.

FIDELITY LODGE, U. D., DAVID CITY, BUTLER COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Saturday on or before the full moon of each lunar month.

OFFICERS.

Frederick E. Wilson, Master. G. Hial Peables, Senior Warden.
Benjamin F. Rolph, Junior Warden.

HIRAM LODGE, U. D., BELL CREEK, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Fourth Saturday evening of each month.

OFFICERS.

Samuel G. Glover, Master. John A. Unthank, Senior Warden.
Z. Townsend Wilcox, Junior Warden.

CHARITY LODGE, U. D., RED CLOUD, WEBSTER COUNTY.

Regular meeting: First Friday evening on or before the full moon.

OFFICERS.

James A. Tulleys, Master. George W. Knight, Senior Warden.
Barnabus E. Swift, Junior Warden.

LANCASTER LODGE, U. D., LINCOLN, LANCASTER COUNTY.

Regular meeting: Third Thursday evening in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. K. Marlay, Master. J. M. Creamer, Senior Warden.
H. O. Griggs, Junior Warden.