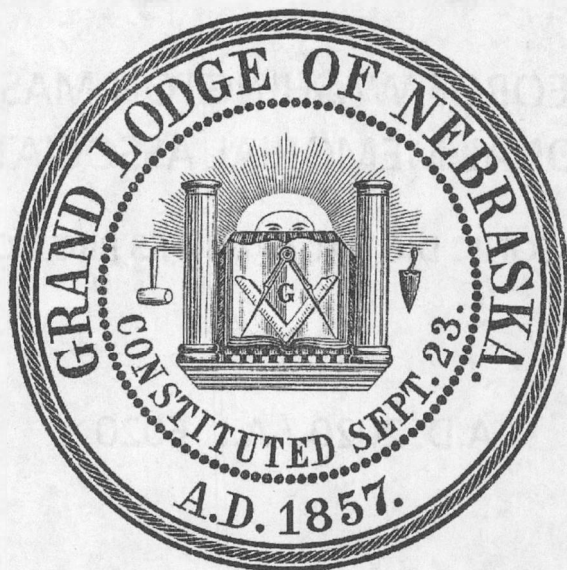


1882
PROCEEDINGS
of the
GRAND LODGE
of
Ancient Free & Accepted
MASONS
of the
STATE OF
NEBRASKA



A.D. 1882 / A.L. 5882

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

AT ITS

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT LINCOLN,

JUNE 20 AND 21, 1882.

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1882.

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GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

AND FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

AT ITS

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION

HELD AT LINCOLN, JUNE 20 AND 21, 1882.

THE Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska convened and assembled in its twenty-fifth annual communication in Masonic Hall, Lincoln, Nebraska, on Tuesday, June 20, A. S. L. 5882, A. D. 1882, at three o'clock in the afternoon, there being present:

M. W. JAMES R. CAIN Grand Master.
R. W. EDWIN F. WARREN Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. SAMUEL W. HAYES Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. JOHN J. WEMPLE Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. CHRISTIAN HARTMAN Grand Treasurer.
R. W. WILLIAM R. BOWEN Grand Secretary.
V. W. GEORGE SCOTT Grand Chaplain.
W. JAMES S. GILHAM Grand Orator.
R. W. LEE P. GILLETTE (P. D. G. M.) Grand Lecturer.
W. ALFRED L. PALMER Grand Marshal.
W. FRANCIS E. WHITE Grand Senior Deacon.
W. FRANK E. BULLARD Grand Junior Deacon.
Bro. OLIVER W. LITTLER as Grand Tiler.

A lodge of Master Masons was opened in ample form, as required by the law of the Grand Lodge.

It being ascertained that a quorum of lodges was present (seventy-three out of seventy-nine chartered lodges being represented), the Grand Lodge was declared open for the dispatch of business.

The following committees, appointed April 24, 5882, were announced, viz : *

On Visiting Brethren — Bros. : Charles H. Willard, 54; Sylvester S. Royce, 19, and Robert B. Fulton, 53.

On Credentials — Bros. : Melville R. Hopewell, 31; David E. Bomgardner, 60, and Manoah B. Reese, 59.

On Accounts — Bros. : William S. Stretch, 9; Oliver M. Enlow, 26; John L. Tidball, 37; William H. Mann, 64, and John J. Mercer, 4; [this committee met on Monday, June 19].

On Charters and Dispensations — Bros. : George B. France, 56; Charles L. Lamb, 41; Velosco V. Leonard, 6; James W. Chadduck, 12, and Benjamin F. Rawalt, 84; [this committee met on Monday, June 19].

On By-Laws from Chartered Lodges — Bros. : Samuel P. Davidson, 17; Joseph L. Edwards, 23; Charles J. Phelps, 34; Pliny E. Dinsmore, 30, and George F. Kendall, 82.

On Foreign Correspondence — Bros. : William R. Bowen, Edwin F. Warren and James A. Tulleys.

On Ways and Means — Bros. : James F. Burns, 72; Charles A. Speice, 58; Cassius C. Kenney, 47; Ithaman T. Benjamin, 37, and Berea M. Willsey, 21.

On Charity — Bros. : Alfred Shipman, 70; J — P. King, 29; Martin Ennis, 86; A — P. Forney, 13, and Cyrus E. Hunter, 83.

On Grievances — Bros. : Henry Brown, 2; Enoch B. Carter, 25; Benjamin S. Baker, 35; William Leese, 38, and Samuel P. Davidson, 17.

On Unfinished Business — Bros. : Milton J. Hull, 67; Charles F. Rice, 2; David M. McElhinney, 50; Frank J. Engle, 68, and Joseph E. Cobbe, 26.

On Payroll — Bros. : William Fried, 15; Simon W. Switzer, 76, and John L. St. Clair, 27.

On Jurisprudence — The Past Grand Masters.

On Returns — Bros. : Eben K. Long, 11; Richard T. Hume, 3; Charles K. Coutant, 11; William France, 11, and Frank H. Young, 61; [this committee convened May 11].

The committees on Visiting Brethren and on Credentials were called together by the Grand Master and began their work.

On motion of Past Grand Master Lininger, seats in the

* NOTE.—The figures indicate the lodge to which the brother named belongs.

Grand Lodge were proffered to all Master Masons in good standing.

The Grand Master now delivered his

ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska :

Another masonic year, freighted with hopes and disappointments, sunshine and shadows, joys and sorrows, has fulfilled its destiny, and with its predecessors has been garnered to eternity. We are assembled in this our twenty-fifth annual communication to consider, and, so far as may be, adopt such measures as will best preserve and promote the best interests and pure principles of our ancient and honorable fraternity, and to that end it is earnestly hoped that the same careful scrutiny and thorough investigation of the several matters presented for your consideration will be observed that has characterized your deliberations heretofore.

It is now almost a quarter of a century since the organization of this Grand Body,—not a long time, it is true, when contrasted with the age of our time-honored fraternity, which dates its origin so far back in the early centuries that its very name is traditional; but quite a long time as we count the pulse of human existence.

Standing here to-day, I congratulate you, my brethren, and particularly the founders of this Grand Lodge (many of whom remain until this present time) upon its past fair record, and the promise of its bright future. It may have been with fear and trembling that they laid the foundation stones of Nebraska Masonry, but they can now rejoice as one who returns and brings his sheaves with him; for the institution has kept time and pace with our young and vigorous state in the rapid development of her maternal resources, and, side by side with the other coördinate departments of all her social system, has ever been found the institution of Freemasonry; foremost in every good word and work that tends to the best moral, social and intellectual interests of society. I say this, for I believe there is no secular organization extant, that in its quiet and unostentatious way has done more for the advancement of civil and religious liberty, for the relief of helpless orphans, destitute widows, and the oppressed and down-trodden of humanity, than has the institution of Freemasonry.

Its valuable principles and excellent tenets have fallen like the dews of heaven upon the listening ears of kings, princes, potentates and rulers, who, in all ages, have done themselves proud to level themselves to the dignity of our fraternity:—teaching to them the subjugation of human passion; the exercising of all the cardinal virtues; the fraternizing in bonds of brotherhood of men of different races, creeds and opinions; the constant inculcation of all charity and forbearance: for these, and more than these, have been continually thrown out from the altars of Masonry like manna upon the multitudes that have for centuries kneeled at our sacred shrines; and yet, not as pearls among swine, but bright, fair, pure minds have largely com-

prised its membership in all ages, and have been the recipients of its teachings, softened by the imposing character of its ritual; ennobled in the symbolic induction of its principles from an innate reverence for truth and God; have ever upheld, maintained and defended the right.

All this and more must have been of inestimable worth in the advancement and civilization of the human family.

We know that the flowers and fruits of to-day are from the seeds and labors of the past, and that the pure principles of Freemasonry, crystallized into the organization that it has been for centuries, has accomplished great good in the world, and all in a quiet and unobtrusive way. Nor yet is its mission ended. Force has never been a factor in the erection of its moral edifice. Power has never been a portion in the inculcation of its principles. Planting itself upon a plane peculiar to its origin, and addressing itself to no sordid or selfish impulses, it has accomplished what can be claimed for no other secular institution in existence, and is eminently fitted and well worthy to adorn the exalted position it occupies in the civilized world in this the afternoon of the nineteenth century. Brethren, I have thought it admissible to say this much, that by contemplating the institution itself, we might the more fully realize the honorable position we occupy as members of it, hoping that we may earnestly discharge our duty as Masons at all times.

The year that has just past has in many ways been a fruitful one. The earth has yielded her increase abundantly, and the labors of the husbandman have been richly rewarded. Sturdy yeomen from foreign lands, cringing under the yoke of despotism, and the more favored sons of free America, from the less remote eastern and middle states, have in numbers without stint sought homes, happiness and prosperity within our borders. Capital seeking permanent and profitable investment has been lavishly employed in the development of our valuable resources. The artisan and mechanic have found abundant employment for their skill and cunning, and on every hand the busy hum and bustle of industry has been heard. Thrift and prosperity are everywhere seen. The barren plains have been made to bud and blossom, and the onward march of civilization has turned the great wilderness of waste into a fruitful field. For these and many kindred blessings it is but meet and proper that we should return our grateful acknowledgments to Him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift, and to whom alone we are indebted for our prosperity as a people and as a nation.

FRATERNAL DEAD.

The hand of death has been but lightly laid upon the craft of our jurisdiction during the past year, and but few who were wont to meet us here have been called to pass through the deep, dark valley and face the realities of the unknown beyond. But in other jurisdictions he has not been so merciful, and his cold breath has extinguished many lives that were as lights guiding the craft in the way of honor, virtue and morality.

Soon after the close of our last annual communication, our honored brother, James A. Garfield, the President of the United States, was shot by a dastardly assassin, and after a painful and protracted illness, borne with that

manly and heroic fortitude and forbearance characteristic of the man, he died from the effects of his wounds, September 19. Our country was at once plunged into the deepest sorrow, and the good and true men everywhere shared our grief, and from hearts overflowing with sympathy poured forth their comfort and consolation.

His life and character were grand and glorious examples of the noble and pure in purpose. Wise in council, and fearless in maintaining the right, brave, prompt and generous in upholding the cause of justice and oppressed humanity, he died like another remembered by our fraternity, with unfinished designs upon his trestle-board, before his mission was accomplished, by the hand of a cowardly assassin, for daring to maintain his integrity. Standing as it were by his newly made grave, we can but say he died too soon.

On the first day of our last annual communication, June 21, 1881, at Fortress Monroe, Va., passed away Albert G. Mackey, M.D., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His name is familiar to the craft as the author of several Masonic works, which have been recognized as standard authority in Europe as well as in America. As a ripe scholar, profound thinker, and clear, lucid writer, he had but few equals, and perhaps no superiors, and his memory will long be cherished as one of the pillars in the temple of Masonry.

I have received official information of the death of W.: Bro.: George S. Blackie, which occurred June 19, 1881. He was, and had been for a long time, chairman of the foreign correspondence committee of the M.:W.: Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and was otherwise prominent in that jurisdiction, and his wise and timely counsel will no doubt be seriously missed in the various Grand Bodies there.

August 16 I presided in Falls City Lodge, No. 9, when the last sad rites were paid to the memory of Henry O. Hanna, M.D., Past Grand Junior Warden of this M.:W.: Grand Lodge, who died suddenly at his home in Falls City, August 15, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

January 2 I received a circular letter from M.:W.: Bro.: Horace S. Taylor, Grand Master, announcing the death of R.:W.: Bro.: James M. Austin, Grand Secretary of the M.:W.: Grand Lodge of New York, which honorable position he had acceptably filled continuously since 1853. He died at his home in New York, December 3, 1881, at the age of sixty-eight.

On the 18th day of last February, Brother John McClelland, Grand Tiler, was called from his earthly labors. He was in his sixty-ninth year, having well-nigh reached the three-score and ten years allotted to man. He was made a Mason in Ohio, in 1834; had filled every office in the lodge, and had seven times been elected Master of the Lancaster Lodge, No. 57, in that state. As a zealous Mason, upright citizen and honest man, his memory will long be revered. His pleasant, smiling face will no more greet us here. He was faithful to his trust, and has gone to his reward.

To each of the foregoing bereaved Grand Lodges I have extended the fraternal sympathy of this M.:W.: Grand Lodge; and I would recommend that suitable mention be made, and action taken by this Grand Body, to commemorate the virtues of these fraternal dead.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

All the lodges, to which charters were granted at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, have been duly constituted, viz:

Composite, No. 81, by W.:Bro.: Marshall B. Smith, as my proxy, September 2.

St. Paul, No. 82, by P.:G.:M.: George H. Thummel, August 11.

Corinthian, No. 83, by R.:W.:Bro.: Samuel W. Hayes, August 25.

Fairfield, No. 84, by M.:W.:Bro.: James A. Tulleys, July 26.

Tyre, No. 85, in person, August 19.

Doniphan, No. 86, by R.:W.:Bro.: John J. Wemple, September 10.

Upon each of these occasions an enjoyable time was had, and, from reports received, a degree of interest was manifested which indicates growth and prosperity.

DISPENSATIONS.

Dispensations have been granted for the formation of the following lodges, viz:

September 17. To nine Master Masons to open and hold Star Lodge at Decatur, in Burt county, with Brother Milbourne J. Kenyon as Master, Wm. J. Outhwait as S.:W.: and Rufus W. Reynolds as J.:W.: Their petition was recommended by Tekamah Lodge, No. 31, and had the endorsement of the Grand Lecturer.

January 19. To thirteen Master Masons to open and hold Cedar River Lodge, at Fullerton, in Nance county, with Brother Bradner D. Slaughter as Master, Sanford L. Sturtevant as S.:W.: and Olof Netsell as J.:W.: Their petition was recommended by Lone Tree Lodge, No. 36, and had the official endorsement of the Grand Lecturer.

February 7. To ten Master Masons to open and hold Oakland Lodge, at Oakland, in Burt county, with Brother John G. Preston as Master, Henry Newman as S.:W.: and William W. Hopkins as J.:W.: Their petition was recommended by Jordan Lodge, No. 27, and had the official endorsement of the Grand Lecturer.

February 11. To nine Master Masons to open and hold Elk Creek Lodge, at Elk Creek, in Johnson county, with Brother Daniel R. Ball as Master, Waldo S. Kerr as S.:W.: and Julius L. Young as J.:W.: Their petition was recommended by Tecumseh Lodge, No. 17, and had the official endorsement of the Grand Lecturer.

February 16. To nine Master Masons to open and hold a lodge at Madison, in Madison county, to be called Valentine Lodge, with Brother Wm. T. Searles as Master, Sylvester J. Bridenstine as S.:W.: and Louis R. Bickley as J.:W.: Their petition was recommended by Mosaic Lodge, No. 55, and had the official endorsement of R.:W.:Bro.: Samuel W. Hayes as to competency of proposed officers and a suitable hall for lodge purposes.

April 27. To thirteen Master Masons to open and hold Hubbell Lodge at Hubbell, in Thayer county, with Brother George A. Burnham as Master, Wm. H. Conklin as S.:W.: and Joseph Pickering as J.:W.: Their petition was recommended by Hebron Lodge, No. 43, and had the endorsement of R.:W.:Bro.: Lee P. Gillette, Grand Lecturer, thereto attached.

May 3. To twelve Master Masons to open and hold Beaver City Lodge, at Beaver City, in Furnas county, with Brother Robert P. High as Master, Nath. M. Ayres as S. W. and Adam F. Rexford as J. W. Their petition was recommended by Melrose Lodge, No. 60, and had thereto attached the endorsement of Brother George W. Shepherd as to safety of lodge room and qualifications of proposed officers, whose competency to act was fully verified by M. W. Bro. James A. Tulleys, Past Grand Master.

May 5. To ten Master Masons to open and hold Bennett Lodge, at Bennett, in Lancaster county, with Brother Job J. King as Master, John C. Smith as S. W. and Daniel H. Harris as J. W. Their petition was recommended by Palmyra Lodge, No. 45, and had the official endorsement of the Grand Lecturer as to suitable lodge room and competency of proposed officers.

I am not advised, but presume, that of these, Star, Cedar River, Oakland, Elk Creek and Valentine Lodges will apply to you at this time for perpetual charters, in which event I would recommend that they be granted, as they will doubtless be able to satisfy you that they are fully competent to manage the business and concerns of a lodge. The dispensations for Hubbell, Beaver City and Bennett Lodges having been so recently issued, they cannot obtain charters at this time, and I recommend, if deemed advisable, that they be continued under dispensation.

In addition to the foregoing, several other petitions have been received for the formation of lodges at various places, but, for reasons which were deemed good and sufficient, none others have been granted; and in granting those already named, great care has been exercised in obtaining reliable information as to feasible locations, competency of proposed officers, suitable places for lodge meetings, and the reasonable prospects for future success.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

I have granted special dispensations to the several chartered lodges named for the following purposes, viz:

June 28. To Crete Lodge, No. 37, to remove their furniture, jewels and all lodge property to their new Masonic Hall provided for that purpose, and thereafter to hold all lodge meetings therein.

December 14. To Frank Welch Lodge, No. 75, to elect a Senior Warden,—the brother who had been elected to that office having moved from the jurisdiction previous to his installation.

December 14. To Crete Lodge, No. 37, to hold a public installation of officers in the opera house in Crete.

December 19. To Mosaic Lodge, No. 55, to elect a Master,—they having inadvertently elected R. W. Bro. Samuel W. Hayes to that office at their recent annual election.

December 21. To Harvard Lodge, No. 44, to hold a public installation of officers in a public hall in Harvard.

January 17. To Blue River Lodge, No. 30, to hold a meeting at which they might perfect arrangements for the erection of a new Masonic Hall.

January 30. To Salem Lodge, No. 47, to move their furniture, jewels

and all lodge property to a more commodious, convenient and suitable room in said town, and thereafter to hold all lodge meetings therein.

April 29. Approved the action of Pawnee Lodge, No. 23, in temporarily moving their furniture, jewels and lodge property to another room in the same town,—their former lodge room having been partially destroyed by fire.

May 5. To Aurora Lodge, No. 68, to move their furniture, jewels and lodge property to their new Masonic Hall, and thereafter to hold all lodge meetings therein.

At different dates, to Orient, No. 13; Peru, No. 14; Salem, No. 47; Riverton, No. 63, and Blue Valley, No. 64, to install officers after the regular time.

March 13. To Frank Welch Lodge, No. 75, to ballot for, and if elected confer, the Master Mason's degree upon a fellow-craft of said lodge without regard to time. This is the only instance where I have granted a dispensation for this purpose, and I should not have done so at this time had I not been fully convinced that the occasion was sufficiently urgent to warrant such action, as in my judgment the occasion is very rare when the Grand Master, by his dicta, is warranted in setting aside the plain provision of our law; but such emergencies do sometimes arise, and I believe the present instance was one of them. The requisite fee was promptly paid and duly transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

BY-LAWS APPROVED.

I have approved the by-laws of Ashlar Lodge, No. 33; Waco Lodge, No. 80, and St. Paul Lodge, No. 82, and have approved amendments to the by-laws of Plattsmouth Lodge, No. 6; Lincoln, No. 19; Platte Valley, No. 32; Lone Tree, No. 36; Humboldt, No. 40; Palmyra, No. 45; Thistle, No. 61; Riverton, No. 63; Blue Valley, No. 64; Edgar, No. 67, and Nelson, No. 77.

LODGE SEALS.

Designs for seals for the following lodges have been submitted and approved, namely: Fortitude, No. 69; Geneva, No. 79; Composite, No. 81; Corinthian, No. 84, and Tyre, No. 85. A design for a seal for Nelson Lodge, No. 77, was also submitted for my approval, but it being the same design as was formerly used by Eureka Lodge, No. 16, now extinct, the Grand Secretary could not certify that it was different from the seals heretofore adopted, without which certificate I did not feel authorized to approve the same.

OFFICIAL DECISIONS.

Questions touching almost every phase of Masonic law, regulation and custom, ancient and modern, have been submitted for my decision during the year, and I have sometimes thought that the craft in this jurisdiction were endowed with an unusual degree of inquisitiveness, which, if persisted in, would eventually result in a thorough knowledge of Masonic law, at only the expense of time and trouble to the Grand Master.

If Masters, and members of lodges, would only consult the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge, instead of submitting every question that may arise to the Grand Master, the labor of that officer would be materially less.

sened, which now, with our eighty chartered lodges, is every year becoming more and more a drain upon his time, and adding to the labors of that office.

A large number of the questions submitted have been readily answered by a simple reference to the constitution, by-laws and regulations, or the decisions of my predecessors. I, however, submit the following opinions as held by me during the year, for such action as you, in the exercise of your own good judgment and discretion, may deem proper and right. I have held:

1st. That a subordinate lodge cannot initiate, pass and raise a minister of the gospel for a less sum than is charged others.

2d. A lodge cannot refund the fees received for conferring degrees to a brother because he is a minister of the gospel.

3d. A lodge cannot dispose of the funds of the lodge for any other than strictly masonic purposes. They being raised presumably for that purpose only, by the authority and with the consent of the Grand Lodge, it would be unwise and unjust to expend them for any purpose other than that for which they were raised.

4th. The Grand Lodge, or during the vacation thereof the Grand Master, exercises absolute authority and control over the existence and government of subordinate lodges, and may instruct them in the expenditure of their funds. The right to exercise such authority and the expediency of doing so are, however, different matters, and such authority should be used with sound judgment and discretion, and then only in extreme cases.

5th. A lodge may issue a duplicate demit, they being fully satisfied that the original was lost or destroyed, and had never been used for affiliation elsewhere.

6th. A lodge cannot grant a demit upon the application of any other than the party to be demitted.

7th. It is absolutely necessary that an apprentice once rejected be examined in open lodge previous to proceeding to ballot a second time for his advancement.

8th. No one but a Master Mason can act as tiler of a lodge, not even when the lodge is open either as apprentice or fellow crafts.

9th. A demitted Master Mason, otherwise in good standing, may act as counsel for a brother in a masonic trial.

10th. A member of the lodge, with his attorney, has the right to examine the records and evidence given by a witness in a masonic trial, for the purpose of obtaining proofs necessary to defending a suit against such member in the civil courts, so far as they relate to statements made by witnesses, and are material to the question at issue.

11th. The Master of a lodge cannot refuse to bring the records of his lodge into open court when ordered to do so by proper authority, and when they are wanted as evidence in a case affecting the legal rights of a brother. Masons are taught to be quiet and peaceable citizens, and to cheerfully submit to the government of the country in which they live.

12. No regulation exists in this jurisdiction that will prevent a Master Mason whose demit is more than one year old, being a competent petitioner for a dispensation to form and hold a lodge U. D. M., the lodge recommend-

ing the petition vouching for his masonic standing. In support of this decision, your attention is called to the report of the committee on codification of the law, proceedings '78, page 27, and its adoption by the Grand Lodge.

13th. In answer to the abstract proposition, electioneering for a masonic office or soliciting votes for one's self is unmasonic, and certainly in very bad taste, and should be severely condemned, but the peculiar circumstances attending any case of this kind might mitigate the offense.

14th. Such action would not, however, be sufficient grounds for objections to the installation of the party, unless it could be established that fraudulent representations had been made, or undue influences brought to bear. Masons should not suffer themselves to be easily influenced in this direction.

15th. Neither would such action be sufficient grounds for charges unless it could be clearly shown that the party had imposed upon the craft, in which event charges would lie against him for conduct unbecoming a Mason.

16th. The ballot cannot be carried over from meeting to meeting, when only one black ball appears. The Master may order a second, and if he has any reason to believe a mistake has been made, in exceptional cases he may order the ballot spread the third time. The result when determined should be declared at the time.

17th. The decision of the Master is absolute in his lodge, and members can do nothing except appeal therefrom to the Grand Lodge.

18th. It is not the especial duty of the Junior Warden to note illegal acts of the Master any more than any other member of the lodge.

19th. A person whose fingers are stiff, so that they cannot be used in a manner peculiar to Masons, cannot be made a Mason.

20th. A lodge waiving jurisdiction over an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft may demand such part of the fee for his advancement as is reasonable and just, and the brother when raised would be a member of the lodge electing him and conferring the Master Mason degree. If, however, the Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft is advanced by another lodge, at the request of his own lodge, he is still a member of the lodge having original jurisdiction, and the fees for advancement would properly belong to the lodge doing the work.

21st. Masons who have sat in lodge together may hold informal meetings for instruction.

22d. A person with a clubbed-foot, who walks well with a slight limp, without a cane, cannot be made a Mason.

23d. A lodge waiving jurisdiction over a rejected candidate, cannot make such waiver contingent upon the payment to them by the lodge subsequently electing him, of one-half or any part of the fees received for conferring the degrees.

24th. A brother not lawfully suspended, cannot be charged with dues during the time of his supposed suspension, even though it is afterwards ascertained that he was not suspended at all. The lodge and brother both, being under the impression that he was, and had been legally and lawfully

suspended, and he therefore having been deprived of all masonic privileges and benefits.

25th. A lodge cannot excuse a member from voting on the petition of a candidate for initiation. It is the duty of every member of the lodge when present to assume his portion of the responsibility, one of the objects of a petition committee is to furnish such information regarding a candidate's fitness, as will enable members of the lodge who are not personally acquainted with the petitioner to vote intelligently.

26th. If lodge "A" trespasses upon the jurisdiction of lodge "B" by receiving the petition and conferring the degrees upon a person residing in the jurisdiction of lodge "B," all the fees received except that part paid to the Grand Lodge must be paid to lodge "B," upon the demand of proper authority.

27th. An Entered Apprentice must be passed and raised if elected, for the fee charged and provided for by the by-laws of a lodge, in force at the time his petition was first presented. That is, a lodge cannot charge him a greater sum for advancement by an amendment to their by-laws than he was led to believe would be required when he petitioned for the degrees, provided due diligence was used in obtaining advancement.

28th. A lodge should not grant a demit upon conditions that the brother pays his dues. Demits should only be granted when the applicant is clear upon the books of the lodge. The brother failing to comply with the terms imposed, by neglecting to pay his dues, the granting of his demit upon those conditions fails also, and he is still a member of the lodge.

29th. There is no regulation in this jurisdiction designating the manner of voting upon the question of recommending petitioners for a new lodge, but in my opinion it should be by a secret ballot.

30th. A certificate of the good standing of a brother hailing from New York, is, in my opinion, sufficient authority for a lodge in this jurisdiction to receive and act on his petition for membership, and if elected and his demit placed on file, he would be a member of the lodge electing him, but should he fail in obtaining a demit the action had would be void.

ASHLAND LODGE, NO. 18.

Pursuant to your instructions one year ago, I, on the 17th of August, arrested the charter of Ashland Lodge, No. 18, and received in charge the records, books of account and miscellaneous papers pertaining thereto, all of which were truly transmitted to the Grand Secretary. I was unable to obtain possession of any part of the property belonging to the lodge, it being held in trust by Brother Israel Beetison, a member thereof, by virtue of a written instrument as security for the payment of a sum of money alleged and claimed to be due and owing to him from the lodge for rent of hall. Their lodge seal could not then be found, but the late Secretary, Brother E. M. Park, assured me that it should be hunted up and forwarded to the Grand Secretary, which I am informed was done, though mainly owing to the personal efforts of that officer himself.

On December 7 I received a petition from certain Master Masons residing

in, and in the vicinity of Ashland, four of whom were formerly members of Ashland Lodge, No. 18, asking for a dispensation to form and hold Union Lodge, U. : D. : at Ashland. Believing that the action of Ashland Lodge, No. 18, in disposing of their lodge property, jewels, etc., from a masonic standpoint, to be illegal and void, and a violation of the intent and meaning of our law, and contrary to the spirit and teachings of the institution of Masonry, and that their action was unbecoming Masons and a masonic lodge, and further, that the petitioners who were formerly members of Ashland lodge, were responsible to the extent of their individual membership for the wrongful acts of that lodge, I wrote to the proposed master of Union Lodge U. : D. : that I should make the granting of a dispensation to form said Union Lodge contingent upon the payment or satisfactory settlement of the claim of Brother Beetson, and that unless the property held by him was fully released and turned over to me as the representative of this Grand Lodge, according to the provisions and requirements of our regulations, that no dispensation would issue by me for the formation of Union Lodge.

The petitioners refused to comply with the terms imposed, and no dispensation was granted. The correspondence in this case is quite voluminous, and is herewith submitted for your information.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Our relations with other Grand Lodges continue to be of the most cordial and fraternal nature, nothing having transpired to disturb the universal peace and harmony that has so long existed between this M. : W. : Grand Lodge and the great masonic world. May we thus continue, that it may ever be said, the Masons of Nebraska are at peace, and in harmony and fellowship with all the world.

I have been officially advised that the disagreeable differences heretofore existing between the M. : W. : Grand Lodges of Quebec and Scotland, and Missouri and New Mexico, the details of which are familiar at least to most of you, have been arranged upon a just, equitable and satisfactory basis to all concerned, and have written to the M. : W. : Grand Masters of Quebec and New Mexico, extending the fraternal congratulations of the craft in this jurisdiction upon the consummation of this most desirable result, expressing the earnest hope that the time may soon come when the "American idea" of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty will everywhere obtain, to the end that universal peace and harmony may prevail, and the universality of Freemasonry be fully established.

I have received a circular letter from the assumed Grand Lodge of Ontario, demanding formal recognition by this Grand Lodge. As I was not in possession of any information that would warrant any change in the position held by you when this matter was presented for your consideration some time since, I referred the circular to the Foreign Correspondence committee, and advised the Grand Master of Ontario of my action thereon. They will doubtless present the matter fully for your consideration at this session.

I received an invitation from M. : W. : Bro. : Peyton S. Coles, Grand Master of Virginia, to be present at and assist in the ceremonies of laying the

corner-stone of a monument to be elected by the general government to commemorate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 18, 1781.

Also from R.:W.:Bro.: Samuel B. Dick, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, to attend the sesqui-centennial anniversary of the formation of that R.:W.: Grand Lodge at Philadelphia, June 24, 1882. To each of these courteous and fraternal invitations I have been compelled to extend my regrets.

On January 2 I received a circular letter from M.:W.: Horace S. Taylor, Grand Master of New York, bearing date December 8, 1881, announcing the appointment of R.:W.: Bro.: Edward M. L. Ehlers as R.:W.: Grand Secretary of that Grand Body, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R.:W.:Bro.: James M. Austin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In accordance with your resolution adopted one year ago, commissions were issued bearing date June 24, 1881, to Brothers D. Murray Lyon, of Edinburg, Brackstone Baker, of London, and Nicola Sinimberghi, of Rome, as the representatives of Nebraska, near their respective Grand Lodges.

I have also been pleased to appoint R.:W.:Bro.: William H. Root, Grand Secretary of Vermont; R.:W.:Bro.: John H. Symons, Grand Secretary of Wyoming; M.:W.:Bro.: William French, Past Grand Master of Mississippi, and Rev. Brother James W. Robbins, D.D., of Pennsylvania, as our representatives near their respective Grand Lodges, which appointments I respectfully ask you to confirm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I declined to entertain a petition from certain demitted Master Masons residing in the jurisdiction of Kansas, to join with other petitioners of our own jurisdiction for a dispensation to form a Lodge. This position was taken after mature thought and due deliberation, fearing that such a course would have a tendency to lead to perplexing differences and disagreeable entanglements that might in time affect the harmony and fraternal feeling that now exists between the two Grand Bodies.

The sum appropriated by you to cover the cost of books and blanks, to be furnished the several newly chartered lodges, as contemplated by the resolution adopting the report of the Ways and Means committee, was found to be inadequate to meet the expense thereof, and I have assumed the responsibility of approving a warrant upon the Grand Treasurer for a larger sum than was appropriated, and hope that my action therein will be approved.

I received an urgent appeal for aid from the Humanitas Society, of Vienna, Austria. I was of the opinion that the organization was meritorious and praiseworthy, and a proper object for assistance. The demand was so urgent that no time was allowed for submitting the appeal to the subordinate lodges, and there being no funds in the hands of the Grand Treasurer against which I felt authorized to draw, I advanced from my private funds the sum of fifty dollars for their relief, the receipt for which is now on file in the Grand Secretary's office. The good opinion of the society I had previously entertained was greatly strengthened by a letter I afterward read

from that venerable Brother Albert Pike, who indorsed the organization in the strongest terms.

An appeal was sent me from the action of Waco Lodge, No. 80, in dismissing charges for unmaasonic conduct against Bro. W. E. McCloud, a member of said lodge. From my own knowledge of the situation, and information obtained from reliable sources, I was fully convinced that the interests of the fraternity would be best subserved and the dignity of the institution fully vindicated by sustaining the action of the lodge. I accordingly assumed the responsibility, and dismissed the appeal.

I have been called upon to pass upon the legal masonic right of a lodge in this jurisdiction to receive and act on the petition of membership of one Dr. John J. Solomon, claiming to be a Mason, and hailing from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the city of Old Mexico, and have held that however just his demand, or however regular he may be, lodges of this obedience cannot elect him to membership, nor is it advisable to hold any masonic communication with him whatever, until additional information is obtained relative to the institution in that country.

Two Grand Lecturer's Lodges have been held during the year, both in the city of Lincoln, one commencing February 21, and continuing three days; the other on the day preceding this session of the Grand Lodge. They were both under the direct supervision of R. W. Bro. Lee P. Gillette, Grand Lecturer, and of the former I feel warranted in saying that a reasonable amount of good was accomplished. Of the results of the latter you are fully competent to determine, and most of you are doubtless already fully advised.

The Grand Treasurer will doubtless report to you fully what action was had in relation to, and what disposition was made of, the Charity Fund, as contemplated by the adoption of the report of the committee on Charity, page 136, proceedings of '81, and the amount of interest received thereon.

An order promulgated to the subordinate lodges, April 24, requiring all fees and dues of the Grand Lodge to be forwarded with the returns, has had the effect of bringing into the hands of the Grand Treasurer, previous to the opening of the Grand Lodge, all the funds due from the several constituent lodges except two, which will enable the Grand Lodge to act intelligently in making appropriations for the coming year. If this result is deemed desirable, I suggest a regulation requiring lodges to so forward the funds hereafter, under a penalty for failure to do so.

No action has been taken regarding the congress of Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries, as suggested by Past Grand Master Lininger on page 156, proceedings of last year. The idea is a good one, and if properly conducted, such a convention would undoubtedly result in much advantage to the craft. Many sharp corners might be broken off, and many rough places made smooth, and questions now productive of much feeling and some bitterness harmoniously arranged. In the event of such a meeting, questions for consideration should be clearly defined and fully understood before any action is had. The importance of such an assembly, and the many grave and important matters that would doubtless be presented, has to a great extent prevented me from feeling inclined to lead in this enterprise.

Not being situated so that I could attend in person, I delegated the following brethren with authority to convene special Grand Lodges for the following purposes, viz:

To M.:W.:Bro.: Robert C. Jordan, to lay the corner stone of a new Masonic Hall to be erected by the brethren of Ashlar Lodge, No. 33.

To M.:W.:Bro.: George W. Lininger, to lay the corner stone of an opera house to be erected in the city of Plattsmouth, which I am advised was done May 25th with the usual ceremonies.

To M.:W.:Bro.: Geo. H. Thummell, to dedicate to the uses of Freemasonry a new Masonic Hall recently erected by the brethren of Lone Tree Lodge, No. 36, which was impressively done June 3.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I earnestly recommend the adoption of the several amendments to our constitution and by-laws as submitted by Past Grand Master Valentine, pages 130 and 131, proceedings of '81, and that in addition thereto the Grand Custodian be delegated with full power and authority to appoint suitable persons as his proxies, for the performance of certain specific duties therein designated, he to be held officially responsible to this Grand Lodge for the faithful and efficient discharge of all duties required of them.

Under our present regulations, with the rapid increase of population, and the correspondingly increased demand of the fraternity for additional lodge privileges, it is unreasonable to expect any one man to devote that time and attention to the duties of the office of Grand Lecturer that its importance demands, and unless some action is taken by you at this time, that will relieve the office of a portion of its active labors, I am fearful it will be difficult to find a suitable and competent person willing to accept the office the coming year.

Too much credit cannot be given R.:W.:Bro.: Lee P. Gillette for the earnest, faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties as Grand Lecturer during the past year, and, as a token of our appreciation of his valuable service, I earnestly recommend that his devotion to the interests and demands of the fraternity be suitably and substantially recognized.

I also recommend the repeal of the regulation providing for the appointment of three trustees of the Orphan Educational Fund, and that the funds, evidences of debt and all securities pertaining thereto, be turned over to the Grand Treasurer, whose legitimate and prescribed duty it is to take charge of all the funds, securities and vouchers of the Grand Lodge; and that he be delegated with authority to loan or otherwise invest the same under the instruction and with the consent of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Wardens, who, with the Grand Treasurer, shall constitute a board of five directors for the management and custody of the fund, and that if deemed advisable, the bond of the Grand Treasurer be increased to an amount sufficient to fully protect the fund against the increased responsibility.

I suggest the propriety of adopting a regulation prohibiting members of lodges hereafter to be chartered from naming their lodges for or after any living person.

With the rapid influx of population into our state, and the yearly increase of lodges, and the correspondingly increased labor in the Grand Secretary's office, the present salary of that officer is not, in my opinion, adequate compensation for the services now rendered and necessary to be performed, and if it is ascertained that the Grand Lodge treasury is in a condition to warrant it, of which I think there can be no doubt, I earnestly recommend that his salary for the coming year be increased at least two hundred dollars.

CONCLUSION.

It has not been my privilege to meet with many of the lodges during the past year. The plan for systematic visitations which I had marked out I have not been permitted to carry into successful execution, and I regret that I am compelled to say that the promises made myself and many of you one year ago have not been fulfilled, and I can now only express the hope and belief that no serious inconvenience has been experienced by any apparent neglect of duty on my part in this direction.

From quite an extensive correspondence had, I am led to believe, and feel warranted in saying, that the lodges are in a good, healthy and vigorous condition as is evidenced by an increased interest in the work, and desire for higher attainments in the ritual which indicates clearly increased capacity, and correspondingly increased prosperity and usefulness.

So far as I am advised no element of discord worthy of mention exists among the craft, and the utmost harmony and fraternal good-will prevails throughout the entire jurisdiction. Matters of difference upon minor points have sometimes arisen and have always been readily arranged without the necessity of resorting to extreme measures.

I cannot close this report without publicly expressing my grateful acknowledgments to the officers and members of this Grand Lodge for the high honor conferred upon me in electing me to the highest station known to ancient craft Masonry; and my sincere thanks to the craft throughout the state for that uniform courtesy and kindness that has been extended to me during the time I have been permitted to serve you in the capacity of Grand Master, and particularly to R. W. Bros. William R. Bowen and Lee P. Gillette, to whom, for their valuable and timely assistance and counsel, and many acts of personal kindness I shall always feel in the keenest sense under lasting obligations.

And now, my brethren, the record is before you. It is not what I had hoped to make it, nor yet is it what under other and more favorable circumstances it would have been, but such as it is, it is now yours. If therein is found aught in word, act or deed worthy your approval and commendation, I shall feel that my labors have not been without compensation. If, on the other hand, there is found that which merits your disapproval, I can but bow with becoming submission to your superior wisdom, trusting that you will remember that perfection on earth has never been attained, and that charity is one of the tenets of our profession, and covereth a multitude of sins.

JAMES R. CAIN,
Grand Master.

On motion, the address was referred to Bros. : Warren, Russell and Davidson, as were also the three following reports:

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA, ANC. : FREE AND ACC. : MASONS,
 GRAND TREASURER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, June 20, 1882.

To the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, A. : F. : & A. : M. :

Herewith I submit my report of funds received and disbursed to date:

1881.	DR.		
To balance on hand from last report		\$3,684	17
Deduct amount set apart for Charity Fund, as ordered in proceedings in 1881		205	84
			<u>\$3,478 33</u>
Amount in Charity Fund as above loaned C. Hartman		205	84
Interest on above loan to June 20, 1882.....		12	35
O. M. Enlow, in Charity Fund		10	00
Error in report of 1881, not discovered by auditing committee last year		10	00
1881.			
June 21. Received of W. R. Bowen, Grand Secretary		1,372	00
July 22. " " " " " "		215	75
1882.			
May 12. " " " " " "		1,000	00
" 16. " " " " " "		1,000	00
" 30. " " " " " "		1,000	00
June 2. " " " " " "		1,000	00
1881.			
April 26. " " " " " "		150	00
1882.			
June 16. " " " " " "		865	33
			<u>\$10,319 60</u>
Amount disbursed		3,104	30
To balance on hand		\$7,215	30
1881.	CR.		
June 22. By paid pay roll of session of 1881		\$1,073	10
July 21. " " W. R. Bowen, warrant No. 170.....		100	00
" 27. " " " " " " 171.....		70	00
Sept. 1. " " J. A. Tulleys, " " 167.....		25	00
" " " " H. C. Rider, " " 168.....		25	00
" " " " C. Hartman, " " 169.....		40	00
" " " " W. R. Bowen, " " 172.....		70	00
" 28. " " " " " " 173.....		70	00
Nov. 11. " " " " " " 174.....		70	00
Dec. 5. " " " " " " 176.....		70	00
" 5. " " Samuel Rees, " " 175.....		112	00
" 26. " " W. R. Bowen, " " 177.....		70	00
" " " " " " 178.....		100	00

1882.			
Feb'y	2.	By paid W. R. Bowen, warrant No. 179	70 00
"	24.	" " " " " " 180	70 00
March	24.	" " " " " " 181	70 00
April	22.	" " " " " " 182	70 00
"	26.	" " " " " " 183	150 00
May	31.	" " Knight&Leonard, " " 184	410 59
"	"	" " W. R. Bowen, " " 185	100 00
June	13.	" " 14 Lodges, " " 186	97 11
"	16.	" " Gibson, Miller&R, " " 187	171 50
			\$3,104 30

All of which is fraternally submitted.

C. HARTMAN,
Grand Treasurer.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

IN GRAND LODGE, June 20, 5882.

To the Grand Lodge:

In making my tenth annual report I desire to first inform the Grand Lodge that its affairs are in such condition, and its matters for consideration at this annual communication are in such shape, that, if desired, the labors of the session can be closed to-morrow noon, unless new material is brought up from the quarries for inspection.

The annual *returns* for the year ending April 30, 5882, were received from all chartered lodges by May 31, excepting two which came on June 9 and 14; the statements of work done in lodges under dispensation were all promptly forwarded but one; consequently the committee on Returns has for the first time had an opportunity to thoroughly and searchingly perform its duty, and the work has been well done — so well that it will not need doing over again.

On August 5 the Grand Lodge proceedings of June 21 to 23, 5881, were electrotyped, printed, and distributed — that is, one copy was then sent to each Grand Lodge and each Nebraska Lodge, the usual three copies being mailed later. It seemed incumbent on the Grand Secretary to wait for the review, for the publishing of which the Grand Lodge had appropriated four hundred and fifty dollars, and he begs for himself and his successors in office that it may be understood hereafter, that in publishing our proceedings the Grand Secretary, like time and tide, waits for no man; the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska should, in justice to the jurisdiction, issue in sixty if not in thirty days after the Grand Lodge closes. Of course, our system of electrotyping causes a slight delay which should be considered, in contrasting our promptness with that of other Grand Lodges.

The Grand Lodges should settle the much mooted question to whom belong the three copies of our proceedings sent to each Nebraska lodge; I think they belong to the lodge.

During the year considerable labor has bestowed upon collecting the proceedings of other Grand Lodges to complete our office files, and I am gratified to be able to report that we have complete files (originals) of several jurisdictions from early years. I would like some funds for binding these proceedings, but will not urge an appropriation until we have an absolutely fireproof office.

As chief of the corps I invite attention to the improvement of the secretaryship of our lodges, and cite this as evidence of the advance of our society. I point with gratification to the large number of efficient lodge secretaries of the current year, one of whom informed me some months since that *each* member of his lodge (a large one) had paid his dues in full. The lodge secretaries, the committee on Returns, and the Grand Secretary have found that absolute correctness can be reached under existing system, by intelligent and diligent labor; and finding that it is worth while to thus labor — that a satisfactory outcome is possible — capable brethren are willing to take the Southeast corner of our lodges instead of the East itself. While it is true that no good result can be reached without labor, it is also true that labor cannot be expected unless the good result is attainable, and it is the duty of the Grand Lodge to arrange for such attainment by perfecting the system already inaugurated. I therefore revive Grand Master Tulley's recommendation "that the Grand Lodge furnish all lodges to be hereafter chartered with the books and blanks necessary for proper lodge work." I think these should consist of compendium, book of demits, book of diplomas, record book, ledger, an assortment of blanks, and perhaps a full set of our proceedings. The Grand Lodge last year but partially adopted Grand Master Tulley's recommendation, and furnished the books which the lodges would have obtained anyhow. I further suggest that a supposititious record of a lodge be printed for the guidance of such secretaries as have not a better form of their own.

I present a few copies of the Black Book ordered by the Grand Lodge, which has been prepared as carefully as possible, and has been closely compared with the documents from which it was compiled; but it is not satisfactory to me because of the uncertainty in correctly reading proper names in manuscript. If the Grand Lodge chooses to issue the book in its present condition, a copy can be sent to each Nebraska lodge within ten days; but I think it would be better to order that each lodge revise its list as printed, and send corrected proofs to the Grand Secretary by July 15.

I was baffled in my attempt to prepare and publish our *law*, because of the difference of opinion as to what the law really is, and what was the effect of adopting in 5878 the report of the committee on Codification. I ask that a committee decide what the existing law is — I am not competent to decide a matter of such importance.

The committee on Finance and Accounts at our last annual communication was an excellent one, but so limited was the time allowed the committee for auditing the Grand Lodge's accounts that it overlooked a decided error. I refer to this matter (by the cordial consent of each member of that com-

mittee) to emphasize what has heretofore been said as to the necessity of having all funds forwarded in May of each year. It is due to your agents that no errors be overlooked, to be discovered in the future when explanation or correction might be impossible; and I have ample reason for the assurance that the lodges are entirely willing to thus forward their dues and fees if the Grand Lodge will only make it an imperative duty to do so. It is suggested that the Grand Lodge require that all *returns* and all funds be forwarded by May 20 of each year, under ten per cent penalty for failure to thus forward either the returns or the funds, and twenty per cent for failure to forward both. It is not understood by all that there is a good deal of work for the Grand Secretary to do between April 30 and the annual communication in order that the business of the Grand Lodge may be in good order for expeditious consideration, and the two or three hundred representatives be not unnecessarily detained from their daily avocations. And his time should not be occupied with routine work up to the last minute before the session to the exclusion of the more important duty of presenting such matters of interest as come within his purview. *This* report would have been more concise if I could have written it before yesterday afternoon.

The order of the Grand Master that the annual dues and fees accompany the *returns* has been so generally obeyed that I am able to submit exact statements of the finances of the Grand Lodge. These statements, with the year's accounts, have been in hands of the committee on Finance and Accounts for twenty-four hours. The Grand Lodge has on hand to-day over seven thousand dollars, with no debts and about one hundred and fifty dollars due from chartered lodges. The satisfaction with which I communicate these exact data at the beginning of our annual communication is a full recompense for the labor involved; and I hope you will so appreciate the result that you will enact that hereafter the annual dues and fees shall accompany the annual returns. The advantage of thus knowing your financial status before you enter upon projects for the year, is so apparent that its continuance should be secured, especially when contrasted with the custom heretofore of receiving funds up to the last hour of the session and after the committee on Finance and Accounts had submitted its report; at our last session several hundred dollars were received too late to be included in the Grand Treasurer's supplementary report, much less in his report made at the beginning of the session.

That the Grand Lodge may not be lead to erroneous conclusions by the unusual showing of money on hand and go beyond the reductions in annual dues which I recommended last year, I submit an analysis of our income for the year ending April 30, '82.

Accumulation from previous years.....	\$2,200 00
Dues (75c per capita)	2,727 75
Fees (\$5.00 on each initiation).....	1,975 00
Fees (for charters and dispensations).....	250 00
Sundries	54 16
	<hr/>
	\$7,206 91

It will be observed that our fixed income from dues is less than three thousand dollars; the fluctuating revenue from initiations, large this year in consequence of general prosperity, and not to be depended upon in the near future, is about two thousand dollars; and the surplus from previous years is about two thousand dollars; should reduction in revenue be deemed desirable, it is submitted as a correct rule of action that dues should be reduced and fees be maintained or be increased.

I herewith submit the following documents from lodges working under the warrants of the M.:W.: Grand Master:

Ionic Lodge U.:D.:— Its warrant, statement of work, records, petition for charter, six (6) demits and proposed by-laws:

Star Lodge U.:D.:— Its warrant, statement of work, transcript of records, petition for charter, nine (9) demits, proposed by-laws and proposed seal.

Cedar River Lodge U.:D.:— Its warrant, statement of work, records, petition for charter, six (6) demits, one (1) duplicate demit, and proposed by-laws.

Oakland Lodge U.:D.:— Its warrant, statement of work and records. This lodge desires to be continued under dispensation.

Elk Creek Lodge U.:D.:— Its warrants, statement of work, transcript of records, petition for charter, eleven (11) demits and proposed by-laws.

Valentine Lodge U.:D.:— Its warrant, statement of work, records and petition for continuance.

Hubbel Lodge U.:D.:— Its warrant, statement of work, transcript of records and petition for continuance under dispensation.

Beaver City Lodge U.:D.:— Its warrants, statement of work, transcript of records and petition for continuance under dispensation.

Bennett Lodge U.:D.:— Its warrant, statement of work, transcript of records and petition for continuance under dispensation.

I also submit the votes of the chartered lodges on the proposed amendment to the constitution with reference to the Grand Lecturer and the Custodians. Also the books and accounts of the year.

I submit for consideration only (asking that no action be taken for at least one year) whether it would not be for the best interests of the Fraternity in Nebraska to change the masonic year *in our lodges* so that the year should begin on the Festival of St. John the Baptist (June 24) instead of on the Festival of St. John the Evangelist (December 27).

Under our present system the office-bearers of our lodges take charge in mid-winter, thus dividing the working season between two administrations; there is a want of continuity; the new administration is hardly seated and fairly at work when spring arrives and (especially in our agricultural districts) a recess is taken until cool weather; labor is resumed, more or less vigorously, about October, and as the election of officers comes in a few weeks, there is frequently a disposition to let matters go until the new administration comes in. The year is cut in two and the reins are twice taken up, much to the detriment of the lodges and the Grand Lodge. If

the Masters and Wardens were elected just before the Grand Lodge meets, and were installed just after the annual communication, they would have a few weeks to prepare themselves for the work before them, would settle down to work in September or October, and would have an unbroken term of seven or eight months before them. After a year's experience they would come to Grand Lodge prepared to help, aid and assist in our work; they would know what was needed, what changes should be made and would bring experience to our councils. Returning from Grand Lodge they would surrender their stations to their successors elected early in June.

I am opposed to hasty legislation and am adverse to change, as the record proves; but twelve years' service in my lodge and ten years' duty as Grand Secretary has convinced me that this change in our system should be made; it will promote our interests morally, socially and financially.

Fraternally submitted. WM. R. BOWEN, *Grand Secretary.*

GRAND LECTURER'S REPORT.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, June 20, '82.

To the M.: W.: the Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

BRETHREN,—Herewith I submit my annual report as Grand Lecturer of this jurisdiction.

I have visited and exemplified the work in the following named lodges: Falls City, No. 9; Beatrice, No. 26; Blue River, No. 30; Fairbury, No. 35; Crete, No. 37; Oliver, No. 38; Humboldt, No. 40; Hebron, No. 43; Fairmont, No. 48; Lancaster, No. 54; York, No. 56; Aurora, No. 68; Sterling, No. 70; Friend, No. 73; Alexandria, No. 74; Geneva, 79, and Tyre, No. 85. I found the brethren energetic and earnest in their work. In four of the above named lodges I conferred the Master Mason's degree, in one that of Entered Apprentice. I have visited several of above named lodges twice.

By direction of the Most Worshipful Grand Master I visited Decatur September 16, '81; Hubbell, September 22, '81; Fullerton, January 6, '82; Oakland, February 3, '82; Elk Creek, February 8, '82; Hubbell (second time), April 26, '82; Bennett, May 4, '82, brethren at these places having petitioned for dispensation to open and hold lodges.

February 21, 22 and 23, 1882, by order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, I held a Grand Lecturer's Lodge at Lincoln, Nebraska. Representatives were present from about twenty-five lodges. Total number of representatives present about sixty. Great interest was manifested. Judging from the expressed wish of many delegates in attendance I believe it will be well to call at least one Grand Lecturer's Lodge during the coming masonic year. I am of the opinion that the time is near when the entire time of a Grand Lecturer will be needed, and until all the lodges are visited and taught the authorized work by someone who teaches authoritatively, we cannot expect uniformity of work.

June 19 and 20 held Grand Lecturer's Lodge at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Fraternally submitted.

LEE P. GILLETTE,

Grand Lecturer.

Bro.: Reese submitted a report from the committee on Credentials, which was adopted, subject to amendment during the communication. The report as amended was as follows:

To the M.:W.: the Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

Your committee on Credentials report that they find present the following Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers and Representatives of Lodges, namely:

GRAND OFFICE-BEARERS.

- M.:W.: JAMES R. CAIN Grand Master.
- R.:W.: EDWIN F. WARREN Deputy Grand Master.
- R.:W.: SAMUEL W. HAYES Grand Senior Warden.
- R.:W.: JOHN J. WEMPLE Grand Junior Warden
- R.:W.: CHRISTIAN HARTMAN Grand Treasurer.
- R.:W.: WILLIAM R. BOWEN Grand Secretary.
- V.:W.: GEORGE SCOTT Grand Chaplain.
- W.: JAMES S. GILHAM Grand Orator.
- W.: LEE P. GILLETTE Grand Lecturer.
- W.: ALFRED L. PALMER Grand Marshal.
- W.: FRANCIS E. WHITE Grand Senior Deacon.
- W.: FRANK E. BULLARD Grand Junior Deacon.
- BRO.: OLIVER W. LITTLER *as* Grand Tiler.

PAST GRAND OFFICE-BEARERS.

- M.:W.: ROBERT C. JORDAN Past Grand Master.
- M.:W.: ROBERT W. FURNAS Past Grand Master.
- M.:W.: HARRY P. DEUEL Past Grand Master.
- M.:W.: ALFRED G. HASTINGS Past Grand Master.
- M.:W.: GEORGE W. LININGER Past Grand Master.
- M.:W.: ROLLAND H. OAKLEY Past Grand Master.
- M.:W.: JAMES A. TULLEYS Past Grand Master.
- R.:W.: HENRY BROWN Past Deputy Grand Master.
- R.:W.: LEE P. GILLETTE Past Deputy Grand Master.
- R.:W.: ELIAS H. CLARK Past Deputy Grand Master.

REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGE.	No.	MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.
Nebraska	1	Joseph D. Luce		
Western Star	2	Henry Brown	Charles F. Rice *	
Capitol	3	George W. Lininger	John J. Monell *	
Nemaha Valley	4	John J. Mercer		
Omaha	5			
Plattsmouth	6	Velosco V. Leonard	William T. Eaton *	Francis E. White.*
Falls City	9	William S. Stretch		
Solomon	10	Elias H. Clark		
Covert	11	Eben K. Long *		William France.
Nebraska City	12	James W. Chadduck	James B. Northcutt *	James B. Northcutt.
Orient	13	Abraham P. Forney		
Peru	14	John H. Miller		

* Proxy.

LODGE.	No.	MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.
Fremont	15	John B. Meredith	Cornelius Driscoll	
Tecumseh	17	Samuel P. Davidson	James D. Russell*	Jacob S. Dew.*
Lincoln	19	Lee P. Gillette	Sylvester S. Royce	Edwin O. Miller.
Rock Bluff	20			
Washington	21	Berea M. Willsey*		
Pawnee	23	Joseph L. Edwards		
St. Johns	25	Enoch B. Carter		
Beatrice	26	Oliver M. Enlow	Gilbert L. Cole	Joseph E. Cobbey.
Jordan	27	John L. St. Clair*		
Hope	29	John P. King		James A. Titus.
Blue River	30	Pliny E. Dismore		Solomon J. Sharp.*
Tekamah	31	James R. Reed*	James P. Latta	James R. Reed.*
Platte Valley	32	Alexander Adams		
Ashlar	33	Charles L. Howell		
Acacia	34	Charles J. Phelps	George H. Wells*	John P. Sprucher.*
Fairbury	35	Benjamin S. Baker		
Long Tree	36	John W. Sparks		
Crete	37	John L. Tidball		
Oliver	38	William Leese		Robert St. Clair.
Papillion	39			
Humboldt	40	Henry A. Scott*		
Northern Light	41	Charles L. Lamb		
Juniata	42			
Hebron	43	Adam D. Werner	Eugene B. Appleget*	
Harvard	44	Geo. H. Washburn*	George H. Washburn	John D. Hayes.
Palmira	45	J. Oscar Moore*		
Rob Morris	46	Reuben E. Barney		Gabriel Kramer.
Salem	47	John R. Brooke	Joshua Vandervort	Cassius C. Kenney.
Fairmont	48	Calvin B. Webber	Virgil A. Stuart	William R. Gaylord.*
Evening Star	49	John C. Merrill	Martin V. Clark	John C. Merrill.*
Hastings	50			David M. McElhinney
Fidelity	51			
Hiram	52	Wilber R. Downs*		
Charity	53	Robert P. Fulton		
Lancaster	54	Charles H. Willard	Levi M. Hupert	Jef. H. Foxworthy.*
Mosaic	55		John C. Ransdell	
York	56	L. A. Brandhoefer*	David E. Sayre	George B. France.
Mt. Moriah	57	George W. McKee		
Lebanon	58	Charles A. Speice		
Wahoo	59	Manoah B. Reese	Joseph N. Davis	Charles Perky.*
Melrose	60	David E. Bomgardner		
Thistle	61	Frank H. Young	Robert B. Pierce*	
Keystone	62	Marshall J. Clark*		
Riverton	63	John D. Fulton		
Blue Valley	64	William H. Mann	Leverett E. Goodell	
Oseola	65	Horace A. Scott*		
Livingstone	66			
Edgar	67	Samuel J. Whitten	Samuel J. Whitten*	Milton J. Hull.*
Aurora	68	Frank J. Engle	Fred. J. Bricker	
Fortitude	69	George W. Miller	Robert M. Rankin*	Alexander C. Barrett.
Sterling	70	Alfred Shipman	Archibald J. Herdman	
Trowel	71			Isreal Howell.
Hooper	72	James F. Burns*	Samuel Kreader	
Friend	73	Denoice C. Page*	Joseph F. Boynton*	Fr. M. Woodruff.*
Alexandria	74	James H. Enslow*		
Frank Welch	75			
Joppa	76	Simon W. Switzer		
Nelson	77	Jacob Ritterbush		
Albion	78	Henry H. Gillette	Luther Clark	
Geneva	79	Joseph M. Fisher	Sherwood Burr	James H. Dempster.*
Waco	80	John S. Bennett	John S. Bennett*	William E. McCloud.*
Composite	81	Frederick E. Wilson	Aurelius Roberts	
Saint Paul	82	George T. Kendall		
Corinthian	83	Cyrus E. Hunter		
Fairfield	84	Benjamin F. Rawalt	James W. Small*	William S. Randall.
Tyre	85	Abram Samuels	Adrian V. S. Saunders*	Walter G. Riste.
Doniphan	86	Martin Ennis		

* Proxy.

Your committee also reports the presence of representatives near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, from the following Grand Lodges:

Alabama	JAMES W. CHADDUCK.
Arkansas	SAMUEL W. HAYES.
Canada	ROBERT C. JORDAN.
Connecticut.....	ALFRED G. HASTINGS.
Idaho	JAMES A. TULLEYS.
Illinois	HARRY P. DEUEL.
Indian Territory	BRADNER D. SLAUGHTER.
Iowa	ROBERT W. FURNAS.
Kansas	ROBERT C. JORDAN.
Manitoba	EDWIN F. WARREN.
Minnesota	ROBERT C. JORDAN.
Mississippi.....	JOHN M. BURKS.
Nevada	JAMES R. REED.
New Jersey	JAMES R. CAIN.
North Carolina	ROBERT W. FURNAS.
Ohio	ROBERT W. FURNAS.
Oregon	HENRY BROWN.
Pennsylvania	WILLIAM R. BOWEN.
South Carolina	FRANK E. BULLARD.
Vermont	WILLIAM R. BOWEN.
Wyoming.....	ROLLAND H. OAKLEY.

Bro. : France, chairman, made report from the committee on Charters and Dispensations, recommending that charters issue to Ionic Lodge, No. 87, at Niobrara; Star Lodge, No. 88, at Decatur; Cedar River Lodge, No. 89, at Fullerton; Elk Creek Lodge, No. 90, at Elk Creek, and that Oakland, Valentine, Hubbell, Beaver City and Bennett Lodges be continued under dispensation. The report was adopted.

On motion of Bro. : Bullard, 32, the committee on Finance and Accounts was instructed to report upon the feasibility of reducing the annual dues from seventy-five to fifty cents.

Bro. : Warren submitted the following report from the special committee of which he was chairman, which report was adopted:

To the M. : W. : Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

Your committee to which was referred the Grand Master's address and the reports of the Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary and Grand Lecturer, fraternally report:

1. That so much thereof as relates to the fraternal dead of our own and other jurisdictions be referred to a special committee of three [Bros.: Davidson, 17; Reese, 59, and George Scott were appointed such committee].
2. That so much thereof as relates to the issuing of dispensations for new lodges be referred to the committee on Charters and Dispensations.
3. That so much as relates to special dispensations, approval of by-laws, official decisions and the action taken with reference to Ashland Lodge, No. 18, be referred to the committee on Jurisprudence.
4. That so much as relates to the moneys of the Orphan Fund, and their control and disposition, be referred to a special committee of three [Past Grand Masters Oakley, Hastings and Lininger were appointed such committee].
5. That so much thereof as relates to the Grand Lecturer and his work, together with the report of that officer, be referred to a special committee of three, which shall consult with the committee on Finance and Accounts and make suitable recommendations [Bros.: Brown, 2; Young, 61, and Wheelock, 26, were appointed such committee].
6. That the reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, or so much thereof as relates to the finances of this Grand Lodge, be referred to the committee on Finance and Accounts.
- 7th. It is recommended that this Grand Lodge reimburse to our Grand Master the sum of fifty dollars forwarded to the Humanitas Society of Vienna, Austria.*

Fraternally submitted.

E. F. WARREN,
JAS. D. RUSSELL, } *Special*
S. P. DAVIDSON, } *Committee.*

Bro.: Stretch, chairman, submitted the following report from the committee on Accounts; the report was adopted excepting paragraph 3, proposing that tardy lodges be deprived of representation, which portion was referred to the committee on Jurisprudence.

To the M.: W.: the Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

We, your committee on Accounts, beg leave to report as follows:

1. That we have carefully examined the books of our brother the Grand Secretary, and compared his accounts of receipts and disbursements from June 23, 5881, to June 20, 5882, and find that they have been carefully and correctly kept, and we find the balance of Grand Lodge funds now on hand, as shown by his said books and documents, to be \$7,320.80.
2. That we have with equal care examined the printed report of our brother the Grand Treasurer, showing gross receipts for the year to be \$10,-319.60, inclusive of \$10 charity fund and amount on hand at last report. We also find that he has received since said report was printed \$105.50, making in total moneys received by him \$10,425.10, and that he has made

* See later report from same committee.

total disbursements on proper vouchers amounting to \$3,104.30, leaving a balance in his hands of \$7,320.80, and we find his accounts to agree with those of the Grand Secretary.

3. We have been considerably impeded in our work by reason of lodges failing to make remittances before the opening of the Grand Lodge, and that such carelessness may in future be avoided we recommend that all lodges which fail to forward their returns for the year *together with the amount due the Grand Lodge* on or before the 20th day of May in each year, such lodge or lodges shall be deprived of the rights and privileges of the Grand Lodge at the session succeeding such delinquency, to-wit, May 20 of each year.

4. That we have carefully examined the account of our brother the M. . W. . Grand Master, for moneys received during the current year on account of dispensations, amounting to \$130, and find same correct and paid into the hands of the Grand Secretary.

5. That we have carefully examined the expense account of our brother the M. . W. . Grand Master, amounting to \$38.58 for the current year, and find it correct and recommend the same be paid.

6. That we have carefully examined the accounts of our brother the Grand Lecturer for per diem and expenses while acting under orders, and find same to be correctly stated at twenty-one days actually employed, and necessary expenses incurred to be \$79.75, and we recommend he be allowed compensation as for per diem twenty-one days at \$2, \$42, and for expenses \$79.75, in all \$121.75.

7. That we have carefully examined the account of Bro. . O. W. Littler for services as Tiler to Grand Lecturer's Lodge, amounting to \$10, and recommend that same be paid.

Consideration of the following invitation was made the special order of business for nine o'clock to-morrow morning:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY BEATRICE LODGE, No. 26, A. . F. . & A. . M. .

BEATRICE, NEBRASKA, June 17, 1882.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

BRETHREN,—Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, A. . F. . & A. . M. ., by a unanimous vote extends a cordial invitation to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge to hold their next annual meeting in Beatrice, Gage county, Nebraska.

[SEAL]

HENRY N. BLAKE,

Secretary Beatrice Lodge, No. 26.

The following petition was referred to the committee on Grievances:

To the M. . W. . the Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

The undersigned citizens of Wymore, Nebraska, and Master Masons in good standing, twenty-nine (29) in number, would respectfully represent to your honorable body that they are desirous of organizing a lodge at this place; that the necessary steps complying with the requirements of the con-

stitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge have been taken, a petition to the Grand Lodge for a dispensation having been presented to Tyre Lodge, No. 85, held at Blue Springs; and their refusal to recommend the granting of the prayer of said petition, as is shown by said petition, and the action of said Tyre Lodge thereon inclosed herewith.

We therefore respectfully ask that your honorable body grant us a dispensation to do masonic work, as prayed for in said petition.

J. T. MARTIN, Pawnee Lodge, No. 23, Nebraska.

T. D. COBBEY, demitted.

C. F. CRAIG, Friendship Lodge, No. 379, Iowa.

A. J. DAVIS, Riverton Lodge, No. 63, Nebraska.

ELLIS SNUFFIN, late of Glenwood Lodge, No. 58, Iowa.

B. CARPENTER, demitted.

E. C. WILCOX, demitted.

J. B. LININGER, demitted.

LEWIS L. MARBLE, Whitehall Lodge, No. 310, Michigan.

J. R. HODY, demitted.

J. D. SMITH.

H. D. CRAIG, Friendship Lodge, No. 379, Iowa.

C. T. BRADLEY, Wymosa Lodge, No. 271, Iowa.

M. F. WESTON, demitted.

J. E. KEHLER, demitted.

O. F. JANES, Centennial Lodge, No. 205, Wisconsin.

J. E. HAYS, JR., Afton Lodge, No. 151, Iowa.

E. NOLLARS, demitted.

M. LEACH.

P. A. MANGAN, Fraternal Lodge, No. 22, Iowa.

GEORGE F. DOWNES, Trio Lodge, No. 51, Illinois.

A. T. STEIN, demitted.

O. P. NEWBRANCH, demitted.

J. D. GALLIGHER, demitted.

W. S. WICKOFF, Tyre Lodge, No. 85, Nebraska.

G. S. ROSS, Sterling Lodge, No. 70, Nebraska.

LOUIS WALDTER, Nemaha Valley Lodge, No. 4, Nebraska.

G. F. WALKER, Tyre Lodge, No. 85, Nebraska.

[Enclosure]

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that they are Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. Having the prosperity of the fraternity at heart, they are willing to exert their best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Masonry. For the convenience of their respective dwellings, and for other good reasons, they are desirous of forming a new lodge in the town of Wymore, to be named Blue Valley Lodge.

In consequence of this desire, and for the good of the craft, they pray for a warrant or dispensation to empower them to assemble as a legal lodge, to discharge the duties of Masonry in the several degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason in a regular and constitutional manner, according to the ancient form of the fraternity and the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge. They have nominated and do recommend Bro. Elias C. Wilcox to be the first Master, Bro. J. B. Lininger to be the first Senior

Warden, and Bro. Joseph R. Dodds to be the first Junior Warden of said lodge. If the prayer of the petition be granted, they promise a strict conformity to all the constitutional laws, rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

E. C. WILCOX.	M. LEACH.
J. B. LININGER.	J. D. SMITH.
J. R. DODDS.	B. CARPENTER.
T. D. COBBEY.	J. E. KEHLER.
J. R. HODY.	A. J. DAVIS.
ELLIS SNUFFI.	O. F. JANES.

[Endorsement]

Tyre Lodge, No. 85, A. F. and A. M.

BLUE SPRINGS, NEB., May 20, 5882.

This lodge declines to recommend the within petition, as we believe it to be detrimental to the best interests of Masonry. E. S. GILLETT,

[SEAL]

Secretary pro tem.

In the case of the appeal of Waco Lodge, No. 80, referred to in the Grand Master's address, three (3) documents (evidence) were now presented, which were referred to the committee on Grievances.

The Grand Master now announced the following special committees, appointed in accordance with the report of the committee on the Grand Master's address, viz:

On the Fraternal Dead: Bros. Davidson, 17, Reese, 59, and Scott, Grand Chaplain.

On the Orphan Educational Fund: Past Grand Masters Oakley, Hastings and Lininger.

On the work of the Grand Lecturer: Bros. Brown, 2, Young, 61, and Wheelock, 26.

The Grand Lodge was now called from labor to refreshment until eight o'clock this evening.

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 5882.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at eight o'clock this evening, M. W. James R. Cain in the East.

Bro. Enlow, 26, for and on behalf of Bro. Gilbert L.

Cole, of Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, presented to the Grand Lodge a copy of the "*Anti-Masonic Almanac*," for the year 1829; and on motion of Past Grand Master Oakley, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due and are hereby tendered Bro. : Gilbert S. Cole, of Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, for his valuable addition to our masonic library.

Bro. : Warren submitted the following report from the committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was adopted :

To the M. : W. : the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

The attention of your committee has been called to a printed document comprising about six pages, purporting to emanate from the "Grand Lodge of Ontario," dated at "Newton Brook Postoffice, September 12, 1881," duly sealed and signed by "F. J. D. Smith, Grand Secretary," and addressed to this Grand Lodge "in the earnest hope that it may have, or at least eventually lead to, the desired result," to wit, the extending to that body formal recognition by us, and "the interchanges of the usual fraternal courtesies."

We have perused the document with care not unmixed with curiosity, because the "Grand Lodge of Ontario" occupies territory over which the Grand Lodge of Canada exercises jurisdiction; and inasmuch as we are upon friendly and fraternal terms with the latter body, it is important that care be taken lest we lend encouragement to schismatics, and create and strengthen division and discord in a neighboring jurisdiction. On the other hand, we should not hesitate to extend recognition and aid to the "Grand Lodge of Ontario," if it is indeed entitled to such at our hands.

The circular letter enters into a statement of the political divisions of the Dominion of Canada, and shows that each of the Provinces occupies substantially the position in relation thereto that the States in our Union do to the general government. We are informed that

"By the act of Confederation, of July, 1867, the former United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were again separated, the name of Ontario being given to the Province of Upper Canada, while Lower Canada resumed her ancient name of Quebec. It further made provision for the union of all the British provinces of North America as fast as they should consent to join the confederacy, each province to have its own separate legislature, with a superior Parliament for the whole Dominion, and the name of Canada was extended over the whole of these provinces."

We are then further informed by this circular :

"The four confederated provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, were subsequently joined by Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, and the great intervening part of a continent was acquired by purchase from the Hudson Bay Company. * * * So stand to-day, the sisters of the Dominion of Canada, a Dominion which spans a continent from ocean to ocean, and extends from the frontier of the United States to the Polar Sea."

The circular then proceeds to demonstrate that it was the ambition and the purpose of the Grand Lodge of Canada to erect itself into a Supreme Grand Lodge for all the Grand Lodges of the Dominion; that it arrogated to itself the power to declare that the territory of the other Provinces was "unoccupied;" that such ambitious scheme failed; that the Grand Lodge of Canada, instead of thus extending her jurisdiction, suffered the mortification of seeing her territory curtailed by the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec within the limits of her former jurisdiction. The circular states:

"Nova Scotia, which the Grand Lodge of Canada, in 1866, had been advised to absorb as unoccupied Masonic territory, had recently, on the 21st of June, 1866, set up her own independent Grand Lodge, which "Canada" afterwards thought fit to recognize. New Brunswick hastened, some three months after Confederation, to assert the right to rule herself. British Columbia almost immediately afterwards (in December, 1867) followed suit, and the Province of Quebec, a portion of the territory of the former Grand Lodge of Canada, having acquired separate and independent legislative rights, asserted her Masonic independence in October, 1869. Canada herself eventually recognized the independence of our sister province. Prince Edward Island, in 1874, set up her own Grand Lodge. Last of all, was formed the Grand Lodge of the Province of Ontario, on the 10th day of January, 1876, on whose behalf this communication was written."

We make one other quotation, the italics are ours:

"Let us turn back now to the position of the Grand Lodge of Canada on the eve of Confederation. There can be no doubt but that if the Grand Lodge of Canada had *been willing to assume the name and jurisdiction of either of her then united provinces*, she would, as soon as Confederation took place, *have become the indisputable Grand Lodge of Quebec or Grand Lodge of Ontario.*"

It seems to your committee that *mathematics* may be profitably used in the solution of this question: Once there was a country called "Canada" that embraced nearly, or quite all the others; it was divided, and other states carved out of it. There its identity was totally destroyed, and what comprised its largest subdivisions were given the names of "Ontario" and "Quebec," while the name itself, with the prefix of "Dominion," was used to designate an immense scope of country extending "from the frontiers of the United States to the Polar Sea."

From "Canada," as it once was known, have successively been carved out Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Quebec and Prince Edward Island, that left only a portion of what was once known as Upper Canada, and to which the name of "Ontario" was then given. The Grand Lodge of Canada was in existence before these various changes occurred; and, to conform to the American doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, voluntarily surrendered control of lodges in what was once a part of her territory, to Quebec, as soon as that province assumed political autonomy. Because she chose to retain her old, well-known and honorable name, it is claimed she lost jurisdiction over all her territory, now known as "Ontario." Indeed, the authors of the circular admit that even the Grand Lodge of Canada, known under the name of either "Ontario" or "Quebec," there would then be no excuse for their own existence as a Grand Body!

The "Grand Lodge of Ontario" claims to have a roster of forty-two lodges, but we are not informed what territorial limits the new "Grand Lodge" has or claims, nor are we informed what or how much will remain to the Grand Lodge of Canada, in case the full pretensions of the Grand Lodge of Ontario are recognized. It would almost seem as though a number of ambitious brethren has seized upon the pretext of *a name* to organize a schismatic Grand Body: were this allowable, the honorable and noble Grand Lodge of Canada would soon have no "local habitation," nothing indeed but "a name."

Your committee therefore reports against the recognition, by this Grand Lodge, of the *soi-disant* "Grand Lodge of Ontario."

Bro. : Rawalt, 84, proposed the following amendment to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, which was laid over under the rules.

That Article II of Section 7 of the By-laws of this Grand Lodge be

amended to read: He shall, with the advice and consent of the M.:W.: Grand Master, have entire charge and supervision of the work of this jurisdiction, and it shall be his duty to see that the uniform and established work and lectures of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska are thoroughly taught and practiced by the subordinate lodges throughout the jurisdiction, and if it shall come to his knowledge that any lodge within the jurisdiction shall ignore, refuse or fail to practice in every respect such uniform and established work as taught by him, it shall be his duty to instantly report the same to the Grand Master, who may arrest the charter of said lodge and hold the same until such time as they shall comply with the requirements of the Grand Lodge aforesaid, or until the next session thereof.

That he shall devote his entire time and ability to the duties of his office and shall receive an annual salary of \$1,000 for his services.

That the several lodges which he visits shall pay all railroad fares and hotel expense.

The following document submitted by Past Grand Master Furnas, for R.:W.: Bro.: George B. Graff, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, was referred to the committee on Foreign Correspondence.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY
OF THE GRAND LODGE, A.:F.: & A.:M.:, OF UTAH.

[SEAL]

SALT LAKE CITY, May 10, A.D. 1882.

Dear Sir and Brother:

To avoid further misunderstanding, and to explain the position of the masonic fraternity in Utah toward the members of the Mormon church living in this territory, and the reason why they are excluded from receiving any of the privileges of Freemasonry, this Grand Lodge, in its eleventh annual communication (January 17 and 18, A.D. 1882), assembled, directed the undersigned to call your attention to the following facts concerning the subject:

Previous to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Utah, there were in the territory three lodges working respectively by authority of the Grand Lodges of Montana, Kansas and Colorado. The brothers composing these lodges, although working under different Grand Jurisdictions and without receiving direct instructions from them, neither made Masons from members of the Mormon church nor admitted such who *were* Masons into their lodges. This refusal shows plainly that these brethren did not consider the followers of Brigham Young fit material for the Masonic Structure, and that they must have had sufficient reasons for objecting to associate in their lodges with such who had in their mother country and prior to joining the Mormon church taken the O.:B.: of a Mason.

At the organization of the Grand Lodge of Utah, A.D. 1872, the Mormon question was not directly approached, for the simple reason that it was supposed then, as now, that each individual brother was familiar enough with the

teachings and practices of the Mormon church to know that a person believing in its doctrines could not be made a Mason. The experience of the past decade has proved sufficiently that the Grand Lodge acted wisely in leaving the question an open one, and in depending entirely on the good judgment of its members.

While the fraternity in Utah believes in and upholds the universality of the masonic institution, and recognizes the right of every craftsman to join any church and embrace any creed he chooses, and demands of him only that he shall admit the theological belief taught on the threshold of our sacred Temple, and further, *that he must be loyal to the government under which he lives, and yield a willing obedience to all its laws*, the Masons in Utah contend that the latter important prerequisite is wanting in the Mormons, because one of the chief tenets of their church in Utah is polygamy, which a United States statute has declared to be a crime, and which all civilized nations consider a relic of barbarism. It has been said that not all Mormons in Utah practice polygamy, and this is even so, but it is nevertheless true that all believe it to be a revelation of God, and consequently all of them, by retaining membership in the church, uphold the tenet and thereby teach and encourage others to enter into polygamous relations that make them abettors of the crime; and they are therefore, by the laws of our country, the decisions of our courts and the moral sense of an enlightened world, amenable and guilty. It is their application of the dogma to practical life, and their enjoining it upon all as a duty commanded by God, that constitutes their criminality, and not the simple belief in it. Hence every disciple of and adherent to the Mormon doctrine as taught by Brigham Young, is barred out of our lodges, because we cannot comprehend that a deed committed in the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge and there considered to be a crime in the eyes of Freemasonry as well as in the eyes of the law of the land, should be upheld and considered to be a religious tenet in Utah.

In view of the foregoing facts, every thinking Mason must admit that the course heretofore pursued by our lodges is the only correct one, and that, to be true to themselves and to the craft at large, they can pursue none other. The craftsmen of Utah have seen so much of the evil doings of Mormonism that they have a perfect abhorrence of it, and will do all in their power to keep the noble and pure institution of Freemasonry free from its evil influences. The Grand Lodge of Utah is well aware of its singular and anomalous situation, but the craft throughout the globe may be assured that, as a link in the masonic chain, it has in the past and will in the future perform its sacred duty to the satisfaction of every sister Grand Lodge. For further information on this subject I refer to our proceedings of 1879, p. 29, and 1882, pp. 28 and 78, copies of which were mailed to you at the time, and which will more fully elucidate our past actions. Our future intentions in the premises may be judged thereby.

The Grand Lodge of Utah desires to acquaint the masonic world with its position and standing toward the believers in the teachings of Brigham Young, and that this may be accomplished, you, dear brother, as its Grand

Representative, are most fraternally solicited to prepare a report covering the subject as hereinbefore stated, and submit it to your Most Worshipful Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, with the request that it be published with the proceedings. Should you be prevented from attending the communication, please intrust another competent brother with our request, as it is the desire of our Grand Lodge to bring the matter without delay to the notice of every Mason throughout the globe.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this, and communicate to me the result of your action, and with masonic salutations, believe me to be

Yours fraternally,

CHRISTOPHER DIEHL,

Grand Secretary.

To Geo. B. Graff, Esq., Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebraska.

Bro. Stretch, chairman, submitted the following report from the committee on Accounts, which was adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nebraska :

We, your committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the following resolution,—

Resolved, That the committee of Finance be instructed to report to this Grand Lodge as to the desirability of reducing the Grand Lodge dues from 75 to 50 cents,—

beg leave to report that we have had the same under consideration, and find that the reduction of Grand Lodge revenue at this time would be unwise, and therefore recommend that no further action be taken in the matter.

June 20, 1882.

The votes of the chartered lodges on the proposed amendment to the constitution of the Grand Lodge, as printed on page 130, proceedings of '81, having been referred to the committee on Unfinished Business, Bro. Hull submitted the following report from that committee, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nebraska :

Your committee on Unfinished Business, to whom has been referred the matter of the adoption or rejection of certain amendments to the constitution and by-laws of this Grand Lodge, submitted to the subordinate lodges by this Grand Body at its last annual communication, beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the returns made by the subordinate lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, and find that the lodges approving are Nos. 3, 4, 11, 13, 15, 19, 25, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 43, 45, 47, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 84, 86,—forty-one. The lodges rejecting are Nos. 10, 21, 26, 70, 72,—total, five. Lodges not voting, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 17, 20, 23, 27, 29, 31, 33, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 61, 62, 66, 68, 73, 79, 81, 82, 83, 85,—total, thirty-three.

In accordance with the regulations of this Grand Body, lodges not voting are to be taken as voting in the affirmative; therefore, as seventy-four lodges have approved the proposed amendments, we offer the following:

Resolved, That the proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws, as offered by P. G. M. Valentine, and found on pages 130-131 of the Grand Lodge proceedings, 1881, be adopted.

The Grand Lodge was now called to refreshment until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1882.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at nine o'clock this morning.

The Grand Master, M. W. James R. Cain, stated that the special order for the hour was the consideration of the invitation from Beatrice Lodge, No. 26. After discussion and consideration of the claims of other localities, Beatrice was chosen as the place for the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

Past Grand Master Jordan, for the special committee created at the last annual communication [page 118 proceedings '81], made the following report—the report was adopted, and the committee on Ways and Means was instructed to report on the contemplated appropriation:

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

Your committee appointed at the last session of the Grand Lodge and to whom was referred the suggestion of Grand Master Tulleys, relating to the approaching 25th anniversary of the existence of this Grand Lodge, and a proper observance of the same, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report,—

That we consider it not only eminently proper that a suitable observance of the occasion should be made, but we also regard it a duty that we as Freemasons owe to the Grand Author of our existence to meet together at that time and relight the fire upon our ancient altar, and with the ascending incense offer up to Him the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving for the innu-

merable blessings bestowed upon us during the first quarter century of our existence.

Compared with the centuries past, and the events which the history of those centuries makes us familiar with, twenty-five years is not a very long time, and yet when we pause and reflect upon it we may well doubt whether history can furnish a period of twenty-five years in which so many momentous and startling events have occurred. Mighty empires have been swept out of existence, new nations have been born, and the necessity for a new map of the nations of the world in consequence of war and change has been of frequent occurrence during this first twenty-five years of our existence.

Since this Grand Lodge was organized our own beloved land has passed through a baptism, fire and blood, and many times its fate seemed to hang tremblingly in the scale of doubt and despair, but the days of darkness passed, and the protecting hand of that God whom we as Masons are taught to reverence and love, brought us again into the bright sunshine, and now we have peace in our land, and the chain of friendship throughout our whole domain was never brighter.

Your committee do not consider it necessary to occupy the attention of this Grand Lodge in giving any more reasons for the propriety of observing this jubilee year, as they must be apparent to all, and aside from a few suggestions which have presented themselves that we feel at liberty to make, we close with the following recommendations, which we offer for the consideration of this Grand Lodge:

First, as the Grand Lodge was organized in the city of Omaha, that the jubilee be held there.

Second, that an active and prompt committee, of which the Grand Master shall be chairman, be appointed to arrange and carry out a programme suitable to the occasion, and that they have power to use, in carrying forward this measure, so much of an appropriation to be made by this Grand Lodge as may be needed for the purpose.

Fraternally.

ROBERT C. JORDAN, }
 SAM'L W. HAYES, } *Committee.*
 GEORGE ARMSTRONG, }

Bro.: Burns' submitted the following report from the committee on Ways and Means, which was adopted:

To the M. W.: Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

We, your committee on Ways and Means, do recommend that the sum of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars be appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction, to be held at Omaha, Neb., Saturday, the 23d day of September, 5882.

On motion of Bro.: France, 56, the annual oration was made the special order for eight o'clock this evening, and

the representatives of Lincoln and Lancaster Lodges, Nos. 19 and 54, were requested to arrange therefor.

Bro. : Hull, 67, submitted the following report from the committee on Unfinished Business :

To the M. : W. : Grand Lodge :

Your committee on Unfinished Business reports that it finds on page 131, proceedings of '81, an amendment to the by-laws offered by R. : W. : Bro. : Warren, which your committee has carefully considered, and offer the following:

Resolved, That the proposed amendment be adopted.

It is recommended that subordinate lodges, may require two dollars to accompany each petition for affiliation, and that the same be credited to the applicant as dues if elected.

After consideration and division of the report, the proposed amendment to the by-laws was adopted; and after further discussion, the recommendation of the committee was not adopted.

On the recommendation of the committee on Unfinished Business, and after long and exhaustive discussion, the following amendment to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, offered by Bro. : Hull, 67, at the last annual communication [page 131, proceedings of '81] was adopted:

Section —. No Mason, member of a lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall be demitted, except for the purpose of joining another lodge, or to assist in forming a new lodge, agreeable to the ancient landmarks and regulations.

The following report from the special committee on the Grand Master's address, etc., was presented by Bro. : Davidson, 17, and was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Nebraska :

Your committee to whom were referred the Grand Master's address, and the reports of the Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary and Grand Lecturer, beg leave to submit the following *supplementary* report:

8th. We recommend that the Grand Lodge declare that the three copies of Grand Lodge proceedings sent each subordinate lodge are the property of the lodge, and of no officer of the lodge.

9th. We recommend the approval of the suggestion of the Grand Secre-

tary that the "Black Book" be issued and distributed as soon as the various lists can be revised by the several lodges.

10th. That a committee of three be appointed to codify the *law* of this Grand Lodge for publication, of which committee the Grand Secretary shall be chairman.

11th. We recommend that so much of the Grand Master's address as refers to an increase of salary for the Grand Secretary, be referred to the committee on Accounts.

12th. That so much of the Grand Master's address as refers to his dealing with Waco Lodge be referred to the committee on Grievances.

13th. That so much of the Grand Secretary's report as refers to the change in the commencement and close of masonic year be referred back to the Grand Lodge for such action as it may deem wise.

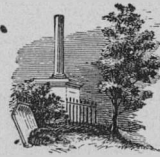
On motion of Past Grand Master Furnas, it was agreed that when the labors of the present session are concluded the Grand Lodge be called to refreshment, to again resume labor at Omaha on Saturday, September 23, 5882.

On motion of the Grand Junior Warden, it was ordered that the congratulations of this Grand Lodge be conveyed by telegraph to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on its sesqui-centennial anniversary.

On the recommendation of Past Deputy Grand Master Lee P. Gillette, Grand Lecturer, the Grand Secretary was instructed to convey to the Master and Wardens of each lodge in Nebraska, certain instructions which are not proper to be made part of this record.

Bro. Davidson, 17, submitted the following report from the special committee of which he was chairman; which report was adopted. On his motion, it was ordered that the report be included in the body of the proceedings with an emblem of mortality and surrounded with a heavy black line :

It is the high privilege as well as the sad duty of the living to cherish the memory and emulate the virtues of the noble and illustrious dead. It is while standing in the presence of the dead that we receive our purest and holiest inspirations. And as the masonic fraternity has been called to mourn the death of two



such eminent men and Masons as James A. Garfield and Albert G. Mackey, the one stricken down in the very midst of his usefulness in the active discharge of the perplexing and exacting duties of President of the United States, the other passing away as it were at the completion of his labors, full of years and honors, it is fitting and commendable that we do here express our appreciation of their glorious achievements, and our earnest desire to see their virtues emulated and their memory cherished by every Mason within this Grand Jurisdiction. James A. Garfield, as a man, as a scholar, as a soldier and as a statesman—in all of the many high positions he was called upon to fill, and Albert G. Mackey as an author and as a messenger of love, as he passed between the two hostile armies during the late rebellion, and as a grand officer and trusted authority, each ever displayed the beauties and perfections of masonic instruction, and while we cherish their memory we honor Freemasonry.

In the death of Bro. George S. Blackie, late chairman of the committee on Foreign Correspondence, of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and R. W. Bro. James M. Austin, late Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, these two Grand Lodges have indeed lost wise and timely counsel, and able, trusty support which will be sadly missed, and we extend to these Grand Bodies our fraternal sympathy and condolence in these afflictive bereavements.

But while we thus remember the illustrious dead in other Grand Jurisdictions we would not forget those who have fallen at their posts of duty in our own. Henry O. Hanna, Past Grand Junior Warden and John McClelland, Grand Tiler, have fallen; but it is our proud privilege to say that though their pleasant faces will greet us here no more, their memories will long be revered. They were faithful to their trusts and have gone to their reward.

And thus while we pause a moment in our labors to drop a silent tear to the memory of these illustrious and honored brethren, let us strive to fully comprehend the fact that they have not lived and died in vain, that "they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

R. W. Bro. Brown, 2, presented the following report from the committee on Grievances, which was adopted:

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

Your committee on Grievances, to which was referred the action of the Grand Master in dismissing the appeal of Waco Lodge, having had the same under consideration, begs leave to report that your committee finds the action of the Grand Master fully warranted, justice and equity in the premises done, and the best interests of the Fraternity promoted by dismissing the appeal. The adoption of the following resolution is recommended:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge sustains and approves the action of the Grand Master in dismissing the appeal of Waco Lodge.

A number of queries were at this time presented and were referred to the committee on Jurisprudence. Such queries with the report of the committee thereon will be found on pages 243 and 259.

The Grand Master announced Bros. Bowen, Grand Secretary; France, 56, and Davidson, 17, as the special committee to collate the law.

From the committee on Grievances the following two reports were received:

MAJORITY REPORT.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the State of Nebraska:

We, your committee on Grievances, would beg leave to make the following report on the petition of certain brethren from Wymore, as follows:

While we recognize the power in Tyre Lodge, No. 85, to refuse to recommend the granting of a dispensation to said brethren from Wymore, we, after a careful consideration of all the facts in the premises, believe it to be to the best interest to all concerned and would further the cause of the Fraternity in the Grand Jurisdiction, should this Grand Lodge favorably consider the said petition, and would further recommend that a dispensation be granted said brethren from Wymore.

HENRY BROWN, } *Of the Committee*
B. S. BAKER, } *on Grievances.*
E. B. CARTER. }

MINORITY REPORT.

We, your committee on Grievances, having had under consideration the petition of certain brethren at Wymore for a dispensation to form a new lodge, find that Sections 1 and 2 of Article XII of the constitution of the

Grand Lodge compels the Grand Lodge to deny the prayer of said petition, and we therefore report the matter back to the Grand Lodge.

WM. LEESE, } *Of the Committee*
S. P. DAVIDSON. } *on Grievances.*

The Grand Lodge was now called from labor until half past one o'clock.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1882.

The Grand Lodge was called to labor at the appointed hour, M. W. James R. Cain presiding.

M. W. Bro. Furnas submitted the following report of the Orphan Educational Fund:

Annual report Trustees Orphan School Fund to date, May 31, 1882.

Loan No. 1:

Amount to date report May 31, 1881.....	\$1,390 50
Interest on same to date, May 31, 1882....	111 24

Total to date May 31, 1882	\$1,501 74
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Loan No. 2:

Amount to date report May 31, 1881.....	\$418 97
Interest on same to date, May 31, 1882.....	33 51

Total to date, May 31, 1882.....	\$452 48
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Loan No. 3:

Amount to date report May 31, 1881.....	\$6,017 53
Interest same to date, May 31, 1882.....	481 40

Total to date, May 31, 1882.....	\$6,498 93
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Less interest paid to February 1, 1882....	459 90
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Total to date, May 31, 1882.....	\$6,039 03
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Loan No. 4:

Amount to date report May 31, 1881.....	\$466 02
Interest same to date, May 31, 1882.....	37 28

Total to date, May 31, 1882.....	\$503 30
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Loan No. 5:

Amount to date report May 31, 1881.....	\$2,090 08
Interest same to date, May 31, 1882.....	167 20

Total to date, May 31, 1882.....	\$2,257 28
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Loan No. 6:

Amount to date report May 31, 1881.....	\$1,202 95
Interest same to date, May 31, 1882.....	96 23

Total to date, May 31, 1882	\$1,299 18
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Recapitulation:

Loan No. 1.....	\$1,501 74
“ 2.....	452 48
“ 3.....	6,039 03
“ 4.....	503 30
“ 5.....	2,257 28
“ 6.....	1,299 90
Amount on hand.....	459 90

Total fund to date, May 31, 1882	\$12,512 91
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The investments remain same as per last report, and rate interest same, viz. 8 per cent per annum.

Fraternally submitted,

ROBT. W. FURNAS,

Chairman Board.

The report was referred to the committee on Accounts; said committee made the following report thereon, which the Grand Lodge adopted.

To the M.:W.: the Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

Your committee on Accounts to whom was referred the report of the Board of Trustees of the Orphan Educational Fund of this Grand Lodge, beg leave to report that we have carefully examined the same and find it correct.

Past Grand Master Tulleys presented the following report from the committee on Jurisprudence, which was adopted.

To the M.:W.: the Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

Your committee on Jurisprudence begs leave to report that they have had under consideration the various matters referred to them and recommend as follows:

That the action of the Grand Master in the matter of granting special dispensations be approved.

That his decisions, Nos. 1 to 19 inclusive, 21 to 28 inclusive, and No. 30 be affirmed.

As regards decision No. 20, your committee are of the opinion that when a lodge waives jurisdiction over an E.:A.: or F.:C.:, it waives all rights, including the fee for advancement or any portion of it. And that when a lodge confers degrees on material of another lodge by its request, the fee belongs to the lodge preferring the request and not to the one doing the work;

or, to state it as a general principle, the lodge of which the candidate becomes a member, is entitled to the fees. We therefore recommend that decision No. 20, so far as it relates to fees, be not affirmed.

In relation to decision No. 29, your committee are of the opinion, not only that a secret ballot is not necessary, but that the vote should be taken in the same manner as in voting on other business before the lodge, and would recommend that said decision be not approved.

In the matter of Ashland Lodge, No. 18, and the petition for the formation of Union Lodge, U. D. S., we recommend that the action of the Grand Master throughout be approved.

In regard to that portion of the report of the committee on Accounts referred to us, we deem that the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, as they now stand, are sufficient to produce the desired result, and would recommend that no further action be taken.

Bro. Long, 11, chairman of the committee on Returns, introduced the following report which was adopted.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Nebraska:

The committee on Returns of Lodges, begs leave to submit the following report:

We have examined the Returns, both critically and analytically, checking back on the returns for several years past in such a manner that your committee are satisfied that they are able to present a much more perfect report than they have been able to obtain heretofore, and lodges have been advised of corrections made, so that the returns of the ensuing year should show a great improvement in their execution.

We present a summary of the work of the year ending April 30, 5882, as shown by the statement hereto annexed:

Number initiated	414	
“ passed.....	326	
“ raised	299—	299
“ admitted		249
“ reinstated.....		25
Gain by other causes.....		106
Number on rolls April 30, 5881.....		3634
		<hr/>
		4313
Number demitted.....	157	
“ deaths.....	34	
“ suspended	85	
“ expelled	4	
Loss by other causes.....	74	354
		<hr/>
Number Master Masons on rolls April 30, 1882.....		3959

AMOUNTS DUE GRAND LODGE.	
Dues	\$2,725 50
Fees	2,080 00
Debits less credits	111 19
Amount ten per cent penalty	4 90
	<hr/>
	\$4,921 59
Number of chartered lodges	79
“ under dispensation	9
“ of rejections, candidates	138
“ “ non-affiliates	14

We call attention to the number of candidates rejected, being twenty-five per cent of the number of Master Masons gained during the year, showing a commendable zeal in the brethren of this jurisdiction, in protecting its portals from the admission of unworthy material.

We find the following returns correct, viz: No. 4, 11, 15, 25, 33, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 47, 52, 53, 57, 59, 61, 67, 70, 71, 74, 76, 77, 79, 82, 86.

With less than 33 per cent of correct returns, the time at the disposal of the committee would have been insufficient for the preparation of this report, except for the self-sacrificing efforts of Bro. Frank H. Young, who has labored diligently, both in season and out of season, to systematically correct the errors, most of which could have been easily done by the secretaries of the various lodges if they would have taken but a small portion of the time for it which the committee were obliged to give. Your committee do not claim infallibility, but would present the following manifest errors noted in the returns:

LODGE.

- No. 1, on page 10, omits J. W. Trout, Hosea Miller.
 “ 19, reports 32 Master Masons; should be 34.
 No. 2, “ 3, omits S. S. Morehouse, Wm. Fulton, J. Flynn.
 “ 15, omits names of twelve suspended Masons.
 No. 3, “ 5, reports I. W. Davis, H. A. Moe, G. M. Nattinger,
 Master Masons, as still on Fellow Craft rolls.
 “ 5, omits names of 6 Fellow Crafts.
 “ 7, reports M. M. Marshall as M. M. Martin.
 “ 13, reports Wm. H. Whitney as Whitney H. Whitney.
 “ 19, reports gain of 9 and loss of 9; should be gain of 10, by
 error in returns of 5876.
 “ 23, reports 4 Entered Apprentices; should be 5.
 No. 5, “ 11, omits G. F. Wood.
 “ 19, reports 46 Master Masons; should be 44.
 No. 6, “ 19, reports 98 now on rolls; should be 96; 2 were added in
 5880 for other causes, and who had not been deducted
 previously, and are now taken from total, as in error.
 No. 9, “ 9, reports J. W. Holt in-error; has no such member.
 No. 10, “ 3 and 5, reports Carl Meyer as Entered Apprentice and
 Fellow Craft.

- No. 12., on page 15, omits names of 10 suspended.
 " 23, reports 33 Master Masons; should be 29.
- No. 13, " 3, reports 16 Entered Apprentices; should be 11.
 " 19, reports 3 raisings; should be 2; 3 demissions; should be 2.
- No. 14, " 10, omits N. D. Pierce, E. Griggs, J. W. Swan.
 " 15, reports 1 suspended as expelled, but does not give name.
 " 19, reports 21 Master Masons; should be 22.
 " 23, reports 19 Master Masons; should be 22.
- No. 17, " 2, omits W. H. Phelan.
 " 9, omits C. F. Haskins, G. C. Wilson, E. R. Wright.
 " 15, omits 7 names of suspended. H. Snyder, J. H. Lilacker, W. H. Hassett, reported as members, without showing how they were admitted.
 " 23, reports 3 Entered Apprentices; should be 4.
- No. 19, " 3, 5 names omitted since 5875; 2 names omitted since 5876; one name omitted since 5879; reports J. L. Lyman as Entered Apprentice, was raised 5880.
 " 5, S. Dutton omitted since 5875; D. A. Cline was raised 5877; H. H. Wilson was raised 5881.
 " 9, Geo. Brittain omitted since 5876; E. D. Campbell omitted since 5879; Jesse Johns reinstated, omitted since 5880.
 " 15, names of 28 suspended, omitted.
 " 19, reports 139 Master Masons; should be 137.
 " 23, same.
- No. 20, " 9, reports 31 names on roll and omits A. S. Frink, W. Horton, W. H. Newell; including above 3, should report 25 only.
- No. 21, " 8, reinstates M. V. Wilson, not previously suspended.
 " 9, omits F. McCumber, John C. H. Reed, M. Cameron, H. C. Riordan, J. N. Bromhall.
- No. 23, " 19 and 23, reports 71 Master Masons; should be 74.
 " 3, omits P. Cooper and P. Stevens.
 " 5, reports P. Stevens, Entered Apprentice, as Fellow Craft.
 " 11, omits Palmenter, 5874; J. L. Byrne, 5881; T. C. Dye, 5881.
 " 15, omits names 13 suspended.
 This report was not received until June 9, and the 10 per cent penalty ordered by the Grand Lodge was added thereto.
- No. 26, " 3, reports J. F. Harpster still on rolls, who was advanced elsewhere.
 " 4, omits F. C. Parker, H. J. Dobbs.
 " 8, omits E. Thornberg.
 " 9, omits O. P. McKinley, M. J. Roderick, A. Towle.
 " 15, reports 21 suspended; should be 20.

- No. 26, on page 19, reports 82 on rolls; should be 81.
 “ 23, reports 71 on rolls; should be 76.
- No. 27, “ 3, reports 8 on last return; should be 9.
 “ 6, omits L. J. St. Clair.
 “ 9, omits A. D. Beemer, J. W. Smith, C. M. Sutliff, L. J. St. Clair.
 “ 19, reports 4 raisings; should be 5, loss by error in 5880-1, making total as reported.
- No. 29, “ 6, omits J. J. Bender.
 “ 9, omits R. Cook, B. F. Groff, W. S. Hall.
 “ 14, omits John Hoke, J. C. Harless.
 “ 15, omits J. Chapman, L. Bowman, W. Goolsby.
 “ 18, omits R. Cook.
 “ 19, reports 33 Master Masons; should be 36.
 “ 23, reports 41 Master Masons; should be 36.
- No. 30, “ 8 and 9, omits J. B. Ira.
 “ 19 and 23, reports 22 Master Masons; should be 23.
 “ 19 and 23, reports 29 now on hand; should be 31.
- No. 31, “ 3, omits W. A. Bryant.
 “ 4, omits Geo. P. Hall.
 “ 9, omits J. F. Mason.
- There appears a confusion of names with former report as follows: John L. Wilson with Zadock B. Wilson, Zadock B. Wilder with Zebulon B. Wilder.
- “ 19, and 23, reports 52 Master Masons; should be 53.
- No. 32, “ 5, reports 5; should be 11; loss of 6 by error of secretary in 5881.
- No. 34, “ 9, omits J. A. Frazer, J. B. Lord, Geo. Sprecher, W. G. Sutherland.
 “ 15, inserts above names as suspended.
- These were reinstated by order of Grand Lodge, session of 5876, but action of Grand Lodge has been ignored by this lodge for the past six years.
- “ 19 and 23, reports 42 Master Masons; should be 47.
- No. 35, “ 7, omits John Robertson.
 “ 15, omits names of 5 suspended.
- No. 36, “ 3, reports number on last return 2; should be 3.
 “ 3, reports passing 2; should be 3.
 “ 5, omits R. Veno.
 “ 9, omits J. B. White, M. Hutchins, T. G. Bartlett, O. C. Harris, A. E. Wilcox.
- No. 37, “ 9, omits W. H. Storms, Lewis Morris.
 “ 19 and 23, reports 55 Master Masons; should be 57.
- No. 38, “ 9, omits Wm. B. Thorpe.

No. 38, on page 19 and 23, reports 51 Master Masons; should be 52.

Wm. A. Byers was passed and raised by permission of Waco Lodge, No. 80, who now claim him as a member of their lodge, but enter his name as Wm. T. Byers. As the ordinance of baptism has not been introduced into our ritual, your committee cannot understand how a brother's name becomes changed as he advances.

- No. 41, “ 9, omits S. B. York.
 “ 15, reports 10 on last return; should be 9.
 “ 19 and 23, reports 17 Master Masons; should be 18.
- No. 43, “ 19 and 23, reports 46 Master Masons; should be 47.
- No. 46, “ 3, reports 15 passing; should be 13.
 “ 3, omits J. M. Keen, W. F. McClure.
 “ 5, reports number on last return 2; should be 5.
 “ 5, reports D. Allen, J. B. Flint, J. E. Morris as Fellow Craft; should be Master Masons.
 “ 9, reports John H. Hogg not on previous reports, and omits Alva White, S. W. Worthington, J. T. Seymour.
 “ 15, omits names of 11 suspended.
- No. 48, “ 9, reports C. H. Kittredge, not on 5881; omits Major D. Williams.
 “ 19 and 23, reports 31 Master Masons; should be 32.
- No. 49, “ 5, number on last return 2; should be 5.
 “ 7, omits T. R. Elder, R. A. Howley.
 “ 9, omits W. S. Randall.
 “ 23, reports 61 Master Masons; should be 54.
- No. 50, “ 9, reports D. M. McElhinney, not on previous reports since 5875, and omits Wm. L. Smith.
- No. 51, “ 9, reports T. B. Hill as Master Mason; should be on the rolls of suspended; omits Allen Darnell.
- No. 54, “ 3, omits Joseph Bowers.
- No. 55, “ 23, reports 2 Entered Apprentices; should be 3.
- No. 56, “ 9, omits J. L. Browett, F. W. Leidtke.
 “ 19 and 23, reports 34 Master Masons; should be 37.
- No. 58, “ 9, omits H. S. McGinnerty, Israel Gluck.
 “ 15, omits A. McPherson.
 “ 19, reports 44 Master Masons; should be 43.
 “ 23, reports 47 Master Masons; should be 43.
- No. 60, “ 6, omits Jno. G. Skinner.
- No. 62, “ 19, reports 27 Master Masons; should be 28.
 “ 23, reports 26 Master Masons; should be 28.
- No. 63, “ 3, omits G. W. Hagen.
 John D. Fulton, Master of this lodge, only appears on the records of the Grand Lodge as an Entered Apprentice.
 “ 9, omits P. B. Byer, J. A. Dix.
 “ 23, reports 28 Master Masons; should be 27.

- No. 64, on page 23, reports 29 Master Masons; should be 28.
 No. 65, “ 3, omits A. Heyerdahl.
 “ 9, omits Samuel Snell.
 “ 19, reports 24 Master Masons; should be 31.
 “ 23, reports 30 Master Masons; should be 31.
 No. 66, “ 3, omits H. H. Spellman.
 These returns received June 14th, and ten per cent penalty added.
 No. 68, “ 3, omits John Plympton.
 “ 9, omits W. H. Waters, John Morrow.
 “ 19, reports 1 demission, but no name given.
 “ 19 and 23, reports 28 Master Masons; should be 29.
 No. 69, “ 3, omits I. N. Stiles.
 “ 9, omits names of 9 Master Masons.
 “ 23, reports 26 Master Masons; should be 29.
 No. 72, “ 9, omits Wm. A. G. Cobb.
 No. 73, “ 19, reports 37 Master Masons; should be 36.
 “ 23, reports 38 Master Masons; should be 36.
 No. 75, Correct, except as to amount of dues.
 No. 78, “ 23, reports 28 Master Masons; should be 18.
 No. 80, “ 4 and 5, omits W. A. Byers.
 “ 19, reports 24 Master Masons, and 2 raised; should be 23 Master Masons, and 3 raised.
 “ 23, reports 24 Master Masons; should be 23.
 No. 81, “ 9, report Alex. Miller as member; not correct.
 “ 23, report 20 members on May 1st, 5881; as they had no charter at that time, this is incorrect.
 No. 83, “ 23, reports 15 members on May 1st, 5881, at which time they had no charter.
 No. 84, Same as above, with 21 members.
 No. 85, “ 3, omits Charles Stafford.
 “ 9, reports A. C. Turner and W. S. Wycoff, who are not members of this lodge.
 “ 19, reports 30 Master Masons; should be 28.

Bro. : Burns, chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, presented the following report, which was adopted :

To the M. : W. : Grand Lodge of Nebraska :

Your committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address recommending an increase of salary of our R. : W. : Grand Secretary, having the same under consideration, recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary's salary shall be one thousand dollars per annum, and that the said amount is hereby appropriated out of the Grand Lodge funds for that purpose.

Bro. : Brown, 2, submitted the following report from the special committee of which he was chairman :

To the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, Anc. : Free and Acc. : Masons :

We, the committee to which was referred the report of the Worshipful Grand Lecturer, would report that it agrees with the Grand Lecturer that the time has come when it is necessary and expedient to employ a paid Grand Custodian, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Grand Custodian be required to visit and exemplify the work in every lodge in the jurisdiction, such visits to be made under the direction and supervision of the Grand Master.

Resolved, That the salary of the Grand Custodian shall be three dollars per day for each and every day while on duty, together with the actual amounts paid out by him for railroad fare and hotel bills.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the payment of the per diem, railroad fare and hotel bills of the Grand Custodian, to be disbursed under the supervision of the Grand Master.

Resolved, The members of the subordinate lodges be requested to take the Grand Custodian to their homes during his visits to the various lodges.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be requested to procure, if practicable, free or reduced transportation for the Grand Custodian.

Fraternally,

HENRY BROWN,	} <i>Special</i>	
FRANK H. YOUNG,		} <i>Committee.</i>
O. N. WHELOCK,		

After consideration of the foregoing report, it was referred to the committee on Ways and Means, which committee made the following report: a motion to adopt the report of the committee on Ways and Means was lost.

To the M. : W. : the Grand Lodge of Nebraska :

We, your committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred report of committee in reference to the Grand Custodian exemplifying the work in every lodge in the jurisdiction, do not think it-expedient at the present time, for this reason, viz: Want of funds,

Your committee, on investigation, find that in visiting every lodge in this jurisdiction, it would cost, for salary and expenditures, not less than \$5,000; and would therefore recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, (1) That the sum of \$250 from the Grand Lodge be appropriated for the use of the Grand Lecturer, under the direction of the M. : W. : Grand Master.

Resolved, (2) That any subordinate lodge wishing or desiring a school of instruction, can make application to the Grand Master, (a guarantee of all expenses for Custodian accompanying the application), and he, the Grand Master, may direct the Grand Custodian to visit such lodge, giving timely notice thereof.

The Grand Master now appointed Bros.: Palmer, 19, Baker, 35, and France, 56, as tellers; and the following brethren were chosen as office-bearers for the incoming year:

Bro.: EDWIN F. WARREN, 2Grand Master.
 Bro.: SAMUEL W. HAYES, 55.....Deputy Grand Master.
 Bro.: JOHN J. WEMPLE, 50Grand Senior Warden.
 Bro.: EBEN K. LONG, 11Grand Junior Warden.
 Bro.: CHRISTIAN HARTMAN, 11Grand Treasurer.
 Bro.: WILLIAM R. BOWEN, 3Grand Secretary.

The following appointments were, on motion, confirmed:

Bro.: GEORGE SCOTT, 27.....Grand Chaplain.
 Bro.: MANOAH B. REESE, 59.....Grand Orator.
 Bro.: LEE P. GILLETTE, 19.....Grand Custodian.
 Bro.: JOSEPH E. COBBEY, 26.....Grand Marshal.
 Bro.: FRANK E. BULLARD, 32Grand Senior Deacon.
 Bro.: CALVIN P. WEBBER, 48Grand Junior Deacon.
 Bro.: JOSEPH P. MANNING, 3Grand Tiler.
 Bro.: ROBERT W. FURNAS, 4Trustee Orphan Educational Fund.*

Past Grand Master Hastings, assisted by Bro.: Monell, 3, as Grand Marshal, now obligated and installed the office-bearers of the Grand Lodge, excepting the Grand Tiler, Bro.: Joseph P. Manning, who was not present. Due proclamation thereof was made.

On motion of Bro.: Davidson, 17, it was, by a unanimous and rising vote,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby heartily tendered, to M.W. Bro.: James R. Cain, for the efficient and businesslike manner in which he has discharged the important duties of Grand Master during the year just closed, and that the Grand Lodge assure Bro.: Cain that he bears with him its confidence and best wishes for his future usefulness and prosperity as he retires from his high official position.

Past Grand Master Cain moved to amend the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, as follows:

Amend Section VI, paragraph 1, by striking out the word ten in the last line and insert fifty. Also, paragraph 2, same section, by striking out the word eight in next to last line, and inserting in lieu thereof, the word ten.

*The Trustees of the Orphan Educational Fund are:

Bro.: SAMUEL W. HAYES, term expiring June, 5883.
 Bro.: ROLLAND H. OAKLEY, term expiring June, 5884.
 Bro.: ROBERT W. FURNAS, term expiring June, 5885.

Unanimous consent for immediate consideration being given, the amendments offered by M.:W.: Bro.: Cain were adopted without dissenting vote.

The following report was presented by M.:W.:Bro.: Oakley, and was adopted :

To the M.:W.: the Grand Lodge of Nebraska :

Your committee to which was referred that portion of the M.:W.: Grand Master's address relating to the " Trustees of the Grand Lodge Orphan Educational Fund " beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and believe that no change in the present system is advisable further than that the required bond, as prescribed by our present law, be given by the *chairman* of the board, individually.

R. H. OAKLEY, }
G. W. LININGER, } *Special Committee.*
A. G. HASTINGS, }

The subject of purchasing a set of Grand Lodge jewels, at this time presented for inspection, was referred to Bros.: Monell, Cain and Leese. The committee made the following report, which was adopted :

JUNE 21, 1882.

To the M.:W.: the Grand Lodge :

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of purchasing a set of Grand Lodge jewels handed them for examination, have had the subject under careful consideration, and respectfully submit and recommend the adoption of the following :

Resolved, That the jewels submitted, being appropriate in design and unusually low priced, that this Grand Lodge hereby authorize the Grand Secretary to purchase the same, and that the sum of fifty dollars is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

JOHN J. MONELL, } *Of the*
JAMES R. CAIN, } *Special Committee.*

The following report from the committee on Jurisprudence was presented by its chairman, P.:G.:M.: Tulleys. The report was adopted, excepting the last clause (5), which was recommitted :

To the M.:W.: Grand Lodge of Nebraska :

Your committee on Jurisprudence beg leave to make the following report :

1. Bro.:N. M. Ayres, Beaver City Lodge, U.:D.: Can a man of good moral character, who has a fine education and is an excellent book-keeper, and fully competent to earn a good living,— who is, in plain terms, a hunchback, which debars him from manual labor,— be made a Mason?

Answer. Your committee reply in the affirmative, the deformity mentioned not being such as would prevent the candidate from complying with the requirements of the craft.

2. Bro.: Wheelock, 26, presented the petition of a profane, who says he has considered his home to be with his parents, who have lived in this (Gage) county ten years, although he has been from home the most of the time.

Answer. In the matter of the petition to Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, for the degrees, your committee are of the opinion that while the recommendation of Bro.: Wheelock is sufficient to establish the fact of the petitioner's residence in Gage county, it does not show that he is within the jurisdiction of Beatrice Lodge. With a change showing that fact, we would consider that said lodge would be authorized in receiving this petition.

3. Bro.: Gillette, 19: What is the interpretation of No. 38, Rules and Regulations? Is the lamb-skin apron presented to the candidate at initiation to be retained by the candidate, or is it to be returned to the lodge?

Answer. In reply to the query of Bro.: Gillette as to the interpretation of Rule 38, we consider it a matter to be decided by each lodge for itself.

4. Bro.: Carter, 25: An Apprentice of the jurisdiction of Nebraska removes to the jurisdiction of New York, and asks the lodge in Nebraska to waive jurisdiction in favor of the New York lodge, which is done. The Apprentice neglects to present himself to the lodge in New York, and after the lapse of some three years he asks the Nebraska lodge to waive jurisdiction in favor of a lodge in Iowa. Whose property is the Apprentice?

Answer. Your committee deem the waiver of jurisdiction by the Nebraska lodge final, and the matter resolves itself into a question of jurisdiction between New York and Iowa, with which we have nothing to do.

5. Bro.: Warren, D.:G.:M.: Is it competent for the Grand Master to entertain and decide an appeal from the action of a subordinate lodge in sustaining or dismissing charges against one of its members, or are such matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge?

Answer. In reply to Bro.: Warren's query, your committee are of the opinion that in the intervals between the sessions of the Grand Lodge it is competent for the Grand Master to perform all its executive functions, subject, however, to review by the Grand Lodge.

The bill of the State Journal Company for printing the Grand Master's address, etc., was referred to the committee on Finance and Accounts.

Bro.: Phelps, 34, moved adoption of the majority report [made this morning] of the committee on Grievances with reference to the petition from brethren at Wymore. Bro.: Davidson moved as an amendment that the report be referred to the committee on Jurisprudence to report at its

convenience, which was not agreed to. Bro.: Rawalt, 84, moved as an amendment that the report be referred to the committee on Jurisprudence to report at the next annual communication, which motion did not prevail. During a warm discussion of the matter, the Grand Lodge was called from labor until eight o'clock this evening.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1882.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at eight o'clock, Grand Master Warren in the East.

The Grand Secretary stated for and on behalf of the representatives of Tyre Lodge, No. 85, that in declining to recommend the petition from brethren at Wymore, prejudice and town rivalry had no influence*; that Tyre Lodge had presumed that the petitioners must meet the same requirements that the petitioners for Tyre Lodge had met; that if the Grand Master will investigate the situation, and thereupon advise that Tyre Lodge recommend the desired new lodge at Wymore, they (the representatives) pledge that such recommendation will be granted, if in their power to secure same; it being understood that the two lodges at Blue Springs and Wymore shall always have concurrent jurisdiction, and that this Grand Lodge on its part agrees to such concurrent jurisdiction. Past Grand Master Hastings moved that the matter be referred to the Grand Master, with the understanding that the two lodges shall have concurrent jurisdiction, which motion prevailed, and the matter

* The towns of Blue Springs and Wymore are one or one and one-half miles apart, and are stations on two different railroads.

was so referred, the representatives from Tyre Lodge accepting the foregoing understanding.

The Grand Orator, W. Bro. : James S. Gilham, 53, now delivered the following

ORATION.

We are assembled here to-night as Masons. In this lodge-room we are builders, whatever may be our worldly avocations. Our lodge is an organization of architects. All its memories, traditions, forms and ceremonies, its marks of honor and distinction, its symbols, from the trestle-board on which the first designs are traced, to the key-stone which supports the royal arch, the language of its moral science, its rules and aspirations are of constructive energy.

The aprons we wear are the stone-mason's aprons. Our lodge is erected to God, not as the author of life or the source of law, but as the Supreme Architect. It traces its ancestry near Jerusalem, because of the great temple, the masterpiece of Jewish architecture.

The craft recurs thoughtfully to the pyramids of Egypt, and lingers among the columns of the Acropolis, because they are the chief remains of ancient creative art.

No man may reach highest masonic culture within our lodge-room until his mind has been divested of all thought and traces of the commercial life without its doors. The deeper meanings of masonic teaching can be learned only by him, who, in the privacy of our meetings, can assume the aims, experience and character of some great builder, some foremost architect in a creative age, from whose cultured mind, temple and palaces have been projected; by the cunning of whose hands the shapeless stone has assumed order, symmetry, individuality, capacity to gratify some want of human nature and decorate the waste of nature bareness with something beautiful and new fresh from the agency of God's sole viceroy on earth, creative man.

The ideal masonic life is one of endless reproductive industry.

The aim of masonic culture is to stimulate its members to live a life of ceaseless constructive activity, a life serene, because, without the hate and jealousies of competition, happy because the sweets of mental and mechanical creation belong to it without alloy, blessing man, not by giving a penny to the poor and waxing rich upon the aggregated losses of ten thousand, but by contributing to earth a substantial addition to its forms of usefulness or beauty, not purchased from the toil of others' hands and minds, but springing forth from each man's thought and fashioned by his art.

The exercise of each man's creative faculties in the formation of the objects most desirable to him, is the only form of human labor which does not require man to look upon large numbers of his fellows as his victims, his rivals or his foes.

No man, save idiots and imbeciles, is born without the faculty to erect and make the various articles which his wants require or his trade demands.

The sweetest pleasures incident to work attend its wholesome, unbought, unslaved exercise.

To reproduce ourselves, our thoughts and fancies in objective realities in wood or stone, in words or colors, in melody or in art, independent of an employer's hire or a market's caprice, lifts labor from its servitude and sets it on its throne; removes its curse and restores to it its crown of regal dignity. The highest wants of man become his friends, the proper stimuli of his toil. They cease to be the means by which his brother tempts him to his ruin. Each man receives rewards commensurate to his labor, not doled to him from selfish, greedy hands, but each becomes his own pay-master, finding his fairest compensation: first, in the enjoyment of the forms himself hath built, second, in the buoyant healthfulness, inseparable from inventive labor.

To mankind toiling thus, no strife could rend asunder the bonds of human fellowship. For who would covet imperial palaces and pomp, if, that the thought of all the race condemned the owner to the hand of scorn unless his labor fashioned it. And who would lose the blessedness of giving to the poor and worthy, if charity were loosened from the bonds with which business necessity binds its open hands.

Relying chiefly on himself, man's moral judgment would burst the bonds with which commercial complications restrain its force. Manhood would cease to be compromised by complaisance toward evils that cried to heaven for redress, or complicity in wrongs which flush the cheeks with shame.

The untrammelled conscience would regain its power, and unwarped charity assert its might.

Individual vice and social outrage would shrink and cower before the free, outspoken condemnation of the moral judgment of the race. The richest minds, the ripest culture and the strongest wills, instead of struggling with each other for mastery over the poor, to acquire by purchase the objects of desire, would invent unnumbered novelties to sustain existence and fill its hours with joy.

The possibilities of such a life no thought can guess.

Man differs from all below essentially in this, that he alone creates, constructs. The bird builds its nest by instinct; the beasts burrow their holes in the ground by instinct; and one nest and one lair differ not from others in glory.

Man alone has the varied wants, the changing caprices, the never satisfied desires, the ever growing aspirations, which nothing less than ceaselessly active constructive power can gratify. Man alone has the taste to discriminate, the judgment to distinguish, which only infinite variety can satisfy.

With constantly growing power, with constantly improving taste, with wants, desires, caprices outrunning satisfaction, with daily growing knowledge of the materials and the forces furnished to his hand, he stands on earth its sole creative agency. Here, if anywhere, man is in the image of his maker. Unspeakably august is the initiatory scene of human history, when the Omnipotent breathed into the sleeping man the breath of His divine life,—its joys, its aspirations and its power, and the creature thus inspired

became henceforth creator,—a new force, a new judgment, a new choice in the divine economy, to work with multitudes of his brothers in the replenishment of earth with beauteous forms, and thus become coadjutors of Him who breathes but to construct, and wills but to create. That, indeed, is not the highest glorification of Him who without end is building new heavens and new earths, which contents itself with sounding praises of His power and energy, but higher is it far to follow in His footsteps, and as He builds, constructs, creates in the illimitable spaces of His sovereignty, so act ourselves, and in our sphere image His glory with our finite power.

Direct effort on the part of every man to produce or evolve the thing or structure which satisfies his wants meets several serious obstacles.

First. The productions of different climates and different soils differ so essentially that exchange is rendered, if not necessary, at least convenient.

Second. The magnitude of some enterprises requires combination, while the perfection of many articles, chiefly tools, can be realized with ease only by some form of coöperation.

Third. Some natural wants of man require ministration at the hands of persons specially qualified; while everything which man uses or desires can be better made by special training for that purpose.

These considerations of themselves, while not necessarily destroying creative exercise by each man, suggest desirable and proper limitations thereupon.

Fourth. Every foot of land on which to stand, and every particle of raw material within the sight or sound of human life, has been appropriated. Every man is therefore now compelled to seek the acquisition of some power by means of which to dispossess his fellows of the lands and raw materials which they hold by law and usage, and obtain the labor of the specialist.

Thus come into being our modes of business, and the intense specialization of modern labor, whose direct object is the attainment of this power.

Brute violence is prohibited by law, and governmental aggrandizement is prohibited by the constitution and an independent judiciary.

By the facts of life, money, diffused throughout the world, is convertible at the will of its solvent owner in lands, materials, labor and the fruits of labor. By reason of its circulation in all the avenues of life, its purchasing power holds in one hand the accumulated fruits of the labor of the past, and with the other reaches vastly forward to seize without resistance the product of all future labor. Could it be possessed with all the power it has when circulating, the world would bow complaisant at the feet of its possessor, and ask to do his bidding. But to be potent it must circulate. The power to recall it at stated times, or at his will, constitutes the wealth of one and imposes poverty on thousands; gives to one the means to buy, and inflicts on countless others the necessity to sell. To acquire this power, man, whether he choose or not, must toil, and plan, and scheme, and plot, with eye alert, with large discourse of cunning, or else exist a friendless vagabond, a houseless tramp.

Independent of simple drudgery, there are four honorable and legitimate modes of obtaining this result:

First. All the forms of loans by which one obtains the promises of another, secured by his lands and property to repay at stated times the money loaned, with interest or discount.

Second. By the exercise of superior shrewdness selling to one's friends and neighbors everything whose selling value is decreasing, and buying of one's friends and neighbors everything where selling value is increasing.

Third. Occupying and controlling some locality, instrument, facility, or department of exchange, crushing out competition, or pooling with competitors, thus becoming enabled to exact a moderate or immoderate toll from all who wish to trade the products of their labor that they do not want for fruit of others' labor that they need.

Fourth. Occupying all the land, possessing all the materials which in after years man will want to use, fencing it in with title deeds, or bonds for deeds, and waiting until successive generations or emigration will leave large numbers homeless unless they buy this land, — powerless unless they buy this material.

Thus come into being monopolies of all kinds. Monopolies of land from the homesteader on the frontier, excluding humanity from his tract of sand and cactus with a receiver's receipt; the town site adventurer, hoisting his piratical banner over every cross-roads, post-office, county seat and railroad station, to the ducal owner of ten thousand acres and the owner of a city corner lot: monopolies of business from the merchant, hog buyer, lawyer of a country town, to those who hold within their hands the power to make or wreck a railroad, to build or dwarf a city, to bull or bear the markets of a world.

In the effort to acquire and retain these monopolies arises competition, fierce, destructive, — among farmers seeking to beat each other at the market, among laborers struggling to anticipate each other in getting service, among merchants enticing each other's patronage, among doctors and lawyers striving for each other's clientage.

To prevent the reduction of wages, prices, profits, tolls and charges by this competition pools are formed, from the trades unions, labor associations, professional fee bills, mercantile agreements, up to the rules of boards of trade and railroad schedules.

And the object of it all is what? — the acquisition of power. Not moral power, not intellectual power, not power over dead matter, over chaos or irrational force, but relative power, — power over men, — superiority, supremacy.

In these various modes of business are employed the distinguished talents, the ripe scholarship, the enterprise and energy of the race. Three-fourths of the waking hours of the intellectual forces of the age is consumed waiting in offices, lounging in stores, loafing on the corners, haunting saloons, measuring each other's strength, watching the market, looking for chances to buy at less than worth, waiting for opportunities to sell for more than worth.

And three-fourths of the teachers and preachers are teaching and preaching that success, superiority, supremacy of man over man, is possible to all, if only they will be good and virtuous, industrious, economical.

The result of it all is that the natural inequalities of life are exaggerated. One gets millions: millions lose their little all. Tens of thousands are wrecked daily. Westward the star of empire takes its flight. The suicides increase. Usury becomes respectable, and Shylock ceases to be a mere creation of genius. Defalcations are customary affairs. Debt impenetrable darkens the commercial skies. Dishonesty, exemptions, poor husbands and rich wives, bewilder lawyers. The reputable merchant sells poisonous adulterations for food. The dram-seller tempts man to his ruin for his gold. The burglar robs night of its sleep, and time-locks are invented for iron doors. Hard by the church is the lazar-house of infamy. Men grow gray unmarried, incontinent, respectable, waiting until success enables them to support families. Nuptials are celebrated for money.

Midst it all is the shriek of the ruined monopolist of land against the successful monopolist of carriage: the denunciation of the solvent banker by the insolvent borrower; the quarrels of statesmen over free trade and protection, and the owl-like gravity of the publicists and economists discussing the reason why millions are accidentally defeated in the terrible struggle for a power over the industry and property of man, which to be power can be only held by few.

What is a competence but power to live, to gratify one's tastes and satisfy one's wants without exertion of our own, but solely by the fruits of others', toil? What is wealth but power to buy the objects we desire, conditioned on the necessity of countless others to toil and sell the product of their toil?

Competence and wealth are incapable of general attainment. What is this cry of hard times that resounds with ever increasing volume through the length and breadth of the country? Poverty stands on higher ground than ever before in the history of man. It is better fed, better clothed, better housed. But poverty is as far from wealth as ever, because wealth is not a thing but a relation. Wealth is superiority, supremacy. Hard times is the shriek of the masses against mathematics. Educated to believe that wealth, superiority, eminence, were attainable by all, all have entered the race to attain these prizes, and the result is inevitably disappointment and defeat. Terrestrial wisdom cannot devise a scheme by which any power which the multitude may acquire over the industry of a few can be made worth toiling for, or worth preserving when attained.

In the midst of it all, there is not a solitary man engaged in the production of a single form to subserve his needs or please his taste. While this is the case, rewards to all men commensurate with their labor are impossible. The highest creative energy is impossible. The highest constructive activity is impossible. Fraternal fellowship is impossible. Natural or rational equality is impossible, and the golden rule becomes senseless jargon.

I have chosen to depart somewhat from the beaten track on this occasion. First, for the novelty of journeying over rutless roads; second, to suggest the

nquiry whether man's broadest, life and highest culture can be realized in the present form of industry. Great is the contrast between our ideal and our actual life. Professing aspirations for purity without egotism, virtue with charity, growth without selfishness, and strength without oppression, the lives of the churchman and the Mason mock their pretensions with hideous satires.

Not alone in man's inherent weakness, but largely in the environment which limits and restrains his freedom lies the fault.

The daily toil of man determines his conduct and his character. So far as man has the strength, he will obey the rules which his business imposes upon him.

The ethics preached from the pulpit, the rostrum and the stage may be received with enthusiasm when uttered, but man refuses to allow them to rule his conduct, except so far as they are consistent with the attainment of success in the line of his industry. While the provision of sustenance and the possession of a home are made to depend entirely on successful competition, the habits, principles and characteristics requisite to competitive victory will be cultivated despite the maxims of morality or the precepts of religion. While all the objects desirable to man are attainable only by purchase with gold, gold will be sought by every art of cunning, by every mode of extortion, by every system of rapacity, by every means of temptation, by every form of robbery and theft. It is simple folly to assert that in competitive industry man can gratify his proper wants with innocence. The only object of competition is to secure to some greater rewards for labor, involving less to others.

If the rules by which these results were achieved were identical with the rules for mental and moral development, then competition would be the appropriate principle to stimulate evolution, and expedite the survival of the fittest. But thrift, economy, firmness, legal justice, shrewdness, border closely on avarice, stinginess, brutality, oppression and deceit, and the successful man needs often stand with one foot on each side the fence; and the best of us don't always care to let our right hand know what our left hand is about. While the habits requisite to industrial success are opposed to the most liberal generosity and largest unselfishness, it is useless to dream of virtue, of innocence, or brotherly love. There may be union and fraternity among the few whose interests do not clash, but Masonry and the church have both shown how difficult it is to diffuse fraternal love among large numbers, rent with competitive conflict.

That all human labor should be creative or constructive is impracticable at present, and even undesirable. That it should be entirely competitive is still more undesirable.

First, it makes all toil servile. Not the toil of him alone who labors with his hands, but even the industry of all ranks and classes who work and scheme and plot for an employer's stipend or a market's profits.

The rush and enterprise and energy of modern times have done much that is good. They have carried along education, morals, religion, government

and law. But business has made itself supreme over them, and the church, the state, morality and education have become its servants. Everywhere its maxims rule, everywhere its dictates are obeyed. Over the life of all its slaves it wields remorseless sway. Pity lifts its eyes to plead, and sadly turns from the stern necessity that will not look upon her face. Conscience parts its lips as if to speak, but her still, small voice is silenced by the imperious voice of business expediency. Charity extends her hand as if to bless, and business urgency withdraws it with the exaction of the widow's mite. Our business exacts implicit obedience to its rules, or inflicts the penalty of ruin. Yearly it crushes the hopes, breaks the spirits, and wrecks the bodies, minds and souls of thousands of its devotees. Its heel bruises the head of the unfortunate and weak. Day by day it robs us of our rest and joy, fills our breasts with hate and jealousy. It enslaves every mind and desolates every hearth and fireside. Daily we are banished from home and its loved ones, and at night home, sweet home, wearily watches our coming until the candle is burned to the socket, and we come at last with the frowns of business darkening our brows, and the cares of business biting our hearts, and the caresses of love are powerless against it. Labor such as this is slavery, although no overseer may crack his whip, and no master wield the rod.

Eight hours for our ordinary avocations, eight hours for the service of God, eight hours for sleep, — half of our waking hours for work, half of our waking hours for relief of man and service of God, is the masonic ideal.

Secondly, the powerful talents, the exalted minds that could create unnumbered forms to minister to the highest tastes of man are driven from their natural walk. One generation is not more creative than another. God is no respecter of persons, moons, or years, or centuries. Shakespeare is alive to-day. Angelo is on earth. Miltons and Bacons, Raphaels and Titians go in and out among us. Ten thousand Edisons live within the borders of this land; ten thousand men like Morse, like Stephenson and Watt. But the spirits active to conceive the beautiful, and grasp the new, the genius quick to plan, contrive and execute is all engaged in buying hogs, shipping wheat, collecting debts, dabbling in real estate, loaning money and arranging freight schedules. If fortunate they buy a builded house, a painted picture, a written book, the refuse thought of an inferior mind; and if unfortunate, and two-thirds of them are, they strew the shoals of ruin with their wreck and leave on earth no token of their native power except its blasted prophecy.

The highest, the masonic, faculty in man is unexercised, uncultured, unused. Never before, unless when Christ appeared within the borders of commercial Palestine, has the spirit of commerce been so diffused and so intense as at the present time. From the mountains to either sea there is no man whose labor is directly spent to gratify his wants. Even the farmer on the prairie buys the greater part of that which furnishes his table and his home, and everything he raises has been raised to sell.

In the cities no man has a thing for his own use, delight or comfort but that which has been bought, and all his time and energies are spent to please

or force the wills of those who have the means with which to hire or with which to buy.

In this city of fifteen thousand people there are a dozen different styles of houses, and not one of them reflects the owner's taste or bears the impress of his character. The house tells nothing of the man within the house save that his bank account is large or small. I would rather live in a house that I myself had built, had decorated, beautified with the changing fancies, the added labors, of each day, costing a life of healthful toil, affording a life of pleasure, with a wife whose dress while womanly should be unlike all other women, as her mind and skill differed from all other women, than buy on time the finest second-hand home in Lincoln, and spend a life time in trying to earn the money to clear the mortgage debt, though in that house were a woman called my wife whose dress was made by Worth and every article she wore had cost a mint of gold.

This is a remarkable age. Remarkable because vastly in advance of the past by reason of two or three objects of man's creation. Remarkable because vastly beneath its own great possibilities by reason of our barrenness in invention. What has caused our vast superiority to the past? The inventive labor of half a dozen men, men whose counterparts are in this audience; men not superior in natural endowment to many in this room. Watt, Fulton, Arkwright, Morse and Stevenson were not extraordinary men, they simply used the little genius they had.

What may be wrought by arm or hand of man from out the vast material and powerful forces at his disposal cannot be guessed, and in the present state of industry will not be known.

Nature has made an unalterable law that man shall not acquire the forms to nourish or to cheer his highest life by purchase, but only by the labor of each to produce the form that each desires to attain. With aspirations so to toil we have all been compelled to labor in occupations irksome, in modes nauseous, with means distasteful, with each man's genius fettered and each man's conscience gagged. The artist, the inventor in man is dead, the money-maker, the money-loser, the hireling only live.

Rightly viewed, there is a serious tragedy in each life. To every one who is not brother to the soulless clod, there come the sternest trials of his strength and his integrity, when the faculty which distinguishes him from brutes, the builder, the architect within him, the true masonic man confronts the obstacles that beset his path. The world demands of every man the rewards of creative energy before its exercise can be completed. Life demands, not work, but wages the chance result of work. Not ideas, fancies bodied forth in matter or in thought, but money, their market price. The ambition of each man to reproduce himself in objective forms of beauty or desire, is doomed to meet at every gate through which it seeks egress unto its proper work, the fierce assaults of modern competition. Ruthlessly, ruffianly, in the frenzied haste to comprehend and seize the petty mysteries by which higher wages may be earned, or money made—the building energy—the architect in every man is stricken to the dust.

The moral tragedy of each life is consummated in the extinction of its creative and constructive genius, in the mad eagerness to grasp the secrets of commercial power.

We, who believe masonic promises, hope for a resurrection, not in heaven only, but on earth.

When modern struggle has reached the full meridian of its course, the master faculty of man, helped by the strong hand of our fraternity, shall be raised from the grave where the violence of business strife hath buried it and take possession of our lives once more.

The awakened mind, affluent with vast and manifold conceptions of higher usefulness and richer harmonies, and the hand more dexterous in its cunning with the implements of art, shall resume their labor to complete the unfinished columns of man's creative agency on earth. Man will not be compelled, nor longer strive to compass power o'er his fellow-men, but each learning from each, mutually encouraging, mutually stimulating each other, shall labor in his several place and sphere; his individual wants suggesting his individual power, evolving from all the plenteous material furnished, with all the knowledge of creation's mysteries attainable, his several additions in art and architecture, in philosophy and literature, in poetry and science, and thus become God's fellow craftsman, working from the designs traced on the divine trestle-board, to transform immeasurable chaos into infinite order and variety. Then and then only, the creator, man, shall rise into the fullest fellowship with his creator, God.

In this hope, we gather in our lodges, erected unto Him as our Grand Master, dedicated to that St. John who fled the busy marts of trade, choosing rather to clothe himself by his own hands with camel's hair, to feed himself with his own hand from the free bounty of nature; to find his shelter in the shades of Judea's brook, and there and thus proclaimed the coming of the Prince of Peace; dedicated, also, to that other St. John who spurned all power over his fellow-men, and was content to rest with trustful confidence, upon the breast of everlasting Love.

Yielding to the forces of the age in which we live, we may continue to bow to the dictates of the mammon we despise. Biting our chains, perhaps, yet never loosing their hold, it still may be our lot to struggle on, until what the world calls success shall give us leave to retire from the strife; or what the world calls failure shall fling us broken and exhausted from the arena.

But separated from the weakness incident to its members, above the influence of the time-serving present, we have preserved and shall transmit this lodge in all its original purity, with all its elements of strength and vigor. Where we have yielded, it remains unchanged; where we have fallen, it stands firm and steadfast; where we are mortal, it is immortal. High above the thoroughfares of modern life, in the silent watches of the night it holds its wonted sessions. Already venerated for its antiquity, and for the ripest thoughts of the great dead, whose spirits rule us from their sceptered urns, growing powerful by its earth-compassing sweep, by the increasing number of the great, the wise, the good, who are its humble devotees: powerful from

its secrecy which guards it from the influences of the changing present, powerful from its exclusiveness which shields the dreamed-of truth, the growing principle, the shooting plant of human faith from the blasting cynicism, the withering criticism with which small cunning and shrewd selfishness ever greet the first suggestions of a nobler hope and purer faith.

The masonic faculty, in man, has been sorely pressed in all the ages.

In the darkness of the past, brute force and might of sword and spear subjected labor to bonded slavery. The feudal church and state repressed the grosser violence, and in their turn coerced the toil of man into their servitude. The builder met in secret. The tiled lodge never died; the noble principles of liberty and equality were taught within the guarded walls with all the emphasis of mystery, and received with all the zeal of devotion. From the lives of the members, the lessons learned, passed into the literature and sentiment of the day. The result was a free church and religious equality; a free state and political equality. To-day, the market rules and compels the mind and hand of man to minister to its caprice. We have faith in the persistency of Masonry. With confidence, we believe the day will surely come when the intellect, the culture, the conscience of the race freed from the market's power, will relegate the acquisition of its wealth to the menial spirits of the age, while they move onward in their royal course, enriching earth with novelty, and uplifting life upon the heights of loving emulation.

On motion of Bro. : France, 56, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are extended to W. : Bro. : James S. Gilham for his interesting address, and he is requested to furnish a copy for publication in the proceedings of this annual communication.

The Grand Master announced as the committee on our quarter centennial anniversary Bros. : Lininger, 3; Jordan, 33; Bowen, 3; Long, 11; Hartman, 11; Coutant, 11; and Carter, 25.

Bro. : McIlhinney, 50, asked what course should be pursued in the case of a New York Mason desiring affiliation with a Nebraska lodge, which was referred to the committee on Jurisprudence.

On motion of R. : W. : Bro. : Wemple, it was ordered that one hundred dollars be sent to the Grand Secretary of Iowa for relief of those recently afflicted at Grinnell.

Bro. : Switzer, 76, chairman of the committee on Payroll submitted the following, which was adopted :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PAYROLL AT THE TWENTY-FIFTH COMMUNICATION
OF THE GRAND LODGE HELD JUNE 20, 5882.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Nebraska :

Your committee on Payroll report that they find the payroll as follows,
to-wit:

NAME OF LODGE.	NO.	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE.	MILES.	DAYS.	AMOUNT.
Nebraska	1	Joseph D. Luce	60	2	7 60
Western Star	2	Henry Brown	57	2	7 42
Capitol	3	George W. Lininger	65	2	8 08
Nemaha Valley	4	J. J. Mercer	79	3	10 74
Omadi	5				
Plattsmouth	6	V. V. Leonard	55	2	7 30
Falls City	9	W. S. Stretch	92	3	11 52
Solomon	10	E. H. Clark	94	2	9 64
Covert	11	E. K. Long	68	4	12 08
Nebraska City	12	James W. Chaddock	57	3	9 42
Orient	13	Abraham P. Forney	102	2	10 12
Peru	14	J. H. Miller	73	2	8 38
Fremont	15	J. B. Merideth	70	2	8 20
Tecumseh	17	Samuel P. Davidson	49	2	6 94
Lincoln	19	L. P. Gillette		2	4 00
Rock Bluff	20				
Washington	21	B. M. Willsey	98	2	9 88
Pawnee	23	J. L. Edwards	70	2	8 20
St. Johns	25	Enoch B. Carter	68	2	8 08
Beatrice	26	O. N. Wheelock	50	2	7 00
Jordan	27	J. L. St. Clair	105	2	10 30
Hope	29	John P. King	84	2	9 04
Blue River	30	P. E. Dinsmore	20	2	5 20
Tekamah	31	James R. Reed	115	2	10 90
Platte Valley	32	Alexander Adams	232	2	17 92
Ashlar	33	Charles L. Howell	122	2	11 32
Acacia	34	Charles J. Phelps	99	2	9 94
Fairbury	35	Benjamin S. Baker	144	2	12 64
Lone Tree	36	John W. Sparks	93	2	9 58
Crete	37	John L. Tidball	20	2	5 20
Oliver	38	William Leese	25	2	5 50
Papillion	39				
Humboldt	40	Henry A. Scott	74	1	6 44
Northern Light	41	C. L. Lamb	138	3	14 28
Juniata	42				
Hebron	43	A. D. Werner	144	2	12 64
Harvard	44	George H. Washburn	81	2	8 86
Palmyra	45	J. O. Moore	24	2	5 44
Rob. Morris	46	Reuben E. Barney	136	2	12 16
Salem	47	John R. Brooke	86	2	9 16
Fairmont	48	C. B. Webber	54	2	7 34
Evening Star	49	John C. Morel	70	2	8 20
Hastings	50	D. M. McElhinney	97	2	9 82
Fidelity	51	L. B. Meyers	56	2	7 26
Hiram	52	W. R. Downs	78	2	8 68
Charity	53	Robert B. Fulton	138	2	12 28
Lancaster	54	C. H. Willard		2	4 00
Mosaic	55	John C. Randall	100	2	10 00
York	56	L. A. Brandhoefer	51	2	7 06
Mt. Moriah	57	George W. McKee	36	2	6 16
Lebanon	58	C. A. Spicce	74	2	8 44
Wahoo	59	M. B. Reese	39	2	6 34
Melrose	60	David E. Bomgardner	198	2	15 88
Thistle	61	Frank H. Young	68	23	50 00
Keystone	62	Marshall J. Clark	85	2	8 10
Riverton	63	John D. Fulton	141	2	12 45
Blue Valley	64	W. H. Mann	31	3	7 86
Osceola	65	H. A. Scott	67	2	9 02
Livingstone	66				
Edgar	67	S. J. Whitten	124	2	11 44
Aurora	68	F. J. Engle	74	2	8 44
Fortitude	69	G. Miller	34	2	6 04

NAME OF LODGE.	NO.	NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE.	MILES.	DAYS.	AMOUNT.
Sterling.....	70	A. Shipman.....	36	2	6 16
Trowel.....	71	Israel Howell.....	185	2	15 10
Hooper.....	72	James F. Burns.....	90	2	9 40
Friend.....	73	D. C. Page.....	38	2	6 28
Alexandria.....	74	J. H. Enslow.....	142	2	12 64
Frank Welch.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joppa.....	76	Simon W. Switzer.....	167	2	14 02
Nelson.....	77	J. Ritterbush.....	142	2	12 52
Albion.....	78	Henry H. Gillette.....	129	2	11 74
Geneva.....	79	J. M. Fisher.....	62	2	7 72
Waco.....	80	John S. Bennett.....	40	2	6 40
Composite.....	81	F. E. Wilson.....	67	2	8 02
St. Paul.....	82	George T. Kendall.....	150	2	13 00
Corinthian.....	83	C. E. Hunter.....	150	2	13 00
Fairfield.....	84	B. F. Rawalt.....	116	3	12 96
Tyre.....	85	A. Samuels.....	52	2	7 12
Douiphan.....	86	Martin Eunis.....	110	2	10 60
GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.					
James R. Cain.....	.....	G. M.....	92	2	9 52
Edwin F. Warren.....	.....	Deputy G. M.....	57	2	7 42
Samuel W. Hayes.....	.....	G. S. W.....	100	2	10 00
John J. Wemple.....	.....	G. J. W.....	97	2	9 82
Christian Hartman.....	.....	G. Treas.....	68	Salary	4 08
William R. Bowen.....	.....	G. Secy.....	68	Salary	4 08
George Scott.....	.....	G. Chaplain.....	70	2	8 20
James S. Gilham.....	.....	G. Orator.....	138	2	12 28
Alfred L. Palmer.....	.....	G. Marshal.....	.....	2	4 00
Francis E. White.....	.....	G. S. D.....	55	2	7 30
Frank E. Bullard.....	.....	G. J. D.....	232	2	17 92
O. W. Littler.....	.....	G. Tiler.....	.....	2	10 00
John J. Monell.....	.....	Asst. Gd. Secy.....	.....	2	10 00
COMMITTEES.					
Alfred G. Hastings.....	.....	On Jurisprudence.....	.....	2	4 00
Harry P. Deuel.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4 00
Robert C. Jordan.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4 00
Robert W. Furnas.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4 00
Rolland H. Oakley.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4 00
James A. Tulleys.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4 00
George B. France.....	.....	On Charters and Dispensations.....	51	3	9 06
William France.....	.....	On Returns.....	68	2	8 08
R. T. Hume.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2 00
					776 52
Increase.....					28 16
					\$804 68

Past Grand Master Tulleys presented the following report from the committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was adopted :

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Nebraska :

Your committee to which, in the absence of R. W. Bro. Graff, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, was referred the circular letter of May 10, 1882, of the Grand Lodge of Utah, would respectfully report :

That the following language, taken from the said circular, meets our hearty and unqualified indorsement and approval.

“ While the fraternity in Utah believes in and upholds the universality of the masonic institution, and recognizes the right of every craftsman to join any church and embrace any creed he chooses, and demands of him only that

he shall admit the theological belief taught at the threshold of our sacred temple, and further, *that he must be loyal to the government under which he lives, and yield a willing obedience to all its laws*, the Masons of Utah contend that the latter important prerequisite is wanting in the Mormons, because one of the chief tenets of their church in Utah is polygamy, which a United States statute has declared to be a crime, and which all civilized nations consider a relic of barbarism. It has been said that not all Mormons in Utah practice polygamy, and this is even so, but it is nevertheless true that all believe it to be a revelation of God, and consequently all of them, by retaining membership in the church, uphold the tenet, and thereby encourage others to enter into polygamous relations, that make them abettors of the crime, and they are therefore, by the laws of our country, the decisions of our courts, and the moral sense of the enlightened world, amenable and guilty. It is their application of the dogma to practical life, and their enjoining it upon all as a duty commanded by God, that constitutes their criminality, and not the simple belief in it. Hence every disciple of and adherent to the Mormon doctrine, as taught by Brigham Young, is barred out of our lodges, because we cannot comprehend that a deed committed in the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge, and there considered to be a crime in the eyes of Freemasonry, as well as in the eyes of the law of the land, should be upheld and considered to be a religious tenet in Utah."

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska desires hereby to extend to the Grand Lodge of Utah the expression of its warm commendation of the position thus assumed, and the assurance that in all its efforts to teach *morality* it shall have our support and approval. A doctrine *which, in its practice*, has been declared by the highest court in our land to be a *crime*, should not be tolerated or encouraged or defended under the specious plea that it is a *religious tenet*.

On motion of Past Grand Master Hastings, it was

Resolved, That whenever the Grand Custodian cannot for good cause visit brethren who may petition for dispensation to open and hold a lodge for the purpose of making Masons, the M.:W.: Grand Master is authorized to appoint and empower any suitable and discreet Mason, who shall be a Past Master, to make such examination, and that such Past Master be directed to make the certificate and recommendation as required by law.

Bro.: Hull, 67, offered the following amendment to our Rules and Regulations, asking that same be laid over for consideration at our next annual communication, which was ordered:

Amend the last clause of Rule I so as to read "The first five officers above enumerated shall be elected by ballot, by a majority of votes cast, at the first regular meeting in June, and be installed on or before the Festival of St. John the Baptist (June 24) of each year.

Past Grand Master Tulleys made report from the committee on Jurisprudence, which was adopted :

To the M. : W. : Grand Lodge of Nebraska :

Your committee on Jurisprudence have had under consideration the various queries referred to them, and submit the following replies :

Bro. : William Leese, Oliver Lodge, No. 38: An applicant for initiation, with the sight of one eye lost, but the defect can only be discovered upon close examination. Is the candidate a fit subject for Masonry, no other objection being against him?

Answer. Yes.

Bro. : Lee P. Gillette, Lincoln Lodge, No. 19: A. B. petitioned and was elected to be made a Mason. A brother, member of another lodge, made objection to the Master of the lodge which had elected A. B. to his being made a Mason. What action should be taken?

Answer. No. 35 of the Rules and Regulations covers the case. The same rule applies whether before or after the election of the candidate.

Bro. : J. J. McIntosh, Frank Welch Lodge, No. 75: Does the liquor clause in our jurisdiction, which *in substance* reads that it is a Master Mason's duty to blackball a profane who applies for admission when he is engaged in the liquor business, apply equally and in the same sense to a Master Mason who is engaged in the liquor business, and who petitions a lodge for affiliation?

Answer. Yes, the rule applies equally and in the same sense to profanes and non-affiliates.

Bro. : Foxworthy, Lincoln Lodge, No. 19: Since the adoption of the amendment to-day, what is the standing of non-affiliated Masons in this Grand Jurisdiction?

2. Are such entitled to visit this Grand Lodge, or a subordinate lodge?

3. If a Mason should demit under the present rule (or amendment), and then neglect or refuse to affiliate with some other lodge, what then is his standing?

Answer. To queries 1 and 2 we reply that the status of non-affiliates is in no way affected by the adoption of the amendment.

In reply to No. 3, he is simply a demitted Mason.

On the recommendation of the committee on Accounts, the bills of the State Journal Company (printing, etc., \$38.90) and Bro. : O. W. Littler (ice, etc., \$5.25) were ordered paid.

The following report from the committee on Ways and Means was adopted :

To the Grand Lodge :

The committee on Ways and Means recommend the following appropriation for the incoming year:

Printing proceedings of '82, including report of committee on For'n Correspondence.	\$700
Office expenses of Grand Secretary	400
Books and blanks for lodges, Nos. 87 to 90	80
Expenses of Grand Master	25
Expenses of Grand Lecturer	100
Expenses of Grand Tiler	10

On motion of Bro. : Enlow, 26, thanks were voted to Lincoln and Lancaster Lodges for accommodations and courtesies extended to the Grand Lodge during this communication.

The M. : W. : the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was now called from labor to refreshment, until nine o'clock on the morning of Saturday, September 23, 5882.

E. J. Bowen

Grand Master.

Wm. R. Bowen

Grand Secretary.

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

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Daniel Sayre	Montgomery.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia	Edgar Crow Baker	Victoria.
California	Alexander G. Abell	San Francisco.
Canada	J. J. Mason	Hamilton, Ontario.
Colorado	Edward C. Parmalee	Georgetown.
Connecticut	Joseph K. Wheeler	Hartford.
Dakota	Charles T. McCoy	Bon Homme.
Delaware	William S. Hayes	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	William R. Singleton	Washington.
England	Shadwell Clerke	London.
Florida	DeWitt C. Dawkins	Jacksonville.
Georgia	J. Emmet Blackshear	Macon.
Idaho	J. H. Wickersham	Silver City.
Illinois	Loyal L. Munn	Freeport.
Indiana	William H. Smythe	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	J. S. Murrow	Atoka, Choctaw Nation.
Iowa	Theodore S. Parvin	Iowa City.
Ireland	Sam'l B. Oldham, Deputy Gr. Sec.	Dublin.
Kansas	John H. Brown	Wyandotte.
Kentucky	Hiram Bassett	Millersburg.
Louisiana	James C. Batchelor	New Orleans.
Maine	Ira Berry	Portland.
Manitoba	James Henderson	Winnepeg.
Maryland	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Sereno B. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	William P. Innis	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Azariah T. C. Pierson	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. L. Power	Jackson.
Missouri	John D. Vincil	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	William R. Bowen	Omaha.
Nevada	John D. Hammond	Carson.
New Brunswick	Edwin J. Wetmore	St. John.
New Hampshire	George P. Cleaves	Concord.
New Jersey	Joseph H. Hough	Trenton.
New Mexico	David J. Miller	Santa Fe.
New York	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York
North Carolina	Donald W. Bain	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia	Benjamin Curren	Halifax.
Ohio	John D. Caldwell	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Frelow J. Babeock	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Michael Nisbet	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward's Island	George W. Wakeford	Charlottetown.
Quebec	John H. Isaacson	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Edwin Baker	Providence.
Scotland	D. Murray Lyon	Edinburgh.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
Tennessee	John Frizzell	Nashville.
Texas	George H. Bringhurst	Houston.
Utah	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	William H. Root	Burlington.
Virginia	William B. Isaacs	Richmond.
Washington Territory	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
West Virginia	Odell S. Long	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	John W. Woodhull	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	John H. Symons	Laramie.

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

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	ADDRESS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Alabama	Palmer J. Pillans	Mobile	May 31, 1870.
Arkansas	Luke E. Barber	Little Rock	March 21, 1878.
British Columbia	Robert P. Rithet		April 20, 1874.
California	William A. Davies	Stockton	June 2, 1873.
Canada	Robert Ramsay	Orillia	October 9, 1879.
Colorado	Henry M. Teller	Central City	April 20, 1874.
Connecticut	Joseph K. Wheeler	Hartford	April 9, 1877.
Dakota	George W. Kingsbury	Yankton	March 18, 1878.
Delaware	Daniel McClintock	Wilmington	December 11, 1869.
District of Columbia	John H. Russell	Washington	September 22, 1869.
England	Bracketstone Baker	Lee, Kent	June 24, 1881.
Florida	William A. McLean	Jacksonville	February 12, 1877.
Georgia	Joseph E. Wells	Macon	September 22, 1869.
Idaho	Barton R. Hughes	Pioneerville	February 12, 1877.
Illinois	John M. Palmer	Springfield	
Indiana	John H. Rice	Indianapolis	
Indian Territory	John T. Adair		July 29, 1879.
Iowa	William E. Woodward	Burlington	March 20, 1872.
Italy	Nicola Siminberghi	Rome	June 24, 1881.
Kansas	Edward D. Hillyer	Grasshopper Falls	September 22, 1869.
Kentucky	L. D. Croninger	Covington	June 1, 1871.
Louisiana	Augustin B. Seger	New Orleans	March 29, 1870.
Maine	Edward P. Burnham	Saco	March 29, 1870.
Manitoba	Simon Duffin	Winnipeg	April 14, 1877.
Maryland	Edward J. Oppelt	Baltimore	February 12, 1877.
Michigan	Abraham T. Metcalf	Kalamazoo	January 17, 1874.
Minnesota	J. E. Finch	Hastings	
Mississippi	William French		May 24, 1882.
Missouri	Charles F. Vogel	St. Louis	June 3, 1877.
Montana	Henry M. Parchen	Helena	April 9, 1877.
Nevada	Charles E. Loughton	Carson	November 20, 1876.
New Brunswick	William Wedderburn	St. John	January 1, 1873.
New Hampshire	Alpheus W. Baker	Lebanon	March 18, 1878.
New Jersey	Charles Bechtel	Trenton	September 22, 1869.
New Mexico	Cornelius Cosgrove		April 7, 1879.
New York	Robert M. C. Graham	New York city	April 9, 1877.
North Carolina	James B. Batchelor	Raleigh	
Nova Scotia	George Frazier	Halifax	
Ohio	Robert Gwym	Cincinnati	
Pennsylvania	James W. Robbins	Philadelphia	May 24, 1882.
Prince Edward's Island	John Muirhead	Charlottetown	March 21, 1877.
Rhode Island	Edward L. Freeman	Providence	April 17, 1877.
Scotland	D. Murray Lyon	Edinburgh	June 24, 1881.
South Carolina	Augustine T. Smythe	Charleston	March 20, 1877.
Tennessee	James O. Connor	Jackson	August 2, 1869.
Texas	Joseph D. Sayers	Bastrop (c. h.)	March 20, 1877.
Utah	Thomas E. Cloheey	Salt Lake City	November 3, 1875.
Vermont	William H. Root	Burlington	October 3, 1881.
Washington Territory	James Biles	Turnwater	June 3, 1873.
West Virginia	B. F. Martin	Pruntytown	
Wisconsin	Merrick P. Wing	La Crosse	April 9, 1877.
Wyoming	John H. Symons	Laramie City	May 5, 1882.

NOTE.—Information is desired wherewith to fill the blanks in the foregoing statement.

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

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	ADDRESS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Alabama	James W. Chaddock	Nebraska City	September 22, 1869.
Arkansas	Samuel W. Hayes	Norfolk	March 6, 1878.
British Columbia	William Adair	Dakota City	May 12, 1874.
California	Orasmus H. Irish	Nebraska City	May 20, 1874.
Canada	Robert C. Jordan	Omaha	August 1, 1878.
Colorado	Josiah B. Redfield	Omaha	May 11, 1874.
Connecticut	Alfred G. Hastings	Lincoln	February 20, 1877.
Dakota	Gustavus Stevenson	Omaha	February 25, 1878.
Delaware	Edwin A. Allen	Omaha	December 1, 1869.
District of Columbia	Charles F. Catlin	Omaha	September 18, 1869.
Florida	Ifram C. Rider	Crete	February 1, 1877.
France	Robert R. Livingston	Plattsmouth	September 30, 1869.
Georgia	Henry O. Hanna	Falls City	September 15, 1869.
Idaho	James A. Tulleys	Red Cloud	February 1, 1877.
Illinois	Harry P. Denel	Omaha	September 8, 1869.
Indiana	George H. Thummel	Grand Island	September 2, 1872.
Indian Territory	Bradner D. Slaughter	Fullerton	August 4, 1879.
Iowa	Robert W. Furnas	Brownville	March 15, 1872.
Kansas	Robert C. Jordan	Grand Island	
Kentucky	J. Newton Wise	Plattsmouth	September 14, 1870.
Louisiana	J. Newton Wise	Plattsmouth	October 25, 1869.
Maine	N. S. Harding	Nebraska City	December 1, 1869.
Manitoba	Edwin F. Warren	Nebraska City	March 24, 1877.
Maryland	George Armstrong	Omaha	February 2, 1877.
Michigan	Daniel H. Wheeler	Plattsmouth	January 3, 1870.
Minnesota	Robert C. Jordan	Omaha	
Missouri	J. Newton Wise	Plattsmouth	August 17, 1869.
Mississippi	John M. Burks	Nebraska City	December 31, 1869.
Montana	Charles F. Goodman	Omaha	August 14, 1878.
Nevada	Jan s R. Reed	Tekamah	February 14, 1870.
New Brunswick	Edwin A. Allen	Omaha	September 22, 1869.
New Hampshire	Frank W. Hayes	Fremont	February 8, 1879.
New Jersey	James R. Cain	Falls City	September 24, 1878.
New Mexico	Henry E. Palmer	Plattsmouth	April 25, 1879.
New York	Robert R. Livingston	Plattsmouth	September 13, 1869.
North Carolina	Robert W. Furnas	Brownville	September 20, 1869.
Nova Scotia	Charles F. Catlin	Omaha	June 10, 1871.
Ohio	Robert W. Furnas	Brownville	September 10, 1869.
Oregon	Henry Brown	Nebraska City	
Pennsylvania	William R. Bowen	Omaha	May 5, 1882.
Prince Edward's Isl'd	William H. Platt	Grand Island	February 19, 1877.
Rhode Island	William M. Knapp	York	April 9, 1877.
Scotland			
South Carolina	Frank E. Bullard	North Platte	January 14, 1881.
Tennessee	J. Newton Wise	Plattsmouth	June 24, 1869.
Texas	Martin Dunham	Omaha	February 22, 1877.
Utah	George B. Graft	Omaha	December 5, 1872.
Vermont	William R. Bowen	Omaha	June 13, 1877.
Virginia	William E. Hill	Nebraska City	October 21, 1879.
Washington Territory	Charles A. Holmes	Tecumseh	February 15, 1877.
West Virginia	Henry T. Davis	Lincoln	October 12, 1866.
Wisconsin	Alexander Atkinson	Omaha	January 29, 1877.
Wyoming	Rolland H. Oakley	Lincoln	March 7, 1877.

LIST OF THE OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, SEPTEMBER 23, 1857, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

The figures indicate the Brother's Lodge.

TERM.	GRAND MASTER.	DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.	GRAND SENIOR WARDEN.	GRAND JUNIOR WARDEN.
September 23, 5857.....	Robert C. Jordan, 3.....	Leavitt L. Bowen, 1.....	David Lindley, 2.....	Lathrop B. Kinney, 1.
June 2 or 3, 5858.....	Robert C. Jordan, 3.....	Leavitt L. Bowen, 1.....	David Lindley, 2.....	Mahlon G. Wilkinson, 5.
June 14, 5859.....	Robert C. Jordan, 3.....	Henry Brown, 2.....	Lathrop B. Kinney, 1.....	Sylvester Redfield, 2.
June 6, 5860.....	George Armstrong, 3.....	Lathrop B. Kinney, 1.....	Sylvester Redfield, 2.....	Daniel H. Wheeler, 6.
June 5, 5861.....	George Armstrong, 3.....	Lathrop B. Kinney, 1.....	Daniel H. Wheeler, 6.....	Harvey C. Blackman, 2.
June 4, 5862.....	George Armstrong, 3.....	Lee P. Gillette, 2.....	Henry Brown, 2.....	George W. Wilkinson, 5.
June 23, 5863.....	Daniel H. Wheeler, 6.....	Orsamus H. Irish, 7.....	George B. Graff, 5.....	Charles W. Hamilton, 3.
June 24, 5864.....	Daniel H. Wheeler, 6.....	Robert W. Furnas, 4.....	George B. Graff, 5.....	John A. Goodlet, 2.
June 24, 5865.....	Robert W. Furnas, 4.....	Robert W. Graff, 5.....	John A. Goodlet, 2.....	George W. Bratton, 4.
June 23, 5866.....	Robert W. Furnas, 4.....	George B. Graff, 5.....	William E. Hill, 2.....	Frank Welch, 7.
June 21, 5867.....	Orsamus H. Irish.....	Elias H. Clark, 10.....	William E. Hill, 2.....	Frank Welch, 7.
June 25, 5868.....	Orsamus H. Irish, 2.....	Harry P. Deuel, 11.....	William Adair, 5.....	Henry O. Hanna, 9.
October 28, 5869.....	Harry P. Deuel, 11.....	William E. Hill, 2.....	Anthony P. Cogswell, 4.....	Henry O. Hanna, 9.
June 23, 5870.....	Harry P. Deuel, 11.....	William E. Hill, 2.....	Anthony P. Cogswell, 4.....	George W. Wilkinson, 5.
June 23, 5871.....	William E. Hill, 2.....	Martin Dunham, 3.....	Samuel W. Hayes, 15.....	Alfred G. Hastings, 19.
June 19, 5872.....	William E. Hill, 2.....	Martin Dunham, 3.....	Frank Welch, 7.....	Alfred G. Hastings, 19.
June 18, 5873.....	Martin Dunham, 3.....	Frank Welch, 27.....	Alfred G. Hastings, 19.....	James W. Chadduck, 12.
June 25, 5874.....	Frank Welch, 27.....	Alfred G. Hastings, 19.....	James W. Chadduck, 12.....	George H. Thummel, 33.
June 25, 5875.....	Alfred G. Hastings, 19.....	George H. Thummel, 33.....	Hiram C. Rider, 37.....	Charles F. Goodman, 3.
June 21, 5876.....	George H. Thummel, 33.....	Hiram C. Rider, 37.....	Charles F. Goodman, 3.....	Edward K. Valentine, 27.
June 20, 5877.....	George W. Lininger, 3.....	Rolland H. Oakley, 19.....	Edward K. Valentine, 27.....	James A. Tulleys, 53.
June 19, 5878.....	Edward K. Valentine, 27.....	James A. Tulleys, 53.....	James R. Cain, 9.....	Edwin F. Warren, 2.
June 25, 5879.....	Rolland H. Oakley, 19.....	James A. Tulleys, 53.....	James R. Cain, 9.....	Edwin F. Warren, 2.
June 23, 5880.....	James A. Tulleys, 53.....	James R. Cain, 9.....	Edwin F. Warren, 2.....	Samuel R. Hayes, 55.
June 23, 5881.....	James R. Cain, 9.....	Edwin F. Warren, 2.....	Samuel W. Hayes, 55.....	John J. Wemple, 50.
June 21, 5882.....	Edwin F. Warren, 2.....	Samuel W. Hayes, 55.....	John J. Wemple, 50.....	Eben K. Long, 11.
June — 5883.....				

LIST OF THE OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, SEPTEMBER 23, 1857, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

The figures indicate the Brother's Lodge.

TERM.	GRAND TREASURER.	GRAND SECRETARY.	GRAND CHAPLAIN.	GRAND ORATOR.	GRAND LECTURER. GRAND CUSTODIAN AFTER '82.
September 23, 5857.....	William Anderson, 2.....	George Anderson, 3.....	John M. Chivington, 3.....	.....	.....
June 2 or 3, 5858.....	John H. Maxon, 2.....	Robert W. Furnas, 4.....	John M. Chivington, 3.....	Albert G. Clark, 3.....	George Armstrong, 3.
June 14, 5859.....	John H. Maxon, 2.....	Robert W. Furnas, 4.....	John M. Chivington, 3.....	William D. McCord, 6.....	George Armstrong, 3.
June 6, 5860.....	John H. Maxon, 2.....	Robert W. Furnas, 4.....	Henry W. Kuhns, 3.....	John F. Kinney, 2.....	Lee P. Gillette, 2.
June 5, 5861.....	Samuel H. Jones, 6.....	Robert W. Furnas, 4.....	Henry Brown, 2.....	John F. Kinney, 2.....	Lee P. Gillette, 2.
June 4, 5862.....	John W. Marshall, 6.....	Robert C. Jordan, 3.....	Henry T. Davis.....	George B. Graff, 5.....	Sylvester Redfield, 2.
June 23, 5863.....	Silas E. Smith, 2.....	Stephen D. Bangs, 1.....	Henry T. Davis.....	Andrew H. Jackson, 5.....	Edward C. Adams, 6.
June 24, 5864.....	William E. Harvey, 3.....	Stephen D. Bangs, 1.....	Alvin G. White, 4.....	Orsamus H. Irish.....	Henry Brown, 2.
June 24, 5865.....	William E. Harvey, 3.....	J. Newton Wise, 6.....	George C. Betts.....	William E. Hill, 2.....	Orsamus C. Dake.
June 23, 5866.....	Theodore W. Bedford, 4.....	J. Newton Wise, 6.....	Alvin G. White, 10.....	John Q. Goss, 1.....	George Armstrong, 3.
June 21, 5867.....	Theodore W. Bedford, 4.....	J. Newton Wise, 6.....	George R. Davis.....	Gaylord J. Clark.....	Byron Reed, 3.
June 25, 5868.....	George B. Graff, 5.....	J. Newton Wise, 6.....	George C. Betts, 6.....	Obadiah B. Hewitt, 4.....	William E. Hill, 2.
October 28, 5869.....	George B. Graff, 5.....	Robert W. Furnas, 4.....	Henry T. Davis, 19.....	James F. Gardener, 9.....	Charles T. Whitmore, 11.
June 23, 5870.....	George B. Graff, 5.....	Robert W. Furnas, 4.....	R— C. Barrow, 17.....	John Q. Goss, 1.....	Charles T. Whitmore, 11.
June 23, 5871.....	George B. Graff, 5.....	Robert W. Furnas, 4.....	Thomas B. Lemon.....	N— K. Griggs, 26.....	.....
June 19, 5872.....	George B. Graff, 5.....	William R. Bowen, 3.....	Thomas B. Lemon.....	Luther W. Osborn, 21.....	George H. Thummel, 33.
June 18, 5873.....	James W. Moore, 2.....	William R. Bowen, 3.....	Caleb A. Miller, 18.....	George S. Smith.....	William E. Hill, 2.
June 25, 5874.....	James W. Moore, 2.....	William R. Bowen, 3.....	Andrew J. Swartz, 26.....	William H. Morris, 37.....	William E. Hill, 2.
June 25, 5875.....	James W. Moore, 2.....	William R. Bowen, 3.....	Richard Burge, 47.....	James Laird, 42.....	William E. Hill, 2.
June 21, 5876.....	James W. Moore, 2.....	William R. Bowen, 3.....	Richard Burge, 47.....	Mark W. Wilcox.....	William E. Hill, 2.
June 20, 5877.....	James W. Moore, 2.....	William R. Bowen, 3.....	Frank E. Bullard.....	Leonard W. Colby, 26.....	Hiram C. Rider, 37.
June 19, 5878.....	Oliver M. Enlow, 26.....	William R. Bowen, 3.....	Frank E. Bullard.....	George B. France, 56.....	Hiram C. Rider, 37.
June 25, 5879.....	Christian Hartman, 11.....	William R. Bowen, 3.....	Frank E. Bullard, 32.....	Henry S. Kaley, 53.....	Hiram C. Rider, 37.
June 23, 5880.....	Christian Hartman, 11.....	William R. Bowen, 3.....	George Scott, 27.....	Samuel P. Davidson, 17.....	Hiram C. Rider, 37.
June 23, 5881.....	Christian Hartman, 11.....	William R. Bowen, 3.....	George Scott, 27.....	James S. Gilham, 53.....	Lee P. Gillette, 19.
June 21, 5882.....	Christian Hartman, 11.....	William R. Bowen, 3.....	George Scott, 27.....	Manoah B. Reese, 57.....	Lee P. Gillette, 19.
June — 5883.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

LIST OF THE OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, SEPTEMBER 23, 1857, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

The figures indicate the Brother's Lodge.

TERM.	GRAND MARSHAL.	GRAND SENIOR DEACON.	GRAND JUNIOR DEACON.	GRAND SENIOR STEWARD.	GRAND JUNIOR STEWARD.
September 23, 1857.....					
June 2 or 3, 1858.....	Horatio N. Cornell, 2.....	Charles W. Hamilton, 3.....	John A. Nye, 1.....		
June 14, 1859.....	Horatio N. Cornell, 2.....	William N. Byers, 3.....	Christian D. Keller, 1.....	George W. Bratton, 4.....	
June 6, 1860.....	William H. Cook, 1.....	Alfred Sayre, 3.....	Daniel H. Wheeler, 6.....	George W. Wilkinson, 5.....	
June 5, 1861.....	Horatio N. Cornell, 2.....	George W. Bratton, 4.....	George W. Wilkinson, 5.....	John W. Marshall, 6.....	
June 4, 1862.....	George R. Graff, 5.....	George W. Wilkinson, 5.....	Stephen D. Bangs, 1.....		
June 23, 1863.....	Andrew H. Jackson, 5.....	Stephen D. Bangs, 1.....	Edward C. Adams, 6.....		
June 24, 1864.....	Cyrus W. Wheeler, 4.....	Frank Welch, 7.....	John A. Goodlet, 2.....		
June 24, 1865.....	Edwin R. Nash, 7.....	Theodore W. Bedford, 4.....	Lorin Miller, 3.....		
June 23, 1866.....	Frank Welch, 7.....	Henry O. Hanna, 9.....	William Cheney, 5.....	William H. Mann, 9.....	
June 21, 1867.....	William E. Harvey, 11.....	George D. Fogelsong, 2.....	Elias H. Clark, 10.....	Samuel W. Hayes, 15.....	Aaron Connor, 4.....
June 25, 1868.....	George D. Fogelsong, 2.....	William Adair, 5.....	George W. Bratton, 4.....	D.... C. Cole, 14.....	James S. Gibson, 11.....
October 28, 1869.....	James W. Chaddock, 12.....	John Q. Goss, 1.....	Martin Dunham, 3.....	Max Rich.....	Elam Clark, 10.....
June 23, 1870.....	D— C. Cole.....	William Adair.....	Martin Dunham, 3.....	Jesse T. Davis, 21.....	N— Carter.....
June 23, 1871.....	N— S. Harding, 2.....	Jacob Valley, Jr., 6.....	Sidney L. F. Ward, 17.....		Frederick P. Seclor, 16.....
June 19, 1873.....	William Adair, 5.....	Michael B. Murphy, 6.....	Luther W. Osborn, 21.....		
June 18, 1873.....	George B. France, 30.....	Frederick P. Seclor, 16.....	Richard Burge, 29.....		
June 25, 1874.....	Obadiah B. Hewitt, 4.....	N— K. Griggs, 26.....	Joseph L. Edwards, 23.....		
June 25, 1875.....	William T. Rogers, 4.....	Francis E. White, 6.....	Jesse T. Davis, 21.....		
June 21, 1876.....	Velosco V. Leonard, 6.....	Newton R. Persinger, 36.....	James A. Tulleys, 53.....		
June 20, 1877.....	Sidney L. F. Ward, 17.....	James A. Tulleys, 53.....	William H. Morris, 37.....		
June 19, 1878.....	Henry E. Palmer, 6.....	James R. Cain, 9.....	Enoch B. Carter, 46.....		
June 25, 1879.....	William Adair, 5.....	Henry E. Palmer, 6.....	Barnabas E. Swift, Jr., 42.....		
June 23, 1880.....	Gustavus Stevenson, 25.....	Henry E. Palmer, 6.....	Barnabas E. Swift, Jr., 42.....		
June 23, 1881.....	Charles A. Willard, 21.....	Francis E. White, 6.....	John J. Wemple, 50.....		
June 21, 1882.....	Alfred L. Palmer, 19.....	Francis E. White, 6.....	Frank E. Bullard, 32.....		
June — 1883.....	Joseph E. Cobbe, 26.....	Frank E. Bullard, 32.....	Calvin P. Webber, 48.....		

LIST OF THE OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, SEPTEMBER 23, 5857, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

The figures indicate the Brother's Lodge.

TERM.	GRAND SWORD BEARER.	GRAND STANDARD BEARER.	SENIOR GRAND PURSUIVANT.	JUNIOR GRAND PURSUIVANT.	GRAND TILER.
September 23, 5857.....					Joseph P. Manning, 3.
June 2 or 3, 5858.....					Edward Henry, 2.
June 14, 5859.....	Daniel H. Wheeler, 6.....		Edmund A. Donnelan, 6.....	Jesse Noel, 4.....	Rufus T. Rainey, 4.
June 6, 5860.....	Charles D. Keller, 1.....		Horatio N. CorneM. 2.....	Horace G. Spencer, 3.....	Rufus T. Rainey, 4.
June 5, 5861.....	Samuel H. Jones, 6.....		Alonzo D. Luce, 3.....	Stephen D. Bangs, 1.....	Aaron Cahn, 3.
June 4, 5862.....					Aaron Cahn, 3.
June 23, 5863.....					Charles H. Walcott, 6.
June 24, 5864.....					George W. Bratton, 4.
June 24, 5865.....					G— H. Hail, 2.
June 23, 5866.....					James F. Taylor, 3.
June 21, 5867.....	Charles B. Stillman.....	John W. Marshall, 6.....	John Reed, 2.....	Aaron Cahn, 3.....	George A. Oliver.
June 25, 5868.....	William R. Cain, 13.....	William H. Mann, 9.....	Charles T. Whitmore, 11.....	Charles T. Crenshaw.....	P— Y. Morse, 12.
October 28, 5869.....	J. V. Hollebaugh, 13.....	W. S. Byron, 15.....	John M. Burks, 12.....	John A. MacMurphy, 7.....	William D. Gage, 6.
June 23, 5870.....	William R. Cain, 16.....	Samuel W. Hayes, 15.....	John M. Burks, 12.....	John W. Shannon, 6.....	Herman Newman.
June 23, 5871.....	Charles W. Seymour, 2.....	John D. Tutt, 22.....	John Cameron, 25.....	William D. Gage, 22.....	N— Rogers.
June 19, 5872.....					John McClelland.
June 18, 5873.....					John McClelland, 19.
June 25, 5874.....					John McClelland, 19.
June 25, 5875.....					John McClelland, 19.
June 21, 5876.....					Jacob King, 3.
June 20, 5877.....					Jacob King, 3.
June 19, 5878.....					John McClelland, 19.
June 25, 5879.....					William J. Mount, 11
June 23, 5880.....					John McClelland, 19.
June 23, 5881.....					John McClelland, 19.
June 21, 5882.....					Joseph P. Manning, 3.
June— 5883.....					

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF OUR
BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

At Rest.

NAME.	LODGE.	DATE OF DEATH.
GEORGE W. BOULWARE.....	Western Star, No. 2	Oct. 18, '81
II. PETER NELSON	" "	" 2... Jan. —, '82
JOHN W. SHELDON.....	" "	" 2 Feb. 18, '82
JAMES K. ISH.....	Capitol,	" 3... Aug. 11, '81
WILLIAM R. GRINDELL.....	" "	" 3... Mch. 24, '82
NELSON L. THATCHER	Plattsmouth,	" 6... Jan. —, '82
HENRY O. HANNA	Falls City,	" 9 ... Aug. 15, '81
GEORGE A. WORLEY.....	" "	" 9... Mch. 17, '82
NEWTON CLARK	Solomon,	" 10... Mch. 1, '82
EDWIN H. GILMEISTER.....	Covert,	" 11... Mch. 30, '81
DAVID RANDOLPH	Orient,	" 13... April 13, '82
ELIPUS H. ROGERS.....	Fremont,	" 15... Aug. 1, '81
JOHN McCLELLAND.....	Lincoln,	" 19 ... Feb. 12, '82
F... S. FRISBY	Rock Bluff,	" 20... — —, —
ORANGE V. PALMER.....	Washington,	" 21 ... June 6, '81
JOHN CAMERON	Saint Johns,	" 25... Feb. 7, '82
J. MILTON SHUBERT.....	Hope,	" 29... Mch. —, '82
RUDOLPH COOK	" "	" 29... — —, —
ABRAM COURTRIGHT	Blue River,	" 30 Jan. 25, '82
HENRY A. BRUNO	Lone Tree,	" 36... Mar. 17, '82
WILLIAM DANCASTER.....	Oliver,	" 38... Mar. 26, '82
ULRICH LIONBERGER	Humboldt,	" 40... Jan. 12, '82
ANDREW CLUTE	Juniata,	" 42 ... Oct. 18, '81
JOHN G. RICE.....	Hebron,	" 43... Jan. 14, '82
CHRISTOP'R K. CHAMBERLAIN ..	Fidelity,	" 51... Dec. 18, '81
JAMES M. WILKINSON.....	" "	" 51 ... Mch. —, '82
HENRY S. KALEY	Charity,	" 53 ... Aug. 25, '81
A ... T. JOHNSON	Lancaster,	" 54... Sept. 28, '81
JOHN M. LAWSON	Lebanon,	" 58... May 30, '81
JAMES HARVEY	Blue Valley,	" 64 ... Mch. 25, '82
JAMES D. THOMPSON.....	Friend,	" 73 .. Feb. 7, '82
GEORGE W. HARDING	Alexandria,	" 74... Feb. 2, '82
HENRY SNYDER	Frank Welch,	" 75 ... June 19, '81
ASA C. DRAKE	" "	" 75... Sept. —, '81

ROLL OF LODGES.

APRIL, 30, 1882.

[SEE PAGE 238 FOR STATISTICS.]

NEBRASKA LODGE, NO. 1, BELLEVUE, SARPY COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Tuesday on or preceding the full moon each month.

SEAL—Master's apron, with square and compasses laid thereon.

OFFICERS.

Joseph D. Luce, Master. James Sipp, Treasurer.
Frank E. Caldwell, Senior Warden. William F. Martin, Secretary.
George Clifton, Junior Warden. Charles Clifton, Senior Deacon.
Silas B. Bachelder, Junior Deacon.

WESTERN STAR LODGE, NO. 2, NEBRASKA CITY, OTOE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Friday evening on or before the full moon.

SEAL—A star (rayed) above the Book of Constitutions guarded by the Tiler's sword:
motto, "*Lux esto.*"

OFFICERS.

Henry Brown, Master. Edwin F. Warren, Secretary.
Lewis Dunn, Senior Warden. James Reed, Senior Deacon.
J. C. Schminke, Junior Warden. J. Charles Davis, Junior Deacon.
Sylvester J. Faris, Treasurer. John S. Place, Tiler

CAPITOL LODGE, NO. 3, OMAHA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First Monday evening in each calendar month.

SEAL—The square and compasses, radiant surrounding the letter "G," and surmounted
by a small six-pointed star.

OFFICERS.

George W. Lininger, Master. George W. Nattinger, Senior Deacon.
Richard T. Hume, Senior Warden. Isaac W. Davis, Junior Deacon.
Parley M. Hartson, Junior Warden. David E. Hume, Senior Steward.
Myer Hellman, Treasurer. Harlan P. Devalon, Junior Steward.
John Bamford, Secretary. William N. Tompset, Tiler.

NEMAHA VALLEY LODGE, NO. 4, BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Saturday on or before the full of the moon.

SEAL—Square and compasses, with rays, surrounded by the words "Nemaha Valley Lodge, No. 4," and two stars.

OFFICERS.

John J. Mercer, Master.	William T. Rogers, Senior Deacon.
Benjamin F. Souder, Senior Warden.	Thomas F. Perry, Junior Deacon.
Alfred G. Burnett, Junior Warden.	Robert W. Furnas, Senior Steward.
Matthew A. Handley, Treasurer.	Charles Neidhart, Junior Steward.
James C. McNaughton, Secretary.	Albert D. Marsh, Tiler.

OMADI LODGE, NO. 5, DAKOTA CITY, DAKOTA COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Saturday on or before the full moon.

OFFICERS.

William Adair, Master.	Thomas L. Griffey, Treasurer.
W. C. McBeath, Senior Warden.	A. H. Baker, Secretary.
William Cheney, Junior Warden.	J. Osterling, Tiler.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE, NO. 6, PLATTSMOUTH, CASS COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First and third Monday evenings of each calendar month.

OFFICERS.

Velosco V. Leonard, Master.	Eugene B. Lewis, Senior Deacon.
Arlington O. Ashley, Senior Warden.	Albert W. Crites, Junior Deacon.
Robert Ballance, Junior Warden.	Michael B. Murphy, Senior Steward.
Lloyd D. Bennett, Treasurer.	William H. Baker, Junior Steward.
Frank H. Wilson, Secretary.	William B. Brown, Tiler.

SUMMIT LODGE, NO. 7, PARKVILLE, COLORADO.

(Transferred to Grand Lodge of Colorado.)

DECATUR LODGE, NO. 7, DECATUR.

(Charter surrendered.)

ROCKY MOUNTAIN LODGE, NO. 8, GOLD HILL, COLORADO.

(Transferred to Grand Lodge of Colorado.)

COLUMBUS LODGE, NO. 8, COLUMBUS.

(Charter surrendered.)

FALL CITY LODGE, NO. 9, FALLS CITY, RICHARDSON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Saturday on or after each full moon.

SEAL—An apron inscribed in a circle. The word "Chartered" above the apron. The words "Falls City Lodge" upon the bib. No. 9, A. F. & A. M., Falls City, Nebraska, upon apron proper, etc.

OFFICERS.

William S. Stretch, Master.	R. Nelson Watts, Senior Deacon.
Milton W. Musselman, Sr. Warden.	Herbert H. Tyrrell, Junior Deacon.
Barton C. Metz, Junior Warden.	Wilson M. Maddox, Senior Steward.
George W. Holland, Treasurer.	William R. Cain, Junior Steward.
Asa F. Hollebaugh, Secretary.	Edward R. L. Stoughton, Tiler.

SOLOMON LODGE, NO. 10, FORT CALHOUN, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First Thursday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Elias H. Clark, Master.	John B. Kuony, Secretary.
Edwin N. Grenel, Senior Warden.	William C. Vaughn, Senior Deacon.
Austin W. Beales, Junior Warden.	William F. Green, Junior Deacon.
Lorenzo Crounse, Treasurer.	Henry Schutt, Tiler.

COVERT LODGE, NO. 11, OMAHA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Second Wednesday evening of each month.

SEAL—Mosaic pavement.

OFFICERS.

Charles K. Coutant, Master.	Simeon G. Pigman, Senior Deacon.
Laughlin T. Maginn, Senior Warden.	Neils Seiroc, Junior Deacon.
William France, Junior Warden.	Eben K. Long, Senior Steward.
Harry P. Deuel, Treasurer.	Washington I. Baker, Jr. Steward.
Gustave Anderson, Secretary.	William J. Mount, Tiler.

NEBRASKA CITY LODGE, NO. 12, NEBRASKA CITY, OTOE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Tuesday evening on or before the full moon in each month.

OFFICERS.

James W. Chaddock, Master.	William F. N. Houser, Secretary.
David R. Thompson, Senior Warden.	James B. Northcutt, Senior Deacon.
William Brower, Junior Warden.	Charles B. Bickel, Junior Deacon.
George M. Brinkler, Treasurer.	John S. Place, Tiler.

ORIENT LODGE, NO. 13, RULO, RICHARDSON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Monday on or before the full moon.

OFFICERS.

A. P. Forney, Master.	George D. Kirk, Secretary.
George D. Harris, Senior Warden.	Z. J. Parsons, Senior Deacon.
John R. Jones, Junior Warden.	H. W. Walker, Junior Deacon.
I. H. Jones, Treasurer.	D. Valkenburg, Tiler.

PERU LODGE, NO. 14, PERU, NEMAHA COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Saturday night on or before the full moon in each month.

OFFICERS.

J. H. Miller, Master.	Thomas S. Horn, Secretary.
———— Senior Warden.	D. C. Cole, Senior Deacon.
Jacob Zaring, Junior Warden.	G. W. Heywood, Junior Deacon.
B. W. Knott, Treasurer.	W. A. Baylor, Senior Steward.
	J. H. F. Scott, Tiler.

FREMONT LODGE, NO. 15, FREMONT, DODGE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First Tuesday of each month and December 27.

SEAL—Three columns, with the plumb, square and level at their base.

OFFICERS.

J. B. Meredith, Master.	Isaac M. Goodspeed, Senior Deacon.
Cornelius Driscoll, Senior Warden.	George H. Bullock, Junior Deacon.
William Fried, Junior Warden.	Miner H. Hinman, Senior Steward.
Allen Marshall, Treasurer.	Asbury Townsend, Junior Steward.
Arthur Gibson, Secretary.	Joel Green, Tiler.

EUREKA LODGE, NO. 16, ARAGO, RICHARDSON COUNTY.

(Charter surrendered.)

TECUMSEH LODGE, NO. 17, TECUMSEH, JOHNSON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Saturday evening on or before the full of the moon of each month.

OFFICERS.

Samuel P. Davidson, Master.	Alfred Canfield, Senior Deacon.
Charles A. Holmes, Senior Warden.	H. W. Branden, Junior Deacon.
James A. Phelan, Junior Warden.	Robert G. Work, Senior Steward.
Cornelius Woodley, Treasurer.	Charles R. Bryant, Junior Steward.
William L. Dunlap, Secretary.	Peter Platt, Tiler.

ASHLAND LODGE, NO. 18, ASHLAND, SAUNDERS COUNTY.

(Charter revoked.)

LINCOLN LODGE, NO. 19, LINCOLN, LANCASTER COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First Tuesday in each month.

SEAL—The square and compasses between two columns; beneath them two right hands.

OFFICERS.

Lee P. Gillette, Master.	Irving L. Lyman, Secretary.
Sylvester S. Royce, Senior Warden.	A. D. Kitchen, Senior Deacon.
Edwin O. Miller, Junior Warden.	Solomon Rymal, Junior Deacon.
Charles M. Leighton, Treasurer.	Oliver W. Littler, Tiler.

ROCK BLUFF LODGE, NO. 20, ROCK BLUFF, CASS COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Wednesday evening on or before the full moon in each month.

SEAL—The open Book of Constitutions, square and compasses resting thereon.

OFFICERS.

Michael Archer, Master.	G. W. Shrader, Secretary.
J. M. Cole, Senior Warden.	S. C. Patterson, Senior Deacon.
Howard Allen, Junior Warden.	A. M. Story, Junior Deacon.
J. M. Patterson, Treasurer.	R. H. Fitch, Tiler.

WASHINGTON LODGE, NO. 21, BLAIR, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Second Tuesday in each month.

OFFICERS.

Richard Allbery, Master.	Byron F. Monroe, Senior Deacon.
Henry Newell, Senior Warden.	John A. Moore, Junior Deacon.
Joshua J. Wood, Junior Warden.	Frederick W. Kenney, Senior Steward.
Silas H. Fawcett, Treasurer.	Simon E. Omo, Junior Steward.
Berca M. Willsey, Secretary.	Luther M. Norton, Tiler.

MACOY LODGE, NO. 22, PLATTSMOUTH, CASS COUNTY.

(Charter surrendered.)

PAWNEE LODGE, NO. 23, PAWNEE CITY, PAWNEE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Tuesday on or before the full moon.

OFFICERS.

Joseph L. Edwards, Master.	Wilsey C. Lane, Secretary.
James A. Carlock, Senior Warden.	Augustus E. Hassler, Senior Deacon.
John H. Cummins, Junior Warden.	Thomas B. Ross, Junior Deacon.
George N. Hagely, Treasurer.	Uriah Sullivan, Tiler.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, NO. 24, GRANT, NEMAHA COUNTY.

(Charter surrendered.)

ST. JOHNS LODGE, NO. 25, OMAHA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First Thursday of each month.

SEAL—A quartrefoil, bearing 1st, an eagle; 2d, location of Lodge, with star; 3d, date of charter; 4th, a certain point within a circle and star, embroidered with two parallel lines with the Book of Constitutions resting thereon; within all, the square and compasses.

OFFICERS.

Enoch B. Carter, Master.	Jesse H. Farmer, Senior Deacon.
Walter Bennett, Senior Warden.	Arthur C. Wakely, Junior Deacon.
Harry R. Hathaway, Junior Warden.	William L. Allison, Senior Steward.
John G. Jacobs, Treasurer.	Joseph H. Keith, Junior Steward.
James B. Bruner, Secretary.	Frank H. Burt, Tiler.

BEATRICE LODGE, NO. 26, BEATRICE, GAGE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First and third Saturday nights of each month.

SEAL—Letter "G." Motto: "Faith, Hope, Charity."

OFFICERS.

Oliver M. Enlow, Master.	Jesse Richards, Senior Deacon.
Gilbert L. Cole, Senior Warden.	Edward H. Daniels, Junior Deacon.
Joseph E. Cobbe, Junior Warden.	Daniel G. Fiske, Senior Steward.
William Lamb, Treasurer.	Benj. D. Harkrader, Junior Steward.
Henry N. Blake, Secretary.	William Heikes, Tiler.

JORDAN LODGE, NO. 27, WEST POINT, NEBRASKA, CUMING COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Carl T. Pulsifer, Master.	F. E. Krause, Secretary.
Wm. Boekenhauer, Senior Warden.	James Allen, Senior Deacon.
A. D. Beemer, Junior Warden.	Edwin J. Rornig, Junior Deacon.
Jerome Vostrovsky, Treasurer.	Emery Briggs, Tiler.

WYOMING LODGE, NO. 28, SOUTH PASS CITY, WYOMING TERRITORY.

(Transferred to Grand Lodge of Wyoming.)

HOPE LODGE, NO. 29, NEMAHA CITY, NEMAHA COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Saturday on or before the full of the moon.

OFFICERS.

John P. King, Master.	Rabern Elliott, Senior Deacon.
Joseph J. Bender, Senior Warden.	David Tourtelot, Junior Deacon.
James A. Titus, Junior Warden.	William Hawxby, Senior Steward.
H. A. Brand, Treasurer.	Ethan Griffin, Junior Steward.
Philip Crother, Secretary.	L. M. Weddel, Tiler.

BLUE RIVER LODGE, NO. 30, MILFORD, SEWARD COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Thursday on or before the full of the moon, monthly.

OFFICERS.

Pliny E. Dinsmore, Master.	John A. Cocklin, Senior Deacon.
John A. Raymer, Senior Warden.	C. D. Hooker, Junior Deacon.
George W. Brandon, Junior Warden.	Robert Silby, Senior Steward.
Thomas H. Bishop, Treasurer.	J. L. Davidson, Junior Steward.
Charles M. Turner, Secretary.	Solomon J. Shupp, Tiler.

TEKAMAH LODGE, NO. 31, TEKAMAH, BURT COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — First and third Wednesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Melville R. Hopewell, Master.	James R. Reed, Senior Deacon.
James P. Latta, Senior Warden.	M. H. Morehouse, Junior Deacon.
W. Harrington, Junior Warden.	W. B. Roberts, Senior Steward.
Austin Nelson, Treasurer.	John Driscoll, Junior Steward.
George W. Green, Secretary.	J. E. Hildreth, Tiler.

PLATTE VALLEY LODGE, NO. 32, NORTH PLATTE, LINCOLN COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Second Tuesday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Alexander Adams, Master.	Edwin Todd, Senior Deacon.
Arch M. Mason, Senior Warden.	James A. Edwards, Junior Deacon.
Porter C. Johnson, Junior Warden.	John Bratt, Senior Steward.
Charles McDonald, Treasurer.	Platt J. Gilman, Junior Steward.
Samuel Goozee, Secretary.	Albert Marsh, Tiler.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 33, GRAND ISLAND, HALL COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Second Thursday in each month.

SEAL — The letter "G."

OFFICERS.

Charles L. Howell, Master.	John W. West, Senior Deacon.
Michael Murphy, Senior Warden.	George D. Hetzel, Junior Deacon.
John D. Moore, Junior Warden.	Henry C. Denman, Senior Steward.
Edward Hooper, Treasurer.	Benjamin Berry, Junior Steward.
Dittmer H. Vieths, Secretary.	Cornelius P. Henderson, Tiler.

ACACIA LODGE, NO. 34, SCHUYLER, COLFAX COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First Thursday of each month.

SEAL—A sprig of acacia.

OFFICERS.

Charles J. Phelps, Master.	George H. Wells, Treasurer.
Theron W. Whitman, Senior Warden.	J. W. Brown, Secretary.
James Hughes, Junior Warden.	Homer Holcomb, Senior Deacon.
	C. C. Cannon, Junior Deacon.

FAIRBURY LODGE, NO. 35, FAIRBURY, JEFFERSON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First and third Monday evenings of each month.

SEAL—Virgin weeping over a broken column; on the left a tree.

OFFICERS.

B. S. Baker, Master.	John Lauterbach, Senior Deacon.
Robert Christian, Senior Warden.	G. L. Pritchett, Junior Deacon.
Marvin Warren, Junior Warden.	B. F. Hart, Senior Steward.
R. A. Kenedy, Treasurer.	John C. Bear, Junior Steward.
C. G. Hedges, Secretary.	F. A. Morey, Tiler.

LONE TREE LODGE, NO. 36, CENTRAL CITY, MERRICK COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First and third Saturdays in each month.

SEAL—Square and compasses, with letter "G" in center, over a tree, growing.

OFFICERS.

John W. Sparks, Master.	O. L. Bartin, Senior Deacon.
Charles W. Adams, Senior Warden.	John Payne, Junior Deacon.
A. J. Bowle, Junior Warden.	David Thomas, Senior Steward.
James Dunovan, Treasurer.	Frank H. Cragg, Junior Steward.
Bell E. Berryman, Secretary.	J. H. Berryman, Tiler.

CRETE LODGE, NO. 37, CRETE, SALINE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First Friday of each month.

SEAL—The All-Seeing Eye, radiant, above a lamb.

OFFICERS.

John L. Tidball, Master.	George H. Hastings, Senior Deacon.
Ithamar T. Benjamin, Senior Warden.	Levi Oppenheimer, Junior Deacon.
Horace S. Fuller, Junior Warden.	Charles E. Chowins, Senior Steward.
William T. Buchanan, Treasurer.	Arthur Conrad, Junior Steward.
Edward Healey, Secretary.	R. J. Tambling, Tiler.

OLIVER LODGE, NO. 38, SEWARD, SEWARD COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday evening on or before full moon in each month.

SEAL — All-Seeing Eye, radiant, above a slipper, surrounded by a cable-tow.

OFFICERS.

William Leese, Master.	George W. Whiting, Senior Deacon.
Richard S. Norval, Senior Warden.	Levi A. Weldon, Junior Deacon.
Robert St. Clair, Junior Warden.	James Read, Senior Steward.
West B. Barrett, Treasurer.	L. Duane Freeman, Junior Steward.
Joseph W. Dupin, Secretary.	Robert McCrosson, Tiler.

PAPILLION LODGE, NO. 39, PAPILLION, SARPY COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday evening on or before each full moon.

SEAL — A level crossed by a square, centre to centre, erect.

OFFICERS.

Seely B. Knapp, Master.	Orrin W. Royce, Senior Deacon.
H. R. Platt, Senior Warden.	John O. Parlier, Junior Deacon.
James W. Thompson, Junior Warden.	Jacob C. Miller, Senior Steward.
David L. Carpenter, Treasurer.	John Miller, Junior Steward.
Joseph D. Patterson, Secretary.	W. C. McLean, Tiler.

HUMBOLDT LODGE, NO. 40, HUMBOLDT, RICHARDSON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — First and third Thursday of each month.

OFFICERS.

Gustavus A. Acken, Master.	William W. Turk, Senior Deacon.
Edgar S. Norton, Senior Warden.	Philip W. Hays, Junior Deacon.
Jacob A. McDougall, Junior Warden.	Barney Mullen, Senior Steward.
Samuel M. Philpot, Treasurer.	Paul Nemechek, Junior Steward.
William M. Patton, Secretary.	John C. Keyl, Tiler.

NORTHERN LIGHT LODGE, NO. 41, STANTON, STANTON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — First Wednesday in each month.

SEAL — The All-Seeing Eye, radiant, above the Book of Constitutions, guided by the Tiler's sword.

OFFICERS.

Charles L. Lamb, Master.	Samuel S. Canfield, Senior Deacon.
Julius Poesnecker, Senior Warden.	Karl Ley, Junior Deacon.
Alex. M. McFarland, Junior Warden.	Henry C. Davis, Senior Steward.
Frank McGiverin, Treasurer.	Harrison C. Brome, Junior Steward.
John L. Avery, Secretary.	Hiram W. Clark, Tiler.

JUNIATA LODGE, NO. 42, JUNIATA, ADAMS COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Monday evening on or before full of moon.

OFFICERS.

Henry A. Guild, Master.	Pliny Allen, Senior Deacon.
William D. Sewell, Senior Warden.	John H. Spencer, Junior Deacon.
Legrand B. Thorn, Junior Warden.	Ely N. Crane, Senior Steward.
Edwin M. Allen, Treasurer.	Garrett S. Guild, Junior Steward.
Ira G. Dillon, Secretary.	John E. Adams, Tiler.

HEBRON LODGE, NO. 43, HEBRON, THAYER COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First and third Saturday evenings of each month.

OFFICERS.

Adam D. Werner, Master.	William J. Hanna, Senior Deacon.
Henry Dunn, Senior Warden.	Bernard P. Bofenkamp, Jr. Deacon.
John J. Malowney, Junior Warden.	William J. Green, Senior Steward.
Francis Decker, Treasurer.	Alexander W. McKimey, Jr. Steward.
Edward S. Past, Secretary.	John M. Fitchpatrick, Tiler.

HARVARD LODGE, NO. 44, HARVARD, CLAY COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First and third Tuesdays of each month.

OFFICERS.

Levi B. Munger, Master.	George W. Limbocker, Sr. Deacon.
George H. Washburn, Sr. Warden.	Nathan H. Lewis, Junior Deacon.
John D. Hayes, Junior Warden.	William Newton, Senior Steward.
John D. Bain, Treasurer.	William T. Shakleford, Jr. Steward.
Orlo W. Birmingham, Secretary.	Charles D. Moore, Tiler.

PALMYRA LODGE, NO. 45, PALMYRA, OTOE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Wednesday in each month on or before the full of the moon.

SEAL—A shield quarterly of four, bearing in first quarter a royal crown; in second quarter the cross and crescent; in third quarter a palm tree, and in fourth quarter the jewel of the Grand Master. For crest, the All-Seeing Eye, radiant.

OFFICERS.

William S. White, Master.	John Noble, Secretary.
John A. Frommershauser, Sr. Warden.	J. Oscar Moore, Senior Deacon.
Ozais E. Fox, Junior Warden.	Samuel S. Seely, Junior Deacon.
Isaac N. Foster, Treasurer.	Joseph Rudge, Tiler.

ROB. MORRIS LODGE, NO. 46, KEARNEY, BUFFALO COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First Wednesday of each month.

SEAL—A shield bearing an hour-glass, partly surrounded on right by a scythe; for a crest, a winged globe.

OFFICERS.

Reuben. E. Barney, Master.	James C. Beswick, Senior Deacon.
Frederick J. Switz, Senior Warden.	Frank Pingree, Junior Deacon.
Gabriel Kramer, Junior Warden.	H. Frederick Wiley, Senior Steward.
Sylvester S. St. John, Treasurer.	John T. Seymour, Junior Steward.
Albert A. McGillis, Secretary.	John E. Morris, Tiler.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 47, SALEM, RICHARDSON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Saturday on or before each full moon.

OFFICERS.

John R. Brooke, Master.	Myron H. Felt, Secretary.
Joshua Vandervort, Senior Warden.	Oliver W. Dunning, Senior Deacon.
Cassius C. Kenny, Junior Warden.	Henry H. Pierce, Junior Deacon.
Darwin H. Hull, Treasurer.	Lewis G. Ciphers, Tiler.

FAIRMOUNT LODGE, NO. 48, FAIRMOUNT, FILLMORE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Tuesday evening on or before full moon.

SEAL—A certain point within a circle embordered by two perpendicular parallel lines supporting the Book of Constitutions.

OFFICERS.

Calvin B. Webber, Master.	Sanford H. Oldham, Secretary.
Virgil A. Stuart, Senior Warden.	Ebenezzer Millner, Senior Deacon.
William R. Gaylord, Junior Warden.	Francis M. Anderson, Junior Deacon.
Everet C. Sawyer, Treasurer.	Joseph J. Bock, Tiler.

EVENING STAR LODGE, NO. 49, SUTTON, CLAY COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

SEAL—A five pointed star, bearing in center the letter "G," radiant.

OFFICERS.

J. C. Merrill, Master.	Henry Lehrman, Senior Deacon.
M. Clark, Senior Warden.	Charles Miller, Junior Deacon.
F. M. Brown, Junior Warden.	K. T. Jones, Senior Steward.
George Honey, Treasurer.	R. G. Merrill, Junior Steward.
F. A. Alexander, Secretary.	William Powson, Tiler.

HASTINGS LODGE, NO 50, HASTINGS, ADAMS COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Third Saturday evening in each month.

SEAL—A shield, azure, bearing a chevron (for the square). In chief, a sun; in center base, a crescent, *argent*. For a crest, the symbol of a M. M. *argent*.

OFFICERS.

George H. Pratt, Master.	John J. Wemple, Senior Deacon.
George W. Mowery, Senior Warden.	Frederick Blake, Junior Deacon.
David M. McElhiney, Jr. Warden.	Claus Frahm, Senior Steward.
Charles K. Lawson, Treasurer.	Edward H. Boalich, Junior Steward.
Andrew F. Boston, Secretary.	Edward Kennard, Tiler.

FIDELITY LODGE, NO. 51, DAVID CITY, BUTLER COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Saturday on or before full moon in each month.

SEAL—All-Seeing Eye, radiant, above the square and compasses.

OFFICERS.

Thornton B. Myers, Master.	Henry Spiher, Senior Deacon.
Abel Hill, Senior Warden.	David M. Miller, Junior Deacon.
Albert H. Ashold, Junior Warden.	William G. Boston, Senior Steward.
John T. Myers, Treasurer.	Charles Feldman, Junior Steward.
Thomas E. Evans, Secretary.	Jared E. Jones, Tiler.

HIRAM LODGE, NO. 52, BELL CREEK, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Wednesday on or before full moon in each month.

SEAL—The plumb.

OFFICERS.

John Hammang, Master.	Samuel G. Glover, Senior Deacon.
Thomas J. Charles, Senior Warden.	Jay Vestal, Junior Deacon.
Bernard Conway, Junior Warden.	William R. Turner, Senior Steward.
John A. Unthank, Treasurer.	Sherman J. Hadley, Junior Steward.
Wilbur R. Downs, Secretary.	Peter Hammang, Tiler.

CHARITY LODGE, NO. 53, RED CLOUD, WEBSTER COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Friday on or before full moon.

SEAL—An open hand.

OFFICERS.

Robert B. Fulton, Master.	John P. Bayha, Secretary.
Richard D. Jones, Senior Warden.	Richard L. Tinker, Senior Deacon.
Manly B. McNitt, Junior Warden.	Frederick Perrett, Junior Deacon.
William N. Richardson, Treasurer.	George W. Ball, Tiler.

LANCASTER LODGE, NO. 54, LINCOLN, LANCASTER COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — First Friday in each month.

SEAL. — A shield, *azure*, bearing a trowel crossed with a gavel, *argent*: for crest, three lengths of a cable-tow and three points, *argent*.

OFFICERS.

Charles H. Willard, Master.	Thomas H. Benton, Secretary.
Levi M. Hupert, Senior Warden.	David B. Howard, Senior Deacon.
Randolph Grimes, Junior Warden.	Charles A. Roehrig, Junior Deacon.
Theodore S. Ganter, Treasurer.	O. W. Littler, Tiler.

MOSAIC LODGE, NO. 55, NORFOLK, MADISON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — First Tuesday evening in each calendar month.

SEAL — An heraldic shield, checker, *argent azure*; bordered *argent*, bearing a sheaf of wheat *or*. Crest, figures 5875, alluding to year of charter.

OFFICERS.

Charles P. Matthewson, Master.	George N. Beels, Senior Deacon.
John C. Ransdell, Senior Warden.	Frederick E. Hardy, Junior Deacon.
Daniel B. Rush, Junior Warden.	Alexander Bear, Senior Steward.
Charles Eble, Treasurer.	A. N. McGinniss, Junior Steward.
William H. Lowe, Secretary.	H—— B. Terrell, Tiler.

YORK LODGE, NO. 56, YORK, YORK COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — First Tuesday evening in each month.

SEAL — An heraldic shield, *azure*, bearing *argent*, a tau cross; beneath, a pair of compasses extended over three points in pyramid, and between a dagger and one point and a square between two points. For crest, letter "G" between 58 and 75.

OFFICERS.

William M. Knapp, Master.	Robert Armstrong, Senior Deacon.
David E. Sayre, Senior Warden.	George R. Reed, Junior Deacon.
George B. France, Junior Warden.	James A. McKillup, Senior Steward.
Elbert T. Butterfield, Treasurer.	Stephen S. Baldwin, Junior Steward.
Leonidas A. Brandhoefer, Secretary.	James H. Tyson, Tiler.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, NO. 57, SYRACUSE, OTOE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Thursday on or before full of the moon.

SEAL — The square and compasses interlaced with letter "G."

OFFICERS.

George W. McKee, Master.	Walter E. Page, Secretary.
Gaylord H. Thorpe, Senior Warden.	Jasper C. Griffith, Senior Deacon.
John A. Webber, Junior Warden.	Bernard H. Colburg, Junior Deacon.
Josiah Rogers, Treasurer.	Francis E. Brown, Tiler.

LEBANON LODGE, NO. 58, COLUMBUS, PLATTE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Second Wednesday of each month.

SEAL — An heraldic shield *argent* quarterly of four, bearing *vert* 1st and 4th, three mountains; 2d and 3d, a cedar of Lebanon. For crest, Grand Master's jewel between figures 58 and 75.

OFFICERS.

Charles A. Speice, Master.	H. P. Coolidge, Senior Deacon.
J. D. Brewer, Senior Warden.	J. J. Slattery, Junior Deacon.
Julius Rasmussen, Junior Warden.	John W. Garly, Senior Steward.
John P. Becker, Treasurer.	Augustus Lockner, Junior Steward.
John F. Wermuth, Secretary.	Thomas H. Saunders, Tiler.

WAHOO LODGE, NO. 59, WAHOO, SAUNDERS COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday on or before full moon and second Saturday thereafter.

OFFICERS.

Manoah B. Reese, Master.	Jerome Barrell, Senior Deacon.
J. N. Davis, Senior Warden.	C. E. Lilliebridge, Junior Deacon.
W. Baker Alexander, Junior Warden.	Jacob C. Polsley, Senior Steward.
Charles Perky, Treasurer.	William G. Keefer, Junior Steward.
Henry Anderson, Secretary.	Clarendon A. Starks, Tiler.

MELROSE LODGE, NO. 60, ORLEANS, HARLAN COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday evening on or before full moon.

SEAL — Altar with Book of Constitutions, square and compasses, with clasped hands above.

OFFICERS.

David E. Bomgardner, Master.	Albert C. Robins, Senior Deacon.
T. H. Manning, Senior Warden.	Calvin Bowman, Junior Deacon.
Lewis H. Kent, Junior Warden.	Hugh J. McKee, Senior Steward.
John H. Olson, Treasurer.	Judson Palmer, Junior Steward.
H. T. Ferguson, Secretary.	John Ellis, Tiler.

THISTLE LODGE, NO. 61, PLUM CREEK, DAWSON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — The Tuesday on or immediately before the full moon.

SEAL — On a shield *azure*, bordure *argent*, a bunch of three thistles *argent*. For crest, three plates in triangular form.

OFFICERS.

Frank H. Young, Master.	Anson S. Baldwin, Secretary.
George Little, Senior Warden.	Hanford O. Smith, Senior Deacon.
Benjamin F. Krier, Junior Warden.	James P. Carr, Junior Deacon.
Moses H. Parr, Treasurer.	John H. MacColl, Tiler.

KEYSTONE LODGE, NO. 62, ST. JOE, HAMILTON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday on or before full moon in each month.

SEAL — A Keystone bearing the square and compasses.

OFFICERS.

Daniel E. Price, Master.	O. B. Foster, Secretary.
R. P. McCutchen, Senior Warden.	William H. Sampson, Sr. Deacon.
Marshall J. Clark, Junior Warden.	B. F. Webb, Junior Deacon.
Albert C. Adams, Treasurer.	Edward Dearing, Tiler.

RIVERTON LODGE, NO. 63, RIVERTON, FRANKLIN COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday night on or before full moon in each month.

SEAL — On a shield *azure*, three squares interlaced, *argent*; bordure of the second. For crest, the Master's square, *argent*.

OFFICERS.

John D. Fulton, Master.	Willis P. Fulton, Senior Deacon.
Joel G. Childs, Senior Warden.	R. D. Davis, Junior Deacon.
Albert B. Stevens, Junior Warden.	David Eastwood, Senior Steward.
Clyde B. Carlile, Treasurer.	Hugh Crilly, Junior Steward.
Sidney S. Elder, Secretary.	McKee Crilly, Tiler.

BLUE VALLEY LODGE, NO. 64, WILBER, SALINE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday on or before full moon, and second Saturday thereafter.

SEAL — An heraldic shield *azure*, bearing within a bordure *argent*, a pot of incense *or*. For the crest, three quarter-notes connected by a bar for M. M. degree.

OFFICERS.

William H. Mann, Master.	Frank J. Sadelek, Senior Deacon.
Leverett E. Goodell, Senior Warden.	Benjamin F. Jones, Junior Deacon.
John W. Wehn, Jr., Junior Warden.	Howard H. Coonen, Senior Steward.
Henry Clarke, Treasurer.	George W. Uebel, Junior Steward.
William G. Hastings, Secretary.	John T. Ramey, Tiler.

OSCEOLA LODGE, NO. 65, OSCEOLA, POLK COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday on or before full moon.

SEAL — An heraldic shield *azure*, bearing within a bordure *argent*; lightning emanating from the word LUX, *argent*. For crest, the All-Seeing Eye, radiant.

OFFICERS.

Samuel S. Snell, Master.	A. N. Jay, Secretary.
William F. Louger, Senior Warden.	Charles W. Kyle, Senior Deacon.
Hervey W. Kennard, Junior Warden.	Horace G. Thurman, Junior Deacon.
Samuel H. Pleasant, Treasurer.	James Matthews, Tiler.

LIVINGSTONE LODGE, NO. 66, FIRTH, LANCASTER COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First Wednesday on or before the full moon.

OFFICERS.

Robert Hoy, Master.	Jac. Graves, Secretary.
J. W. Schmidt, Senior Warden.	N. J. Denniston, Senior Deacon.
Charles Bates, Junior Warden.	Joseph Dorning, Junior Deacon.
C. Bailey, Treasurer.	O. Evans, Tiler.

EDGAR LODGE, NO. 67, EDGAR, CLAY COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—First and third Mondays from September to May; first Monday in June, July and August.

SEAL—A five-pointed star beneath a pen and sword, crossed, between two columns, resting on the Mosaic pavement; above all an eye, radiant.

OFFICERS.

Samuel J. Whitten, Master.	Owen B. Canfield, Senior Deacon.
George M. Mordock, Senior Warden.	Henry Dalton, Junior Deacon.
S. Addison Searle, Junior Warden.	Oliver Croasmun, Senior Steward.
John G. Glazier, Treasurer.	Charles H. Warren, Junior Steward.
Charles H. Treat, Secretary.	Pliny G. Hayes, Tiler.

AURORA LODGE, NO. 68, AURORA, HAMILTON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—The first and third Saturdays of each month.

SEAL—Sheaf of wheat, with name, number and location of Lodge.

OFFICERS.

Frank J. Engle, Master.	John Helms, Senior Deacon.
Fred. J. Bricker, Senior Warden.	W. A. Johnson, Junior Deacon.
W. M. Sylvester, Junior Warden.	J. R. C. Davis, Senior Steward.
W. C. Wentz, Treasurer.	W. S. Farley, Junior Steward.
Delevan Bates, Secretary.	J. W. Thierry, Tiler.

FORTITUDE LODGE, NO. 69, ULYSSES, BUTLER COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING—Saturday on or before full moon in each month.

OFFICERS.

George Miller, Master.	George W. Barrett, Senior Deacon.
Sumner Darnell, Senior Warden.	W. H. Barrett, Junior Deacon.
Alexander C. Barrett, Jr. Warden.	James Bryant, Senior Steward.
Robert Reid, Treasurer.	Edward Warring, Junior Steward.
Robert M. Rankin, Secretary.	William N. Reid, Tiler.

STERLING LODGE, NO. 70, STERLING, JOHNSON COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Tuesday on or before full moon in each month.

SEAL — Double circle; outer circle, Sterling Lodge, No. 70, A. F. and A. M., Sterling, Nebraska; inner circle, a shield.

OFFICERS.

Alfred Shipman, Master.	Samuel D. Hayes, Senior Deacon.
Archibald J. Herdman, Sr. Warden.	John M. Hershey, Junior Deacon.
Valentine Zink, Junior Warden.	John M. Pratt, Senior Steward.
William Kneeland, Treasurer.	Henry Miller, Junior Steward.
Nelson E. Miller, Secretary.	William J. Borland, Tiler.

TROWEL LODGE, NO. 71, NELIGH, ANTELOPE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday evening on or before each full moon.

SEAL — A trowel, bearing the square and compasses.

OFFICERS.

Francis H. Trowbridge, Master.	Gustavus A. Smith, Senior Deacon.
Robert Wilson, Senior Warden.	Turner Gardner, Junior Deacon.
Isreal Howell, Junior Warden.	H. Milo Cox, Senior Steward.
John W. Getchell, Treasurer.	Waldo E. Adams, Junior Steward.
George E. Cheney, Secretary.	Penrose D. S. Romig, Tiler.

HOOPER LODGE, NO. 72, HOOPER, DODGE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday on or before the full of the moon.

SEAL — An anchor.

OFFICERS.

Jerry Denslow, Master.	James Caldwell, Senior Deacon.
Samuel Kreader, Senior Warden.	Edward Carmichael, Junior Deacon.
Henry Schwab, Junior Warden.	James F. Briggs, Senior Steward.
Oswald Uhling, Treasurer.	William Aldrich, Junior Steward.
Charles F. Eiscley, Secretary.	Jacob Schwab, Tiler.

FRIEND LODGE, NO. 73, FRIEND, SALINE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Second Wednesday evening in each month.

SEAL — An hour-glass, surrounded by two sprigs of acacia.

OFFICERS.

_____ Master.	Francis M. Woodruff, Senior Deacon.
John O. Frantz, Senior Warden.	Milton R. Stanley, Junior Deacon.
Robert Connell, Junior Warden.	Daniel H. Kriedler, Senior Steward.
John V. Ainsworth, Treasurer.	James Larson, Junior Steward.
Matthew McDougall, Secretary.	Christian O. Larsen, Tiler.

ALEXANDRIA LODGE, NO. 74, ALEXANDRIA, THAYER
COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Second and fourth Monday in each month.

SEAL — A rough ashler, bearing the letter "G" and a gavel, with cable-tow.

OFFICERS.

David A. Sherwood, Master.	Herman W. Hubbard, Senior Deacon.
Oliver H. Martin, Senior Warden.	George Holes, Junior Deacon.
Martin A. Alexander, Jr. Warden.	James H. Enslow, Senior Steward.
Edgar M. Jenkins, Treasurer.	John F. Lippincott, Junior Steward.
George H. Danforth, Secretary.	Daniel W. Clark, Tiler.

FRANK WELCH LODGE, NO. 75, SIDNEY, CHEYENNE
COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — First Tuesday in each month.

SEAL — A bust of Frank Welch, surrounded with the inscription, "Frank Welch Lodge,
No. 75, A. F. and A. M., Nebraska.

OFFICERS.

George W. Russell, Master.	Peter Smith, Senior Deacon.
Edward S. Ebbs, Senior Warden.	Laurence Jessen, Junior Deacon.
James J. McIntosh, Junior Warden.	Christopher Johnson, Senior Steward.
Robert S. Oberfelder, Treasurer.	John Anderson, Junior Steward.
Emery B. Nason, Secretary.	John B. Walker, Tiler.

JOPPA LODGE, NO. 76, BLOOMINGTON, FRANKLIN COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING, Friday or or before full moon.

OFFICERS.

Simon W. Switzer, Master.	James P. A. Blaak, Senior Deacon.
William T. Britton, Senior Warden.	Samuel Hisey, Junior Deacon.
Seth S. Pickering, Junior Warden.	George W. Sheppard, Senior Steward.
John Hutchinson, Treasurer.	W. E. Hatch, Junior Steward.
Edward H. Marshall, Secretary.	Ashley Patch, Tiler.

NELSON LODGE, NO. 77, NELSON, NUCOLLS COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday on or before full moon.

OFFICERS.

J. Ritterbush, Master.	David Gibson, Senior Deacon.
R. Hollingsworth, Senior Warden.	S. H. Moss, Junior Deacon.
H. A. Stokes, Junior Warden.	O. B. Tinkham, Senior Steward.
Joseph Van Valin, Treasurer.	Jonathan Higgins, Junior Steward.
E. A. Dowland, Secretary.	Jonathan Edminster, Tiler.

ALBION LODGE, NO. 78, ALBION, BOONE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday on or before the full moon.

SEAL — A square crossed by a twenty-four inch gauge.

OFFICERS.

Henry H. Gillett, Master.	John G. McKay, Senior Deacon.
Luther Clark, Senior Warden.	Jacob Widaman, Junior Deacon.
Samuel Fox, Junior Warden.	Robert C. Wilson, Senior Steward.
Emil G. Gunther, Treasurer.	James B. Barnes, Junior Steward.
William Simpson, Secretary.	James P. Starring, Tiler.

GENEVA LODGE, NO. 79, GENEVA, FILLMORE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Friday on or before the full of the moon and a fortnight thereafter.

OFFICERS.

Joseph M. Fisher, Master.	James H. Dempster, Senior Deacon.
Sherwood Burr, Senior Warden.	Benjamin F. Benedict, Jr. Deacon.
William H. Pardee, Junior Warden.	Calvin M. Darrow, Senior Steward.
Hiram L. Smith, Treasurer.	Edmond D. Place, Junior Steward.
David H. Conant, Secretary.	Major D. Williams, Tiler.

WACO LODGE, NO 80, WACO, YORK COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday on or before the full moon.

OFFICERS.

John S. Bennett, Master.	John A. Boon, Senior Deacon.
John W. Strickler, Senior Warden.	Joseph Jones, Junior Deacon.
William J. Wells, Junior Warden.	John W. Runyan, Senior Steward.
John J. Evans, Treasurer.	Aaron N. Clark, Junior Steward.
Charles P. Wiswell, Secretary.	Lewis Inbody, Tiler.

COMPOSITE LODGE, NO. 81, RISING, BUTLER COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — The first Saturday after each full moon.

SEAL — The rising sun within the square and compasses.

OFFICERS.

Frederick E. Wilson, Master.	James W. Combs, Senior Deacon
Aurelius Roberts, Senior Warden.	Jesse Rising, Junior Deacon.
Joseph L. Cyphers, Junior Warden.	Charles E. Wilcox, Senior Steward.
Luke L. Pearson, Treasurer.	Daniel G. Haskins, Junior Steward.
Lucius A. Warren, Secretary.	Arthur R. Quick, Tiler.

SAINT PAUL LODGE, NO. 82, SAINT PAUL, HOWARD COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Thursday on or before each full moon.

OFFICERS.

George T. Kendall, Master.	E. R. Fletcher, Senior Deacon.
P. K. Walters, Senior Warden.	Z. T. Leftwich, Junior Deacon.
R. Harvey, Junior Warden.	W. W. Kendall, Senior Steward.
M. Fillmore, Treasurer.	A. D. Robinson, Junior Steward.
C. C. Robinson, Secretary.	F. McNabb, Tiler.

CORINTHIAN LODGE, NO. 83, LA PORTE, WAYNE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday on or before each full moon and a fortnight thereafter.

SEAL — A Corinthian column.

OFFICERS.

Cyrus E. Hunter, Master.	Arthur P. Childs, Senior Deacon.
Joshua C. Wills, Senior Warden.	DeGrasse W. Britton, Junior Deacon.
Moses Herner, Junior Warden.	Luther T. Reed, Senior Steward.
John T. Bressler, Treasurer.	William P. Agler, Junior Steward.
Enoch Hunter, Secretary.	Joseph Boekenhauer, Tiler.

FAIRFIELD LODGE, NO. 84, FAIRFIELD, CLAY COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — First and third Mondays in each month.

SEAL — A perfect ashlar.

OFFICERS.

Benjamin F. Rawalt, Master.	Kirk I. Willis, Senior Deacon.
Oliver P. Alexander, Sr. Warden.	Benjamin R. Royce, Junior Deacon.
William S. Randall, Jr. Warden.	John C. Hedge, Senior Steward.
James W. Small, Treasurer.	John C. Howe, Junior Steward.
Albert A. Randall, Secretary.	George W. Noble, Tiler.

TYRE LODGE, NO. 85, BLUE SPRINGS, GAGE COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — First and third Saturdays in each month.

OFFICERS.

Abram Samuels, Master.	C. A. Wessell, Senior Deacon.
Alfred Perkins, Senior Warden.	C. A. Warner, Junior Deacon.
W. G. Riste, Junior Warden.	W. E. Curry, Senior Steward.
J. M. Bumbaugh, Treasurer.	W. C. Hill, Junior Steward.
G. H. Castle, Secretary.	Edward S. Gillett, Tiler.

DONIPHAN LODGE, NO. 86, DONIPHAN, HALL COUNTY.

REGULAR MEETING — Saturday on or before each full moon.

OFFICERS.

Martin Ennis, Master.	Charles F. Raymner, Secretary.
Irving M. Cole, Senior Warden.	Samuel Beidelman, Senior Deacon.
George H. LaMonte, Junior Warden.	John Raypole, Junior Deacon.
Ezra Chesebro, Treasurer.	Charles S. Haines, Tiler.

IONIC LODGE, U. D. C., NIOBRARA, KNOX COUNTY.

Benjamin F. Chambers, Master.	Solomon Draper, Senior Warden.
	J. W. Perkins, Junior Warden.

STAR LODGE, U. D. C., DECATUR, BURT COUNTY.

Melbourn J. Kenyon, Master.	Wm. J. Outhwaite, Senior Warden.
	Rufus W. Reynolds, Junior Warden.

CEDAR RIVER LODGE, U. D. C., FULLERTON, NANCE COUNTY.

Bradner D. Slaughter, Master.	Sanford L. Sturtevant, Senior Warden.
	Olof Netsell, Junior Warden.

OAKLAND LODGE, U. D. C., OAKLAND, BURT COUNTY.

John G. Preston, Master.	Henry Newman, Senior Warden.
	William W. Hopkins, Junior Warden.

ELK CREEK LODGE, U. D. C., ELK CREEK, JOHNSON COUNTY.

Daniel R. Ball, Master.	Waldo S. Kerr, Senior Warden.
	Julius L. Young, Junior Warden.

VALENTINE LODGE, U. D. C., MADISON, MADISON COUNTY.

William T. Searles, Master.	Sylvester J. Bridenstine, Sr. Warden.
	Louis R. Bickley, Junior Warden.

HUBBELL LODGE, U. D. C., HUBBELL, THAYER COUNTY.

George A. Burnham, Master.	William H. Conklin, Senior Warden.
	Joseph Pickering, Junior Warden.

BEAVER CITY LODGE, U. D. C., BEAVER CITY, FURNAS
COUNTY.

Robert P. High, Master.

Nathaniel M. Ayres, Senior Warden.

Adam F. Rexroad, Junior Warden.

BENNETT LODGE, U. D. C., BENNETT, LANCASTER COUNTY.

Job J. King, Master.

John C. Smith, Senior Warden.

Daniel H. Harris, Junior Warden.

REPORT OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To The M. W. the Grand Lodge of Nebraska :

For many years there has been no report of Foreign Correspondence made to this Grand Lodge. The omission was owing in part to lack of funds, since we desired to get fairly to housekeeping before we indulged in heavy expenses, however desirable it might be, and partly to the difficulty experienced in getting such a report written. In the judgment of the soundest minds in our Order no part of our proceedings is of more importance than a carefully prepared report on correspondence. It should and does contain a vast amount of information touching the condition of the craft in other jurisdictions—information statistical in its nature and more curious than necessary. It should also note the principal and novel questions decided by the Grand Masters and the committees on Jurisprudence in other Grand Lodges. Such a compendium is of great value to a presiding officer. Besides these, such a review should note the main questions under discussion in and between various Grand Lodges, and the views of other reporters, supplemented by the opinions of your own committee, for one should not be content to take from without adding to, the volume of discussion. But in order to do this satisfactorily and creditably much time is required to familiarize ourselves with the topics under discussion in order to present them intelligently before you, and in the present report we have attempted very little of this, contenting ourselves with giving you some statistics of the craft at large, and presenting the remarks made about us by other reviewers, without attempting to discuss disputed questions.

By the constitution of our Grand Lodge the Grand Secretary is *ex-officio* chairman of the committee on Foreign Correspondence; the large amount of work required of him has prevented his aiding us in the preparation of this review, and the other members of the committee have done the best they could amid the calls of active business life, each preparing the half thereof. This has practically left the committee in an *acephalous* condition; but if any reviewer of a sister jurisdiction thinks he can “put a head on us” he is at liberty to try it on, as our chairman promises that next year he will defend his own.

Those who desire to post themselves in the affairs of the order, and thereby fit themselves to become leaders among us—and we hope all have that ambition—should not omit this report, but read it carefully.

Our review comprises:

Alabama, 1881.	California, 1881.
Arkansas, 1881.	Canada, 1881.
British Columbia, 1881.	Colorado, 1881.

Connecticut, 1882.	New Brunswick, 1881.
Dakota, 1881.	New Jersey, 1882.
Delaware, 1881.	New Hampshire, 1881.
District of Columbia, 1881.	New York, 1881.
Idaho, 1881.	New Mexico, 1881.
Illinois, 1881.	North Carolina, 1881.
Indiana, 1880-1.	Nova Scotia, 1881.
Indian Territory, 1881.	Ohio, 1881.
Iowa, 1881.	Oregon, 1881.
Ireland.	Pennsylvania, 1881.
Kansas, 1881.	Prince Edwards Isle, 1881.
Kentucky, 1881.	Quebec, 1881.
Louisiana, 1881.	Rhode Island, 1881.
Maine, 1881.	Saxony.
Manitoba, 1881.	South Carolina, 1881.
Maryland, 1881.	Texas, 1881.
Massachusetts, 1881.	Utah, 1881.
Michigan, 1882.	Vermont, 1881.
Minnesota, 1881.	Virginia, 1881.
Mississippi, 1881.	Washington Territory, 1881.
Missouri, 1881.	West Virginia, 1881.
Montana, 1881.	Wisconsin, 1882.
Nevada, 1881.	

ALABAMA, 1881.

An elegant volume of 347 pages brings us the proceedings of the sixty-first annual communication held at Montgomery, December 5, 1881, with M. W. Henry C. Tompkins, Grand Master, presiding, and the representatives of 172 subordinate lodges in attendance. The highest number on the roster is 426, but many have become extinct.

The address is a model state paper, evincing good executive ability in its author. Among his decisions we note the following:

1. A Mason who has been suspended or expelled, and afterward restored *to the rights and privileges of Masonry, but not to membership*, occupies the position of unaffiliated Mason, and has the right to petition for membership in any lodge, and his petition should be received and acted upon as other petitions for affiliation.
2. *Seven Master Masons*, members of a lodge, can open the lodge and transact such business as the granting of demits, reception of petitions, ordering the payment of accounts, and other business of like character.
5. No dues accrue against one suspended for a masonic offense during the continuance of his sentence.
9. A demitted Mason residing in our jurisdiction may apply to and affiliate with a lodge in another; and is not required to obtain the consent of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides before doing so. A demitted Mason residing in this state may affiliate with a lodge in Georgia.
17. A member applying for a demit is entitled to receive it, if he has paid all dues and is in good standing.
22. It is not unmasonic to speak to a profane of the charities of the lodge, unless it is done with some improper motive.

We concur in all except the doctrine contained in the first. No process whereby unaffiliated Masons are made should be tolerated, nor should any become so except upon his own petition or through discipline. The petition for restoration presented to the lodge which suspended or expelled him, should be held to include application for membership therein. By "restoring" the brother, a pardon is extended; why rob it of half its efficacy by denying full restoration to all of which he was deprived by the sentence? With us *suspension* does not destroy membership, it merely holds it in abeyance; expulsion is masonic death, but in either event, when restored, he receives, as he should, full absolution for past faults, and is restored to membership in good standing, with the rest.

Recognition was extended to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

It seems that a certain Bro.: Brown, while filled with bug-juice and misdirected zeal, had made a walking arsenal of himself and threatened the life of another member of the lodge. To charges and specifications to that effect he had pleaded guilty. The brethren, doubtless in consideration of the fact that he had thereby saved the lodge "trouble and costs," decided that if Brown were *reprimanded* it would be about right, and the dignity of the lodge vindicated, and the just displeasure of the fraternity manifested. But the Master peremptorily refused to reprimand the offending brother, and appealed to the Grand Lodge from the ridiculous inadequacy of the "punishment." The Grand Lodge very properly reversed the sentence, and suspended Brown.

A masterly and learned report on correspondence (235 pp.) was presented by Bro.: Oliver S. Beers, wherein are reviewed the proceedings of—a large number, we cannot count them as there is no table appended—jurisdictions, wherein Nebraska for 1881 receives all the attention she deserves, and no censure; quotes extensively from Grand Master Tully's address and decisions, and also from Bro.: Davidson's oration, which is termed "very appropriate."

We cannot extract therefrom, our time and space being limited, but we *would* like to comment a little upon some of his positions.

M.: W.: Rufus W. Cobb, Montgomery, Grand Master; R.: W.: Daniel Sayre, Montgomery, Grand Secretary.

ARKANSAS, 1881.

The forty-second annual communication was held in the city of Little Rock, on the 22d day of November, 1881; M.: W.: J. H. Van Hoose, Grand Master, R.: W.: Luke E. Barber, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master reports thirty-four decisions, among which we note the following:

5. Master Masons are obliged to sit up with a sick fellow craft, when summoned for that purpose.

7. When two of a committee on Charges report against, and one in favor of the charges, the lodge may adopt the minority report, and put the accused on trial.

16. The Past Masters degree is not requisite to qualify the Master of the lodge to preside legally.

29. A brother rejected for advancement cannot be transferred to another lodge to be advanced, without the unanimous consent of the rejecting lodge.

32. The W.·M.·. of a lodge may refuse to admit the W.·M.·. of a sister lodge who desires to visit the lodge, on the objection of the Senior Warden.

Bro. Dodge, chairman of the committee on Foreign Correspondence, furnishes a report of 87 pages in which, however, we find no notice of Nebraska. Statistics: 342 lodges, 9,773 members. M.·W.·.: George E. Dodge was elected Grand Master, R.·W.·.: Fay Hempstead elected Grand Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1881.

The tenth annual communication was held in Victoria, June 18, 1881, with M.·W.·. Eli Harrison, Sr. Grand Master, presiding, and the representatives of six subordinates present. The Grand Master reports very little business. "No disputes, no appeals, and therefore no decisions," which is indeed a happy state of affairs for the executive officer. He declined a reelection.

Our charter for a new lodge was granted.

The following "new business" was introduced, discussed and action postponed:

1. No brother shall be eligible to the office of Deacon in a subordinate lodge till he is competent to confer the Entered Apprentice degree.

2. No brother shall be eligible to be Warden till he has served a term as Deacon, and able to confer the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees.

3. No brother shall be eligible for Worshipful Master till he has served a term as Warden, and able to confer the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees, and deliver all the lectures, except in case of new lodges, or by special dispensation of M.·W.·. Grand Master.

4. Examinations as to proficiency are to be held in the presence of a board of Past Masters appointed by the respective lodges previous to the annual election.

5. No brother raised to the third degree shall be allowed to exercise his right as a Master Mason, nor will he be considered or be permitted to be a member of his lodge until he has proved by examination his proficiency in the degree.

They evidently believe in having efficient officers in their subordinate lodges; how many of ours could pass the required examinations?

M.·W.·. Coote M. Chambers, Esq., Grand Master; R.·W.·. Edgar Crow Baker, Esq., Grand Secretary.

CALIFORNIA, 1881.

The thirty-second annual communication met in the city of San Francisco on the 11th day of October, 1881. M.·W.·. Samuel C. Denson, Grand Master; Alex. G. Abell, Grand Secretary.

One hundred and ninety-seven lodges were represented.

The following decisions were rendered by the Grand Master:

That permission from the lodge in whose jurisdiction a petitioner for the degrees resides, to another lodge to receive his petition can only be given by unanimous consent.

That the Master of a lodge has authority to fill a vacancy in the office of Secretary by appointment, and that an election is not necessary.

That masonic law does not forbid the receiving of a petition from a candidate more than once rejected, after the lapse of the prescribed time, but that the fact of repeated rejection should admonish the lodge to be more than ordinarily careful in examining into the qualifications of the applicant.

That an E. A. initiated in a foreign lodge cannot be advanced in a lodge in this state without the written request or consent of the lodge in which he was made: and that upon the properly authenticated request of his lodge the work may be done without the formalities of a petition, reference and ballot.

That a resident of this state who, while abroad in another jurisdiction, receives the degrees without the permission or request of the lodge having jurisdiction over the place of his residence, cannot visit any lodge in this state until cured by affiliation in the lodge where he resides, in the manner and upon the terms prescribed in the general regulations.

That the office of Master does not become vacant by the failure of the lodge at the proper time to hold the annual election, nor by the failure of the Master elected to qualify for installation.

That where a brother under suspension for non-payment of dues is tried and found guilty upon charges of unmasonic conduct, and sentenced to be reprimanded, it is proper to summon him and admit him into the lodge for the purpose of receiving his reprimand. Though it would seem that a Mason who can and will not pay the trifling amount required for dues, and suffers himself to be suspended and then commits an act justifying a finding of "guilty of unmasonic conduct" ought not to escape with a mere sentence of reprimand.

The committee on Foreign Correspondence furnishes a report of over 100 pages, and containing a review of the proceedings of all but three American Grand Lodges.

Statistics: 216 lodges, 12,597 members; M. W. Clay Webster Taylor, elected Grand Master; Grand Secretary, reelected.

CANADA, 1881.

Six special communications for the purpose of laying corner stones were held before the annual communication begun in Hamilton, July 13, 1881, with M. W. James A. Henderson, Q. C., D. C. L., Grand Master presiding and the representatives of 256 subordinates and five lodges U. D. in attendance.

The address is a scholarly production, and shows its author a man thoroughly conversant with the tenets of the order, and with an efficient executive.

As an illustration of the sympathy of the people of the Dominion for us in our late affliction we quote from the address:

A few days ago a shudder was felt in every breast when the intelligence was flashed through the land that an attempt had been made on the life of the Chief Magistrate of the neighboring Republic. Our heart-felt sympathies have been echoed in his behalf, and as lovers of order and as men who are taught to conform with cheerfulness to the government under which we live, we deprecate the dastardly attempt of the assassin, and trust that God in his mercy will vouchsafe to the President of the United States a speedy restoration to health, and that what now appears a sad affliction may be the means of further increasing toward him the respect and affection of the nation over which he presides.

He further tells us respecting their finances:

I have now the gratification of being able to announce that the payments during the period ending 31st of May last, to the widows and orphans and to distressed Masons, amounted to \$12,408.75, and yet our funds have increased by \$2,628.26; our invested funds and cash balance on 31st of May, 1881, being \$63,471. Truly the Grand Lodge of Canada is

rewarded for its relieving with liberal hands the many objects of tender solicitude and compassion.

He refused to grant a dispensation to initiate a candidate who had lost the thumb of his right hand; and a candidate who had lost a foot he held ineligible.

There is no report on correspondence; with such able writers as Bro.: Henry Robertson, Canada should never be without such a review.

M.:W.: James Moffat, London, Grand Master; R.:W.: J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Grand Secretary.

COLORADO, 1881.

The twenty-first annual communication was held in the city of Denver on the 20th day of September, 1881. M.:W.: Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Grand Master; R.:W.: Ed. C. Parmelee, Grand Secretary.

Twenty-seven lodges were represented.

We note the following decisions of the Grand Master:

1. Which of three lodges located in towns equidistant should recommend a petition for a new lodge?

Answer.—Either lodge is competent to do so, provided the others acquiesce, otherwise the oldest chartered lodge to have precedence.

5. A brother petitions for affiliation and is rejected. Petitions a second time, when a member, who expects to be absent during the summer, files a written objection with the Secretary against the admission of the brother to membership.

Decided that the written objection is not valid, that unless the objecting member prefers charges a ballot must be had.

6. A lodge may confer the E.:A.: and F.:C.: degrees at the request of another, but not the M.:M.: unless there is a waiver of jurisdiction.

9. A member of a lodge U.:D.: cannot withdraw his demit filed with the petition for dispensation. It is a part of the record.

11. An E.:A.: of 15 years' standing desires to advance. His lodge in Wisconsin was burned out and the old records destroyed. What course must he pursue?

Answer.—If no record of the lodge exists in the Grand Secretary's office whereby his masonic status can be established he must petition anew.

Nine dispensations were granted for new lodges.

Bro.: Byron L. Carr furnishes a ninety page report on Foreign Correspondence, in which Nebraska is briefly noticed.

Statistics show 38 lodges, 2,117 members.

M.:W.: Robert A. Quillian was elected Grand Master; Grand Secretary, reflected.

CONNECTICUT, 1882.

The ninety-fourth annual communication of this venerable Grand Lodge was held January 18, 1882, at Hartford, with M.:W.: James McCornick, Grand Master, and a vast number of delegates of subordinates in attendance. The address is of medium length and is a well written document. On the subject of their disagreement with New York he is temperate and fraternal. He said:

One year ago, with the edict of non-intercourse in force, this Grand Lodge believed that the whole subject was "taken out of the range of argument and discussion." The

edict has since been removed, and I recommend that this matter be referred to a special committee. If this Grand Lodge has erred, it has been under a misapprehension of the facts and the construction the Grand Lodge of New York has placed upon its own laws. I trust and believe that the committee may be able to report resolutions which may be satisfactory to the Grand Lodge of New York, and honorable to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

The Grand Master's trust was well founded; the matter was met in a fraternal spirit and adjusted so far as they had power to do it.

Grand Secretary Wheeler, presented a very able report on correspondence of 83 pages, wherein Nebraska, for 1881, is fraternally reviewed. He commends Grand Master Tulleys' utterances upon the New Mexico-Missouri troubles as "timely and wise," and quotes them; thinks our attempt to secure the prompt returns of our subordinates a wise measure, and believes it will prove efficient. We cannot extract from his admirable report and do it justice without occupying too much space.

Grand Master and Grand Secretary reelected.

DAKOTA, 1881.

The seventh annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Dakota was held at Sioux Falls, on the 14th day of June, 1881; R. W. Henry H. Folk, Deputy Grand Master, presiding; the Grand Master being absent.

Eleven lodges were represented.

The following was offered as an amendment to Section 47 of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, and referred to the committee on Revision.

SEC. 47. The penalty for non-payment of dues shall be *ineligibility to vote or hold office*, or suspension at the option of the lodge.

This, if adopted, will be a new departure in the way of punishment for masonic offenses.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Thomas H. Brown was elected Grand Master; R. W. Chas. T. McCoy was reelected Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE, 1881.

The seventy-fifth annual communication was begun on October 5, 1881, at Wilmington, with M. W. Joseph W. H. Watson, Grand Master, presiding, and the representatives of twenty subordinates in attendance. The address is a brief business document, referring to no matter of interest beyond that jurisdiction, except the assassination of our lamented president, Bro. Garfield.

Their finances are in fine condition; though not rich they have enough, and are not in debt.

Delaware's proceedings are like our own in past years. There is no report on correspondence therein, and in consequence not much of interest to those outside their own jurisdiction.

Grand Master and Grand Secretary reelected.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1881.

We have received the report of proceedings for 1881. Several special communications were held, among others, one on the 29th of March for the purpose of exemplifying the work of the degrees, and one on the 26th day of June for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro.: Albert G. Mackey.

The annual communication was held on the 9th day of November.

M.:W.: Noble D. Larner, Grand Master; R.:W.: Wm. R. Singleton, Grand Secretary.

Among the recommendations of the Grand Master we note the following:

4. During the past year I have been called upon, on one or two occasions, to apply to the Grand Master of Maryland for his permission for one of our lodges outside of the city to receive and act upon applications from residents of his jurisdiction, whose residences were nearer to one of our lodges than to any in his jurisdiction.

To meet such cases in the future, and to save time and trouble, I would recommend the adoption of a resolution granting permission to lodges in sister jurisdictions, that may be located nearer the residences of applicants to them from our jurisdiction, to receive and act upon such applications without action on our part, provided the same privilege is granted to our lodges by the Grand Lodges of the jurisdictions where the applications may be made. Such a resolution, I believe, was in force in the State of Maryland.

The committee on Foreign Correspondence furnishes a review of sixty-four pages, in which Nebraska is very briefly noticed.

Returns show 21 Lodges, 2,807 members.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were both reelected.

FLORIDA, 1882.

The fifty-third annual communication was held at Jacksonville, January 17, 1882, M.:W.: William E. Anderson, Grand Master, presiding, and the representatives of fifty-five subordinates present. The address is a plain document but earnest in its statements and advice. He decided that when the charter of a lodge had been arrested all the members thereof became suspended; that before they had "made good their masonic standing" they could not be petitioners for the formation of a new lodge; also that a lodge could not legally transact business with *two members* only present, the balance being visitors.

He issued two dispensations for new lodges.

He gives the following interesting statement of a singular case:

Mr. Felix Taillefer had been a member of Dr. Felix Varsla lodge; he had been expelled from that lodge and had taken no appeal; he afterward moved to New York city and there affiliated with Star of Cuba Lodge, No. 742, and was there an officer of that lodge; that that lodge had been notified of such expulsion, but that no action had been taken in the matter. He (Taillefer) further requests that the Grand Lodge of Florida will repeal his unjust sentence and restore him to his masonic rights. This petition of Mr. Taillefer, P.:G.:M.: Simons approves and recommends. * * * This matter involves a grave breach of masonic courtesy and masonic law, and I submit it for your consideration.

He also calls attention to the fact that a member of an extinct lodge was alleged to have committed a grave masonic offense; that by the Florida law no lodge had jurisdiction; that the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resided

“by resolution disowned him and refused longer to recognize him as a Mason,” and the Grand Master says:

The singular spectacle is thus presented of a Mason who is charged with a most grave offense, yet is not subject to any jurisdiction in the state, who has been disowned and denounced by the lodge nearest his place of residence, and yet is not debarred from visiting any other lodge.

And he recommends the passage of some law to cover such cases. Would it not have been lawful for the Grand Master to *order* the “disowning” lodge to prefer charges against and try the accused? or, if deemed prejudiced, to designate some other lodge wherein the trial could be had? Seems to us so.

The committee on Jurisprudence reported upon the status of members of suspended lodges thus:

The first decision is evidently intended to refer to members of a lodge whose charter has been arrested, who themselves are in default, and we agree that such should stand in the light of suspended Masons. But if the record of such lodge shows that there are members who have discharged all their masonic obligations, they become non-affiliated by the arrest of their charter, but are in good standing, and the Grand Secretary should so certify where the proper application is made.

That seems more consonant with justice, but the question is not free from difficulty. We are upon principle opposed to the doctrine that *any* Mason can be disciplined except “after due notice and *fair trial*.”

If some members have so flagrantly conducted themselves as to cause the arrest of the lodge charter, why cannot they be placed upon trial for unmasonic conduct, and dealt with accordingly? The persistent and willful misconduct (official) of the Master alone might result in the arrest of a charter—why visit his misdeeds upon all the members?

Much business well transacted.

No report on correspondence.

Grand Master and Grand Secretary reelected.

IDAHO, 1881.

The proceedings of the fourteenth annual communication held at Boise City, September 13, 1881, also contain the minutes of a special communication held at the same place, January 11, 1881. On each occasion all the subordinates were represented, and M. W. H. E. Prickett, Grand Master, presided.

The special was called to take action upon appeals from the action of a subordinate which had acquitted two members under charges. The Grand Lodge unanimously reversed the judgments and expelled the offenders, administering at the same time a severe reproof for the “farceical, careless, trifling and unworthy” manner of conducting masonic trials, and declaring in plain terms that “had all the members of said lodge been present, and voted at those notorious trials, and two-thirds of the members had voted these men *not guilty*, this Grand Lodge would by unanimous vote have withdrawn the charter of said lodge, and declared it unworthy the honor and confidence of this Grand Lodge.”

At the regular communication a petition was presented by one of those

thus expelled, for a rehearing, sustained by numerous affidavits, but the Grand Lodge declared it had "*no jurisdiction*" in the matter, and so refused to entertain the petition, but advised its subordinate as follows:

If Nez Perces Lodge is satisfied that injustice has been done to said Bittner; that the evidence upon which he was convicted was false, or that new evidence has been obtained which would exonerate said Bittner from the charge against him, Nez Perces Lodge should ask this Grand Lodge to restore said Bittner for the purpose of giving him a new trial.

Pilate once declared, when besought to change his inscription, "What I have written, I have written," and so the Grand Lodge of Idaho, refused to retrace its steps, that justice might be done. This case seems so unjust to us that we cannot refrain from criticism. A brother had been accused of—we know not what—and upon due trial had been *acquitted* by the lodge which heard the testimony, and saw and examined the witnesses. The Grand Lodge, upon a transcript of the evidence, unanimously reversed the judgment and expelled the brother, while severely censuring the lodge; when it is suggested by affidavits, that gross injustice has been done, the Grand Lodge curtly tells its subordinate that "if it is satisfied that the evidence upon which he was convicted was false," *it can* petition for Bittner's restoration, to the end that a new trial may be had. Very likely the reason he was acquitted was because the lodge *believed the evidence false*. It seems monstrous that the Grand Lodge should decide that it could not correct its own error. There is no Supreme Court in the land—and in these appeals the Grand Lodge acts as such court—but what would grant a rehearing, and if satisfied its former judgment was erroneous, reverse itself. This shows, too, how dangerous and often unjust it is to set aside or override a verdict given after a hearing of the witnesses. *When reduced to writing*, the testimony of a worthless scamp *reads* just as nicely as that of a most honest man.

The Grand Master showed himself a live, active man, with the interests of the order very near to his heart. We expect to hear good reports from this jurisdiction in the future.

No report on correspondence.

M. : W. : F. E. Ensign, Hailey, Grand Master; R. : W. : J. H. Wickersham, Silver City, Grand Secretary.

ILLINOIS, 1881.

The forty-second annual communication was held in the city of Chicago on the 4th day of October, 1881. M. : W. : William H. Scott, Grand Master; R. : W. : Frank Hudson, Jr., Grand Secretary.

The address of the Grand Master is a sound masonic document.

With regard to unworthy members he says:

A society teaching in the strongest possible manner the necessity of a strict observance of the "virtues of temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice," cannot, in justice to itself, continue to retain in good fellowship those of its members who are known to be addicted to any of the vices that destroy masonic manhood. My brethren, we must not forget that the usefulness and perpetuity of our beloved institution does not depend on the number we admit so much as upon the character they sustain.

In reference to the improper use of masonic emblems:

My attention was called to this matter a few days ago by the "Order of the Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Illinois," in which some brother had made use of masonic emblems upon boxes of cigars offered for sale.

I regard such action not only antagonistic with the *spirit of Masonry* and a *violation* of the laws of this Grand Lodge, but also a *base prostitution of our significant emblems* to mercenary purposes.

I bring this matter to the attention of the Grand Lodge, trusting that the proper committee will *speak* out with no *uncertain sound*.

From his decisions we quote the following:

3. A petition for the degrees having been given to a committee and the committee fail to report thereon, and the Master appoints a new committee, the petition cannot be balloted on in a less period than four weeks from the time the same is referred to the second committee.

4. The lecture of the M.·M.· degree cannot be conferred on more than one candidate at the same time.

9. A lodge cannot refuse to *act* upon an application for reinstatement for suspension for non-payment of dues.

10. A lodge may receive the petition of an applicant who has been rejected by a lodge not having jurisdiction without obtaining the consent of the rejecting lodge.

Bro.· Brown furnishes a voluminous report on Foreign Correspondence. He devotes considerable space to the doings of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, but without comment except to express his astonishment at the opening of a lodge of Master Masons before the Grand Lodge was declared open for the transaction of business, from which we would be led to infer that the membership of the Grand Lodge of Illinois includes others besides Master Masons.

M.·W.· William H. Scott was reelected Grand Master and R.·W.· Loyal L. Munn was elected Grand Secretary.

INDIANA, 1880.

The sixty-third annual communication was held at Indianapolis on May 25, 1880, with M.·W.· Bellamy S. Sutton, Grand Master, presiding, and the representatives of four hundred and eighty-seven subordinate lodges in attendance.

The address is lengthy and without "frills." He granted four dispensations for new lodges. One subordinate divided the funds in its treasury among its members and voted to surrender its charter. He says of it:

This, it seems to me, is a case requiring merited condemnation. A lodge voluntarily voting itself out of existence "on account of financial embarrassment and a want of interest in the cause of Masonry," possessing all the necessary implements to maintain a lodge — property in abundance, money in the treasury, stock in a masonic hall association, and no debts — at least none reported, appointing the Master upon a committee to sell their stock, another committee to sell their furniture, etc. Gathering all their spoils together they make a divide: the Grand Lodge — the rightful heir — gets nothing. Shame upon such Masonry! Let the seal of condemnation go forth from this Grand Lodge, and in such tones as not to be misunderstood!

That is what might be called a "mixed metaphor." What imprint does the "seal of condemnation" of the Grand Lodge of Indiana bear? And when it has once "gone forth" does it ever return, or have they a supply on

hand? And we are uncertain, too, about the *tone* of that seal—whether high or low. But he meant well, and we trust the seal was not broken.

Four lodges surrendered their charters.

He decided that there was “no remedy” for a lodge which had expended its funds in burying a sojourning brother whose lodge had refused to reimburse, saying:

Every lodge must have entire control of its own treasury. Otherwise no lodge could know the state and condition of its finances, or what demands were liable to be brought against it at any time.

This Grand Lodge has been embarrassed and is in debt, but is coming out slowly; they hold biennial sessions now, and have thus decreased expenses. They give the following statement:

Bonded debt, May 27, 1879.....	\$75,000 00
Floating debt, May 27, 1879.....	28,666 66
Total indebtedness, May 27, 1879.....	\$103,666 66
DECREASE IN DEBT.	
By cash paid on floating debt since May 27, 1879.....	\$9,283 31
By rebate of interest on money paid in advance.....	50 01
	\$9,333 32
Leaving total debt outstanding, May 25, 1880.....	\$94,333 34

In the Grand Treasurer's statement of “disbursements” we find the following item: “On account of Grand Treasurer's *commission*, 2 per cent on \$32,645.70, \$652.91.”

A long petition was presented asking that the Grand Master be allowed to grant his dispensations to subordinates to meet in and occupy a hall “with other secret and kindred orders.” The petition was upon motion “laid on the table,” and a motion to reconsider was also similarly disposed of.

One ballot in Indiana elects to *all* the degrees.

Much legislation was well and wisely done.

No report on correspondence.

M.·W.· Calvin Prather, Jeffersonville, Grand Master; R.·W.· William H. Smythe, Indianapolis, Grand Secretary.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1881.

The seventh annual communication was held at McAlester, Choctaw Nation, on the 1st day of November, 1881. M.·W.· P. J. Byrne, Grand Master; R.·W.· J. S. Murrow, Grand Secretary.

Eleven lodges were represented.

The address of the Grand Master is brief, he having been absent from the jurisdiction the most of the year.

The oration by R.·W.· H. F. Buckner, D.D., is published with the proceedings. We quote his concluding words:

Let us enforce the rules of our craft by guarding well our outer doors against the approach of the unworthy. Let us rekindle the fire upon our altar, and return to our homes from hence inspired with fresh zeal, and with renewed determination more vigorously to oppose vice in all its forms and to encourage virtue by all the influence we can command. In opposing vice and intemperance let us all stand together; let us all mind

the same things and walk by the same rule. May fortitude, prudence, temperance and justice constantly hover around our ancient banner, and may hope made bright by the star of faith, enable us to behold in the far-off future a bright and bounteous field of sunshine and joy, where the golden chains of brotherly love and charity will bind the sons of men in harmonious sympathy. Then, instead of hearing from the lips of profanes *cui bono*, "What good does Masonry do?" we will hear them repeat, "Behold! how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

The report of the committee on Foreign Correspondence is not published for lack of funds.

Statistics show 14 lodges, 411 members.

M.:W.: Charles E. Gooding elected Grand Master; Grand Secretary reelected.

IOWA, 1881.

The proceedings of the thirty-eighth annual communication of this Grand Lodge form a volume of nearly four hundred and fifty pages, containing the "annals"—whereby we learn that M.:W.: John N. McClanahan, Grand Master, presided, with representatives of two hundred and seventy-four subordinates, making a legislative body of three hundred and seventy members.

The address is an able document, clearly expressed. We perused it with pleasure and profit. He issued dispensations for seventeen new lodges.

The brethren in a certain lodge could not dwell in harmony; discord was rife for a season; its charter was arrested in 1879; then later about one-half the former membership petitioned for a return of the charter, property, etc., *leaving out* the balance. This was granted. Next, *thirty-two* were restored to membership by *edict* of the Grand Master, and *thirteen* still left out. By his tact and discretion the Grand Master harmonized all differences, and all members were re-united. The Grand Master, in alluding thereto, says:

Before this settlement, I was requested to arrest the charter of — Lodge, No. —; the object, as stated to me by the Master and other brethren, being to get clear of certain members against whom charges could not be entertained, but who would black-ball candidates, and so cause trouble. * * * The charter has not been arrested, nor surrendered, *nor has there been any trouble* because of black-balling candidates therein since. I submit this matter to your careful consideration, believing that the good of the craft demands that a restoration of a charter *arrested or surrendered*, or a dispensation to form a new lodge from the membership of the old, to a less number than the whole, is fraught with danger, is inconsistent with the principles of our time-honored institution, and tends to destroy, instead of promote and encourage, peace and harmony.

In discussing the subject of affiliation, he says:

Doubtless the question will be here asked: "What is your remedy"? I answer without hesitation, after careful study, and after talking with and being talked to by many non-affiliates during the past year. *Take away the right to ballot upon the application of a Mason to become a member of a lodge.*"

This is one step further than we have gone, and he thus argues:

What right have I to say I do not like my brother? What right to say I will not fellowship my brother? What right to say I will black-ball my brother? What right to prevent my brother from affiliating? And why should this Grand Lodge permit it? Is there any similarity of reasoning between affiliation and a *profane* seeking to become our brother? We have a right to prevent one from becoming our brother for *good cause*, but

we already have a brother in the other, and we should be compelled to affiliate with him, or make our objections known by charges preferred and sustained."

We do not concur in the reasons given; it seems to us all harmony might be destroyed if lodges were to be deprived of the right to say who should become members thereof.

He gave a decision upon the following question:

Has a Past Grand Master of Iowa a right to be tried by his peers? And if so, where is he to be tried?

Answer. Yes; he has a right to be tried by his peers, and every Master Mason in good standing *is his peer*; and he must be tried in the lodge where his membership is, or if a non-affiliate, under whose jurisdiction he may reside, unless they waive their right, or refuse to try him, in which case he may be tried by the lodge where the offense was committed.

That's good sense! We wonder whether the Past Grand Master thought because he had been honored by his brethren above the majority of his fellows, he had thereby been translated to a sphere beyond their jurisdiction, and if he thought he continued to be "*Grand*" when his conduct showed him mean? "How do Masons meet" in Iowa? Evidently they meet there, as here, upon the *level*.

Grand Secretary Parvin presented a learned—nothing from his pen could be otherwise—and able report on correspondence (192 pp.) wherein Nebraska for 1880, receives friendly notice. He compliments Bro.: Bowen on the handsome appearance of our proceedings; commends P.:G.:M.: Oakley for his *edicts*, saying: "All praise to Grand Master Oakley, of Nebraska."

He claims in substance, that when one who was a resident here, and who had been *rejected* by one of our lodges to which he had applied for initiation, has removed to Iowa, and become a *bona fide* citizen there, his petition may be lawfully received and he accepted, without obtaining the consent of the Nebraska lodge. He says:

Iowa claims and will exercise absolute jurisdiction over all her *citizens*—not sojourners—for there is a wide difference between one who locates permanently among us, and another who is "tarrying only for a season," as a student or otherwise, and acquires no right to vote or obligation to be taxed.

We dissent: we believe that when a profane applies to and is *elected* by a lodge, but removes his residence before taking any degrees, he need not obtain the consent of the lodge thus accepting him before applying elsewhere, but that once *rejected*, the rejecting lodge has "perpetual jurisdiction" over him, until it is waived. Otherwise there is no such thing as perpetual jurisdiction.

But upon Grand Lodge "exclusive jurisdiction" he does not agree with us—thus making it even! He says his "view" is as follows:

Upon the formation of a Grand Lodge, it is the duty of every subordinate lodge within its jurisdiction to enroll itself under such Grand Lodge, have its charter endorsed thereby, and to obey its constitution and laws. If it be a duty, that duty can and should be enforced by some power; if the Grand Lodge chartering such lodge will not, the new Grand Lodge should, or inflict the penalty for disobedience.

Let us ask: By what authority, or in what way, will the new Grand Lodge exercise jurisdiction over lodges that never acknowledged allegiance to it?

No Grand Lodge could "infract the penalty" for "disobedience"—it has no power, unless sustained by a unanimous sentiment among other Grand Lodges; its edict would be a *brutum fulmen*. We don't believe it would be a *masonic offense* to refuse to acknowledge the supremacy of the new Grand Lodge. And what if the new power should decline to "recognize" the subordinate; must such subordinate vote itself out of existence just to please some one who took no interest in them?

One peculiar feature of the Iowa proceedings is the custom of inserting *ante mortem obituaries*—if we may so term them. All very nice, no doubt, to see ourselves eulogized, but we consider it bad taste.

M. . W. . Geo B. Van Saun, Cedar Falls, Grand Master; M. . W. . Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City, Grand Secretary.

KANSAS, 1881.

The twenty-fifth annual communication was opened in the city of Topeka on the 16th day of February, 1881.

M. . W. . Joseph D. McCleverty, Grand Master; R. . W. . John H. Brown, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master reports thirty-three decisions, from which we select the following:

6. A man blind in one eye only may be made a Mason.

15. Persons desiring to form a new lodge must send demits with their petition. One cannot remain a member of an existing lodge, and without a demit unite in forming a new one, as this would permit him to be a member of two lodges at the same time.

33. A Mason on demit, who petitions a lodge for affiliation, can withdraw his petition at any time before ballot is taken thereon.

He says on the subject of non-affiliation:

Another matter fruitful in unpleasantness is the duty of the craft with reference to non-affiliates. That a Mason, simply to save the paltry amount of his dues, should become a non-affiliate and a drone, yet claiming good standing, seems almost incredible, and yet is undoubtedly true. All admit this to be a great wrong, yet none suggest a remedy. It is, however, well worthy of an effort. Perhaps an efficient remedy would be to provide that no non-affiliate whose demit may be more than two years old shall be entitled to any of the benefits of Masonry. Your wisdom, however, should devise some remedy that will at least do justice to those who honorably bear their proper share of the common burden.

So long as the idea prevails that every brother who asks for a demit is entitled to it, just so long will the trouble exist. A Mason "simply to save the paltry amount of his dues" applies for a demit, and the lodge, generally glad to get rid of such material, grants the demit, recommending him to the fraternity wheresoever dispersed, thus giving him the means to impose upon other lodges. Let demits be granted only for good cause shown, and non-affiliation will cease to be such a fruitful cause of complaint.

Bro. . John H. Brown furnishes an extensive report on Foreign Correspondence, occupying about one hundred and seventy pages of the proceedings.

Returns show 190 lodges, 8,562 members.

M. . W. . Wm. H. Cowgill, elected Grand Master; Grand Secretary, reelected.

KENTUCKY, 1881.

Eighty-second annual communication held at Louisville, October 18, 1881, with M. W. W. Larue Thomas, Grand Master, presiding, and four hundred and eighteen representatives present.

The address is quite lengthy, but a very ably written and clear document. On the subject of *prerogatives* he says:

The prerogatives of the Grand Master is a subject that has been largely discussed by several predecessors in office. Upon my election I at once carefully examined the law upon this subject; and with the constitution so clearly before me, together with the reports of the various committees on Jurisprudence submitted during the last few years, I became satisfied that this Grand Lodge only intended its Grand Masters to "enjoy all the powers and prerogatives conferred by the ancient constitutions and the usages and landmarks of the craft, subject to the provisions of this constitution" (Art. V, Sec. 2). While I may differ largely with the Grand Lodge on this provision of her constitution, still I felt compelled, in compliance with my vows of office, to rigidly adhere to her laws. Hence I have invariably declined to grant dispensations to "confer degrees out of time," to "hold elections at times different from those required by the by-laws," to "hold special elections to fill vacancies," etc. In many cases I am satisfied that my decisions worked hardships on the lodges, and that the interest of the craft would have been better subserved had the decisions been different; but with the reputed construction of the law on the part of this Grand Body I was unable to decide otherwise.

In other words, the Grand Master had grave doubts whether *any* constitution could override his "prerogatives," and had he not had the prospect before him of being "sot down on" by his Grand Lodge, he would have asserted himself, and not suffered the dignity, power and majesty of his high station to be curtailed by the written law. Seems to us that if a Grand Master is clearly satisfied that his prerogatives have been interfered with, he should assert himself and *do what he believes to be right within the law*. "The Grand Master preceded the Grand Lodge" as we understand it, and there are doubtless *some* things that a written "constitution" cannot legally enact or require.

One dispensation granted for a new lodge, and there would have been another had not the papers "got lost."

We notice that during the debates rulings were called for and given by the Grand Master and *appeals therefrom* taken to the Grand Lodge. No appeal from the decision of the Master of a subordinate lodge is ever allowed. Should they be in Grand Lodge? *As matter of courtesy* we believe we should allow an appeal to Grand Lodge, but not, perhaps, as matter of right.

Bro. Rob Morris presented an excellent report on correspondence (91 pp.), wherein Nebraska for 1880 was pleasantly and fraternally noticed. He commends Bro. Oakley for issuing his letters and edicts, and quotes the vote of thanks given him. He also says:

Our Grand Representative, Past Grand Secretary, J. N. Wise, was not in his seat, and in point of fact has not represented us for a number of years. A change should certainly be made.

Also the following:

The committee on Foreign Correspondence, through Bro. Warren, reports in *two pages*,—*O tempora! O mores!*—the subjects deemed worthy of note were the altercations

between Dakota and Minnesota. On this the action of Minnesota is affirmed, and the settlement of a very offensive affair in Manitoba. As to the latter, Bro. Warren doubts whether it was really a settlement. We are with him. But let us keep the cover on, now the matter is quieted.

Yes, "keep the cover on." We have no desire to lift it to see how the matter was "settled." Our embarrassment was not diminished by the fact that the writer is the Grand Representative of Manitoba near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

M. W. W. H. Meffert, Louisville, Grand Master; R. W. Hiram Bassett, Louisville, Grand Secretary.

LOUISIANA, 1881.

The sixty-ninth annual communication was held in the city of New Orleans on the 14th day of February, 1881.

M. W. Edwin Marks, Grand Master; R. W. James C. Batchelor, Grand Secretary.

Forty-eight lodges were represented. The report of the proceedings is prefaced with a fine portrait of P. G. M. Samuel M. Todd.

The Grand Master's address pertains mostly to local affairs.

The following, however, will apply equally well in other jurisdictions:

Individual dereliction and falling from grace is observable in the bodies of all *churches*, and why not, then, with us. The moral taint that accompanies the crime or turpitude fails to stain the fraternity, but should ineffaceably mark the perpetrator.

He congratulates the Grand Lodge of Quebec on the acquisition of her just rights in her controversy with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the fraternity generally on the happy settlement arrived at, and the vindication of the American doctrine of Grand Lodge territorial sovereignty.

We note the following among the edicts and decisions published with the proceedings:

54. That it is not necessary for a W. M. elect to have the Past Master's degree before installation.

60. While it is generally conceded that an officer once installed cannot resign; yet, extraordinary circumstances may arise under which a resignation should be accepted; and the prerogative of the Grand Master alone entitles him to judge whether or not such circumstances exist.

A report on Foreign Correspondence of eighty-three pages, is furnished by Bro. Brainerd, in which Nebraska receives due notice.

Returns show 145 lodges, 4,852 members.

M. W. Wm. R. Whitaker was elected Grand Master: Grand Secretary reelected.

MAINE, 1881.

Sixty-second annual communication was held at Portland, May 3, 1881, with M. W. Charles I. Collamore, Grand Master, presiding, and the representatives of one hundred and seventy of the one hundred and eighty-two chartered lodges, an exceedingly creditable showing, and one that indicates that upon our altars in Maine the fires are kept brightly burning. They

use all the modern inventions, the proceedings stating that a telephone "had been placed in the hall for the convenience of the delegates." Such forethought makes it more convenient to order the lemonade.

The address is a practical business paper. The Grand Master had been sparing in his issuing of dispensations. Upon the subject of new lodges, he wisely says:

I desire to repeat, if possible, with greater emphasis, my remarks of last year. My extensive correspondence with all parts of the jurisdiction, the opportunities for observation which my position has given me, strengthen and confirm my belief that we have already too many lodges, and that any increase at present would be fraught with danger to the well-being of the institution. In many cases, old lodges which were established with ample jurisdiction, and which were once strong and prosperous, have been effectually strangled by new lodges cutting down their jurisdiction and drawing off their members, till they are now poor and languishing.

He protests vigorously and pointedly against the pernicious habit lodges have acquired of running in debt, and truthfully portrays the evils of the burden.

Their charity fund is a noble monument; its amount is \$18,800, with a reserve of \$545.04. These figures are a sermon in themselves.

From the report of the committee on Returns, we find the following "items:" Suspended, 1; suspended from membership, 215; deprived of membership, 83.

We would like a little light; we understand the difference, as practised in Maine, between "suspended" and "suspended from membership;" but here is a new term, "deprived of membership," what is that? Is one *deprived* of membership not *suspended* therefrom? or, at least, is not one thus *suspended* deprived of his membership? And are such brethren under masonic discipline of any kind, however mild? Are they so suspended because of dereliction on their part, or as a *punishment* for any act of omission or commission? Or is it a state of reward bestowed upon certain brethren for meritorious conduct, whereby their burdens are lightened while their masonic rights remain intact? Probably Bro. Drummond can enlighten us however.

The committee on Grievances and Appeals, in the case of a certain brother, recommended and the Grand Lodge passed the following:

Resolved, That the doings of * * * Lodge in finding * * * guilty of the charges preferred against him, be approved and confirmed; and that the sentence of indefinite suspension be revoked, and that he *be sentenced to expulsion* from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

We doubt the propriety, not to say legality, of a Grand Lodge thus proceeding; the evidence of bias in the accused's favor must be strong indeed to warrant the appellate body in annulling a sentence and inflicting a heavier penalty. The brethren of the subordinate lodge can best judge of the heinousness of the offense; the testimony, when presented in a transcript, may not show the case in its true light.

The main interest in the volume centers in the report on correspondence from the pen of Bro. Josiah H. Drummond. He reviews the proceedings (187 pp.) of fifty-five jurisdictions, domestic and foreign, in his usually brilliant manner. We cannot extract as we would like, because our time and

space are limited, nor are we familiar with the subjects under discussion. We will, however, notice his criticism of our Grand Lodge in relation to the "exclusive jurisdiction" ideas adopted by us in 1880, when discussing the difficulty between Minnesota and Dakota. We do this the more readily as Bro. Drummond attacks the writer; but at the very worst, ours was the sin of ignorance, and there seem to be others no wiser.

He quotes our understanding of the doctrine, and says:

Our brother has omitted a most material part of the doctrine, *the very part which gave occasion for promulgating the doctrine*. For the words "issue a charter" in his definition, he should read "create or maintain a lodge."

We did not so understand it; our reasons for our opinion were given in the subjoined paragraph, which he also quoted, and then he adds:

From the same doctrine it would result that a corporation created in Maine by Massachusetts before the separation, would not, *after* the separation be subject to the laws of Maine! If Bro. WARREN should announce such doctrine in *any* court, even the gravity of the bench would not prevent a guffaw at his expense.

No probability, Bro. DRUMMOND, of our announcing such an opinion. But your illustration is unfortunate; the analogies are all the other way. Would Bro. DRUMMOND think his position sound if he should arise in court and announce, as a "doctrine," that when a corporation had been created by Massachusetts *before* the separation, the legislature of Maine could deprive such corporation of rights granted and guaranteed to it by its charter? Could "*Maine* strength and awkwardness" annihilate such corporation and destroy vested rights? Seems as though we heard a "guffaw."

From his table of statistics, we learn that in fifty-four Grand Lodge jurisdictions, the number raised and admitted is increasing; demissions about the same; expulsions and suspensions diminishing; rejections about the same; yet the total of active membership has decreased from 582,556 in 1879 to 573,317 in 1880, and to 567,128 in 1881.

M. W. Marquis F. King, Portland, Grand Master; R. W. Ira Berry, Portland, Grand Secretary; M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, Portland, Chairman Committee Foreign Correspondence.

MANITOBA, 1881.

The sixth annual communication was held at the city of Winnipeg on the 9th of February, 1881. M. W. John Headley Bell, Grand Master; R. W. W. G. Scott, Grand Secretary.

Eleven lodges were represented.

We quote the following from the address of the Grand Master:

The less we cling to theories or wrangle over rituals, the more we strive to make Masonry practical, the more we show forth unmistakably its benign principles, and the more we cherish *brotherly love, relief and truth*, the more surely will we make both ourselves and Freemasonry respected and honored. "It is not so necessary that we increase in numbers as that we increase in charity." Not that charity alone which induces us to relieve the distressed, but that broader charity which seeketh no evil.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Returns show 15 lodges, 488 members.

M.:W.: John H. Bell was reelected Grand Master; R.:W.: James Henderson, elected Grand Secretary.

MARYLAND, 1881.

The ninety-fifth annual communication was held in Baltimore, November 15, 1881, with M.:W.: John S. Tyson, Grand Master, presiding, and "a due representation of lodges."

The address is short, relating to local matters only. He congratulates the craft that they are getting out of debt, and have them in manageable shape. May the day soon come.

We concur in the following report of the committee on Grand Master's address. Our members should cultivate the social features more, both at the communications of the subordinate lodges and the sessions of Grand Lodge. Let them be made seasons of enjoyment, so that we will remember them with pleasure and look forward to their recurrence with delightful anticipations:

Your committee concur in the view of the Grand Master favoring a revival of the old custom of an observance of St. John's days. Nations have their holidays, and even churches their feast days and rejoicings, and it is meet and proper that social enjoyment should characterize the recurring festivals of the patron saints of Masonry.

No report on correspondence.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary reelected.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1881.

A special communication was held in the town of Winchester on the 14th of January for the dedication of Masonic Hall and installation of officers of William Parkman Lodge, and on the 19th of January a special communication was held for the dedication of new hall of King David Lodge in the city of Taunton.

A quarterly communication was held in the city of Boston on the 9th day of March. Ninety-nine lodges were represented.

The committee on the death of P.:G.:M.: John T. Heard, selected to prepare a memorial tribute in his honor, presented their report, which was unanimously accepted by a rising vote.

A special communication was held May 10 for the purpose of dedicating the new hall of Paul Revere Lodge in the town of Brockton.

A special communication was held in the city of Boston on the 26th day of November, for the purpose of attending and conducting the funeral services of R.:W.: Tracy P. Cheever, late Grand Secretary.

The annual communication was held in the city of Boston on the 14th day of December.

The Grand Master in the conclusion of his address says:

I am confident that with advancing ideas a wider and wider field of masonic usefulness and beneficence will open before us. *No institution can stand still and prosper*, and we must endeavor to keep pace with the demands of this stirring and intelligent age. Nor must we be afraid to exact labor and sacrifice from the members of the order, *for labor and sacrifice will only the more endear it to their hearts.*

M. W. Samuel C. Lawrence was reelected Grand Master; R. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, elected Grand Secretary.

The stated communication was held on the 27th of December for the installation of the grand officers and the celebration of the feast of St. John the Evangelist.

At 6 o'clock p.m. the brethren were called from labor to refreshment, and being formed in procession by the Grand Marshal were conducted to the banquet hall, where the feast of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated in due and ancient form after the manner of Masons.

At forty minutes past 10 o'clock p.m. the brethren were called from refreshment to labor again, the Mystic Circle was formed, "Auld Lang Syne" was sung and the Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form.

MICHIGAN, 1882.

The thirty-eighth annual communication was held at Detroit, January 24, 1882, with M. W. Oliver L. Spaulding, Grand Master, and representatives of three hundred and forty-two subordinates out of a roster of three hundred and fifty-seven lodges, and most of those not represented are no longer existing lodges.

A very able address was submitted, wherein were detailed the official acts of the Grand Master. We note the following among his decisions:

4. A brother is not entitled as of right to a demit. It is settled in this Grand Jurisdiction that the application must be in writing, stating the reasons therefor. This implies the right of the lodge to pass upon the sufficiency of the reasons, and in its discretion to deny it.

5. A lodge cannot release territorial jurisdiction of its masonic material to a sister lodge, so that the latter can work it up as its own. It may do the work by proper request or consent, but the *membership is with the former lodge*.

7. A lodge has no right to remit several years' dues of part of its members upon condition that they pay last year's dues. This is unjust to the paying members. Grand Lodge dues must be paid on the entire membership, and other expenses are to be met, which should be borne equally by all. If any member is too poor to pay his dues his lodge should remit them. Non-payment of dues for any other reason should result in discipline, not compromise.

We are so unfortunate as not to be able to concur with *any* of the decisions above noted. We believe a demit is the absolute right of every Mason in good standing who is clear upon the books. The lodge can require a petition in writing so as to prevent any mistake and to have a record, but no lodge should have either a right to require reasons for asking a demit, nor to pass upon their sufficiency. We have always thought that when a lodge "waived jurisdiction" over a candidate in favor of another lodge, and the candidate was accepted by the latter and the degrees conferred, the brother was a member of the lodge so conferring them. That is the very object of asking a "waiver of jurisdiction," that his membership may be where he wishes it, and not where his residence would force it. If one lodge requests another to confer the degrees upon a candidate "sojourning" with the latter, the membership will be in such case, *as in every other*, with the lodge electing him.

The Grand Lodge should have nothing to do with the way dues are assessed, collected or remitted by its subordinates, so long as all Grand Lodge

dues are paid. If there are sufficient funds in the lodge treasury to pay them, *all dues* from its members may be remitted, and the Grand Lodge dues paid without assessment of dues by the subordinate. Besides, what is the objection to receiving half a loaf if the brother cannot pay in full? Instead of "being unjust to the paying members," it is quite the reverse and relieves them by just so much. Moreover, such action cannot be very "unjust" to the members—the lodge—that assent to it.

The report on correspondence (135 pp.) was presented by the Grand Secretary, in which we find no mention of Nebraska. Why is this thus, Bro.: Innes? You were not wont thus to pass our jurisdiction by unnoticed. Do better by us next time.

M.:W.: Alanson Partridge, Birmingham, Grand Master; R.:W.: William P. Innes, Grand Rapids, Grand Secretary.

MINNESOTA, 1881.

The twenty-eighth annual communication convened at St. Paul, on the 11th day of January, 1881. M.:W.: Henry R. Wells, Grand Master; R.:W.: A. T. C. Pierson, Grand Secretary.

One hundred and nineteen lodges were represented.

The Grand Master reports five lodges constituted and seven dispensations issued to form new lodges.

A considerable portion of the address is devoted to a statement of the difficulties between the Grand Lodge of Minnesota and the Grand Lodge of Dakota—which have been happily settled.

Bro.: Pierson furnishes the report on Foreign Correspondence, in which Nebraska receives favorable notice.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were both reëlected.

MISSISSIPPI, 1881.

The sixty-third annual communication was held at Jackson, February 9, 1881, with M.:W.: William French, Grand Master, presiding, and the representatives of two hundred and twenty-five subordinate lodges in attendance; seventy-two not represented.

The address is an admirable state paper over thirty pages long. In the use of his prerogative of "dispensation" some curious things are revealed, but we presume the "good and sufficient reasons" reconciled all inconsistencies. For instance: he was asked fifteen times to allow degrees to be conferred "in a shorter period than the *law requires*;" he granted ten and refused five. He was seven times requested to permit a ballot to be had on petitions for affiliation the same evening they were received; he granted four and refused three. Eight applications were made to "*retake* the ballot;" he granted five and refused three, and he granted three dispensations to transact business at special communications. But a minister of the gospel, hailing from Tennessee, was refused a dispensation to receive the degrees before he had completed a twelve-month residence in Mississippi, "not," as the

Grand Master naively tells us, "because the applicant was a preacher, but because the Grand Master *has no authority to set aside the law* on this subject." And he twice refused to permit one who had never served as Warden to be installed Master, because it was against the law, and he tells us: "I am emphatically opposed to anything short of a strict compliance with *this* law, and I think it very questionable whether the Grand Master has the power to set it aside."

In the absence of a copy of the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, these decisions are very confusing and lead us to believe that the Grand Master there—and perhaps nearly everywhere else—does about as he pleases, and even acts capriciously if he pleases. It is impossible to reconcile these rulings upon any other hypothesis than that the Grand Master believes himself *above* the law, or *under* the law, according to the state of his digestion, and when he has a particularly aggravating case of cucumbers and colic he feels justified in going straight *through* the law.

He decided that a lodge could not legally hold its communications on the Sabbath, even though "its members were all farmers." Sound.

He arrested six charters, restored four and granted dispensations for four new lodges.

Here is a practical argument in favor of masonic insurance:

The report of the Grand Secretary will show that our ranks have been largely recruited by reinstatements and affiliations during the year. This is the direct result of the Mutual Benefit Association, organized during the last annual communication, and, while the semi-official connection of this Grand Lodge with that association has been sharply commented upon by some of the Foreign Correspondence reviewers, such substantial, practical results are of more value than reams of theorizing on so-called "innovations." The systematic distribution of more than twenty thousand dollars of relief to the families of our deceased brethren during the last year, is a record which all must be proud of who contributed to this grand aggregate of help in time of need.

An able report on correspondence (114 pp.) was presented by Bro.: J. M. Howry, wherein Nebraska, 1880, receives friendly mention. He mentions the fine appearance our proceedings make, thus:

The book is neatly bound, and is worthy of imitation by some Grand Lodges who are much older, and *far in advance of Nebraska in many things*.

Now in the name of all that is good-looking we demand to know *some* of the "many things" wherein other jurisdictions are in advance of us. Some may be *older*, but we are not to be blamed for our age; a vigorous youth is a fine thing. We are of opinion here that our Grand Lodge will compare favorably with any other in point of masonic wisdom and ability.

The following compliment is of doubtful propriety:

We don't find a single line of poetry in the oration. We suggest that if the mountains, hills and dales, the cascades, smooth rivers and rills of Nebraska do not furnish enough to excite and draw out the poetical genius of our brethren there, that they call on our esteemed brother Parvin, of Iowa, who has always on hand gems of poetry which will suit any case. In prose our brother in Nebraska is hard to beat.

There isn't much poetry, except that of motion, in the muddy Missouri, we can draw no inspiration thence, but nevertheless there *are* those among us who could "drop into poetry" on an occasion, and we have no need to

call on the Poet Laureate of Iowa. However, life is made up more of prose than poetry, but why don't you give us an example, Bro.: Howry, "for the committee" in Mississippi?

M.:W.: John F. McCormick, Paulding, Grand Master; R.:W.: John L. Power, Jackson, Grand Secretary.

MISSOURI, 1881.

The sixty-first annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri was opened at St. Louis on the 11th day of October, 1881. M.:W.: Wm. R. Stubblefield, Grand Master; R.:W.: John D. Vincil, Grand Secretary.

One hundred and ninety-six lodges were represented.

The Grand Master issued fifteen dispensations for new lodges during the year, arrested two charters, and issued duplicates to three lodges whose charters had been destroyed by fire.

We note the following decision:

At a regular communication of Burlington Junction Lodge U.:D.: held May 14, ballots were had upon two petitions for the mysteries. Both were declared rejected. After the lodge closed the W.:M.: discovered that fourteen ballots had been cast, and there were but twelve members present. He sent me a statement of the fact, signed by himself and Senior and Junior Wardens, and several of the members.

I decided the ballot illegal, as twelve members could not cast fourteen ballots, and ordered the W.:M.: to take the ballot over at the next meeting. I also ordered him to notify every member present at the rejection of the candidates to be notified of this order.

This was reversed by the Grand Lodge on the masonic ground that a ballot once declared by the W.:M.: is final.

He has this to say on the subject of begging letters:

I have refused to endorse begging letters for Savannah Lodge No. 71, and Alexandria Lodge No. 404. These lodges had their halls destroyed by fire. I hold that lodges should conduct their business affairs on business principles. If they own halls they ought to keep them insured. If they do not carry insurance on their property, they should pocket the loss if any occurs, and not ask the brethren of other lodges to assist them. I do not think it right to ask it. If one lodge gives another five or ten dollars to assist in building a hall, it is no doubt *charity*, but not masonic charity.

R.:W.: Bro. Vincil presents the report on Foreign Correspondence, covering one hundred and twelve pages, comprising a review of the proceedings of fifty-two Grand Lodges.

Statistics show 504 lodges, 23,045 members.

M.:W.: Alex. M. Dockery elected Grand Master; Grand Secretary reelected.

MONTANA, 1881.

The seventh annual communication was held October 4, 1881, at Helena, and the proceedings come to us in a neat volume of blue and gold, prefaced by a steel portrait of M.:W.: George W. Monroe, Grand Master. Bro.: Monroe had evidently brushed his hair before sitting for his "picture," but in a few years he will be like us, and the "part" will occupy six inches space on his cranium. Twenty of the twenty-one chartered lodges were represented. Grand Master Monroe gave them an excellent address. He decided

that it was not the proper thing to do to put the names of candidates for initiation upon a "bulletin board" in the lodge-room, for the information of other lodges meeting in the same place; said that each lodge was the exclusive judge of its own material; that "it must decide upon its fitness, and it could not be carried elsewhere for inspection." He refused a dispensation to reopen a ballot.

Upon the question of balloting for degrees, he thus expresses himself:

A careful study of the question will convince anyone that there are good reasons for a single ballot for the three degrees. * * * A good man, earnestly seeking masonic light to guide his footsteps through life, will suffer no evil by a ballot for each step of his advancement, while one who is unworthy may develop his moral unfitness before receiving all the degrees, and his further progress be arrested.

With us the first ballot elects *to all the degrees*; the subsequent ballots are *for proficiency only*. It has always seemed to us that the latter were unnecessary and useless: if no objection is made to advancement, let him proceed. It is a profitless waste of time.

Bro. Henry M. Parchin, Grand Representative of our Grand Lodge, being called upon, with others, "briefly responded in behalf of their several jurisdictions, to the interest and edification of the craft."

The Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized.

A brief report on correspondence was prepared and presented by Bro. Cornelius Hedges, Grand Secretary, in which no mention is made of Nebraska. That won't do, Bro. Hedges; neighbors must be neighborly, and next time don't neglect us.

M. W. Thos. M. Pomeroy, Missoula, Grand Master; R. W. Cornelius Hedges, Helena, Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY, 1882.

A handsome pamphlet of 352 pages contains the proceedings of the ninety-fifth annual communication of this vigorous Grand Lodge, prefaced by a steel portrait of Bro. Henry R. Cannon, Grand Master in 1868-9. M. W. Joseph W. Martin presided, and the representatives of 138 subordinates were in attendance, there being but nine lodges unrepresented, and the total number on the roll being 150. Showing not only that few lodges have become extinct, but also that our New Jersey fraters are not lacking in zeal and interest in the Order. The address is an admirable document, lengthy but not prolix; it has impressed us as one of the very best state papers that has come under our ken.

Here is something that, "in a certain sense," is mysterious, and is found in connection with the Yorktown celebration in Virginia:

The hospitality of our brethren in Virginia, their marked attention to attending Masons and the—dust will never be forgotten, either by your Grand Master or by R. W. Bros. Haines, Congdon or Redway, by whom, *in a certain sense*, he was accompanied.

He granted three special dispensations to bestow the funeral rites of Freemasonry upon deceased Masons, who, at the time of their death, were unaffiliated. Their unaffiliation had been caused by the extinction of their several lodges; and the extreme age of the brethren had prevented their

becoming affiliated with other lodges. We commend his action, and quote his "justification" as worthy the tender heart that dictated his acts. He said:

The long and honorable records of these brethren, their advanced age, and the extreme circumstances attending their non-affiliation, certainly warranted the exercise of the prerogative of the Grand Master, and there was no hesitation in granting the dispensations prayed for, as there is none in placing this simple tribute to the memory of well-spent lives on the records of this Grand Lodge.

Here is an idea that we once, in another branch of our Order, expressed in different words, and we give it because our views have not been changed, but strengthened, respecting it.

Steadfast belief and hearty acquiescence in the doctrine that Freemasonry *confers* but does not *receive* benefits, that no man has lived, lives, or can live, who is not honored by his membership *in* it, and that one whose egotism leads him to the belief that his name adds one star to its canopy of glory is no honor *to* it, is my excuse for presenting at length the reasons why a rule which, in my judgment, should never be transcended *except in extreme cases*, has been by me temporarily set aside.

Sometimes we hear the friends of "candidates" for official position in Grand Lodge urging that the one in whose behalf they are "canvassing" is *entitled* to the promotion because of work done in or for the order. *No Mason worthy the name is ENTITLED to anything.* The best efforts he can put forth for the fraternity by speech or deed, by example or precept, are due from him who has taken upon himself our obligations, and there should be no hope of fee or reward held out as an inducement for his labors among us.

Two dispensations were granted for new lodges.

Beautiful tribute is paid and touching mention made of those in his own and foreign jurisdictions, who had been called to rest.

Among his decisions we note:

Admission reached by a secret ballot cannot be reconsidered by the lodge.

Written ballots only can be used in electing officers. The use of printed ballots is un-masonic and is prohibited. In deciding questions by ballot, other than the election of officers, balls and (or) cubes must be used instead of written ballots.

The membership of a petitioner for affiliation is completed when he has passed a clear ballot.

We give the whole of his closing:

Have we fed the hungry? Have we clothed the naked? Have we bound up the wounds of the afflicted? Have we been slow to anger and easy to forgive? Have we stayed the footsteps of an erring brother, and warned him with kindness of an approaching danger? Have we not opened our ears to his slanderers, and have we closed our lips against all reproach? Have his faults and his follies remained locked in our bosoms, and have our prayers for mercy ascended to God for his sins? Nay, have we not *sometimes* forgotten that

The man is *down*, and what he needs
Is *ready help*, not prayers and creeds.

But if, when affliction of mind or body has visited us; if, when misfortune, danger or trials have assailed us, we have shown our faith in God, our humility to his divine will, and our belief that "He doeth all things well," we then have, in great measure, fulfilled those obligations which we owe to our Supreme Grand Master; and if, added to these, we have, so far as in us lies, cared for the widow and the orphan, and done by our neighbor as we would have him do unto us, God will reward us for having *tried* to do.

Life counts not hours by joys or pangs,
But just by duties done.

And when I lie in the green kirk-yard,
With the mould upon my breast;
Say not that "he did *well* or *ill*,"
Only "*he did his best*."

The finances of this Grand Lodge show well, the Grand Treasurer's account showing "Cash in bank, \$5,875.58; amount invested, on bond and mortgage, \$4,000; total, \$9,875.58;" but then they have been *ninety-five* years in doing it!

It is dangerous to be safe down in New Jersey, where the Master and Wardens of *subordinate* lodges are permitted, unrebuked, to thrust such questions as the following at the committee on Jurisprudence:

Are not the provisions of General Regulation as much for the protection of lodges from imposition as for the prevention of injustice to individual brethren, and should such regulation not be liberally construed "*ut res magis valeat, quam pereat?*"

The committee gravely answered:

They are; and should be so construed.

Which coincides with our views, and relieves our mind of an immense load.

The same committee decided that a brother who had been named in a dispensation as Master of a lodge U. D. : but not named such in the charter, "would rank in the fraternity as he did before the dispensation was issued. He would not by virtue of his official position under the dispensation become a Past Master." Correct.

A very entertaining and instructive report on correspondence (112 pp.) was presented by Bro. : James A. Norton, wherein are reviewed thirty-eight Grand Jurisdictions, Nebraska *not* among the number. The length of our review prevents our commenting more at large thereon.

M. W. : William Hordaere, Camden, Grand Master; R. W. : Joseph H. Hough, Trenton, Grand Secretary.

NEVADA, 1881.

The seventeenth annual communication was held in the city of Virginia, on the 14th day of June, 1881. M. W. : DeWitt C. McKenney, Grand Master; R. W. : John D. Hammond, Grand Secretary.

Eighteen lodges were represented.

The Grand Master says:

In taking a retrospect of the year, can we say that we have lived to better purpose, or that our habits have been materially improved? We are the creatures of habit from the cradle to the grave, and the habits are for good or for evil. What course shall we pursue that good may predominate? Good and evil travel hand in hand. Christ had his Judas; contiguous to the church is often a den of infamy; to the public library, a saloon. The silken threads of evil habits are not often felt until they are too strong to be easily broken. As we all know, one of the greatest objects of Masonry is to encourage good habits, to educate the members into good and useful lives, as nothing industrious or noble can spring from evil habits. The obligations, instructions, and lectures of our institution are for the elevation of man at home, and wherever the law of Masonry has a footing, these virtues can be inculcated, because the work is done at home, and charity begins right there.

Intemperance is a weak point in any man, and he is unworthy to be a member of our order if he says he cannot stop drinking. Man is a free agent. He is not controlled by any unseen power as regards the practice of his vices or virtues, and I believe that but few men can be so fond of intoxicating drinks that reformation is impossible.

I regard profanity as not only blasphemous to our Maker, but as the language of the low, vulgar and vile,—language certainly not fit to be used by a Mason.

The report of the committee on Foreign Correspondence covers over two hundred pages.

A very interesting feature of this report is the digest of decisions upon masonic jurisprudence, compiled from the proceedings of the different Grand Lodges.

Returns show 20 lodges, 1,397 members.

M. : W. : Horatio S. Mason was elected Grand Master; Grand Secretary was reelected.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1881.

The fourteenth annual communication was held at St. John, April 26, 1881, with M. : W. : Robert Marshall, Grand Master, presiding, and the representatives of twenty-three subordinates in attendance. The address is a model paper, abounding in feeling passages, but containing no decisions. He had had a quiet administration.

He pathetically says:

Young as is our Grand Lodge, I see in it to-day, active brethren to whom the memory of those who were leaders in the craft when I entered it, is only a tradition. We have almost ceased to talk about those brethren who were the active members some thirty years ago. It shall be with ourselves, as with them. And brethren will come here and exchange fraternal greetings and talk over their past and anticipate their future, with no thought of us. This may cause feelings of sadness, but nevertheless it is our duty to do faithfully, honestly, and with our best endeavors, that which is before us. Though we speak no longer in commendation of the virtues of those who have passed away, we are the better for what was good in them. * * * It is a great doctrine of our society that the whole human race is to be regarded as our family; members of which, without reference to rank, station, or possession or location, are to aid, protect and assist each other. *It is easy to repeat the formula in which these things are taught.* * * * Let none say, then, there are no opportunities for masonic work. The world is open to our labors. Let each do what he can. The good that we accomplish will live after us, though we ourselves be forgotten; though our deeds be unrecorded and unknown.

We notice that the Grand Master *appoints* the Grand Secretary.

No report on correspondence.

M. : W. : Benjamin R. Stevenson, St. Andrews, Grand Master; R. : W. : William F. Bunting, St. John, Grand Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1881.

The ninety-second annual communication was held in the city of Concord, on the 18th day of May, 1881. M. : W. : Andrew Bunton, Grand Master; R. : W. : George P. Cleaves, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master's address is devoted principally to matters of local interest.

He granted several special dispensations, among which was one for electing a W. : M. : to fill vacancy.

We can only account for the necessity of such a dispensation on the theory that the Wardens were incompetent to preside.

No decisions reported.

Nebraska is briefly noticed in the report on Foreign Correspondence, which is furnished by Bro. Wait.

Returns show 76 lodges, 7,810 members.

M. W. Frank A. McKean was elected Grand Master; Grand Secretary reelected.

NEW MEXICO, 1881.

The fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico convened in the city of Las Cruces on the 19th day of December, 1881. M. W. Simon B. Newcomb, Grand Master; R. W. David J. Miller, Grand Secretary.

A large portion of the Grand Master's address is devoted to the difficulties with the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

He reports but three decisions:

2. A lodge applied to me for a dispensation to rebalot for a candidate who had been rejected. It was stated that the lodge had passed a resolution, by unanimous vote, asking for the dispensation, stating that the rejected candidate was in every respect worthy. I decided the dispensation could not be granted. I had no power to grant a dispensation to do that which was forbidden by our laws.

We give the conclusion of the address:

We have great cause, my brethren, to be thankful to the Giver of all good for his abundant mercies and kindness to us. Our people have been prosperous and contented. No serious calamity has befallen us in this jurisdiction, the craft is here honored and respected, the dark clouds which had arisen to obscure friendly and fraternal intercourse between us and some of our brethren are wafting away.

The day for whose coming we have so long and eagerly looked is breaking in the east. That it may dawn upon reconnected brethren, renewed ties of friendship and brotherly love, and the permanent reestablishment of peace and harmony, is my most earnest wish, my most sincere hope, my most devout prayer. Let us do all that Masons should do, all that this Grand Lodge as a supreme and absolute masonic authority may do to hasten the welcome and happy hour, when we shall be at peace and harmony with all our brethren. May we, under the guidance of the Supreme Grand Master, so conduct the labors upon which we are about to enter that the ties of brotherly love may be strengthened and the peace, harmony and welfare of our ancient and beloved craft be promoted.

The committee on Foreign Correspondence furnish a very interesting report, in which, however, we fail to find any notice of Nebraska.

M. W. Henry L. Waldo elected Grand Master, and Grand Secretary reelected.

NEW YORK, 1881.

The "centennial" communication of this powerful Grand Lodge was held in Masonic Temple, New York city, June 7, 1881, with M. W. Jesse B. Anthony, Grand Master, presiding, and the representatives of six hundred and sixty-two subordinates in attendance, probably the largest legislative masonic body in the world, there being 715 lodges now on its roster, with a roll call of 73,000 members, as we learn from the address.

There has been an unfortunate difference between the Grand Lodges of New York and Connecticut, growing out of an alleged infringement of jurisdiction by the latter. Matters had gone on from bad to worse, until in 1880 an edict of non-intercourse was issued by the Grand Master of New York, and the sorrowful spectacle presented of those whose only strife should be "who can best serve and best agree," living in estrangement. The following conciliatory words of Grand Master Anthony contain the true spirit:

While I do not wish to be understood as in any degree offering an apology for the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, yet it seems to me, brethren, that if we honestly desire a settlement of this difficulty, and of that there is no question, we must admit that, although we consider our endeavors in the past have not received that consideration to which they were entitled, yet by the edict of non-intercourse we have virtually placed ourselves in a position which gives the Grand Lodge of Connecticut an excuse, if they choose so to regard it, for taking the ground that we should have proposed arbitration *before* resorting to the extreme measure of a severance of all masonic intercourse.

We might proceed to argue this point of etiquette, but why do so when so many interests are at stake? Admitting that we were justified in the act, yet can we not, without in any degree affecting the dignity of this Grand Lodge, reconsider the action of last year, and in that spirit of charity which covers a multitude of shortcomings, and a wide difference of opinion, say to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, we propose to meet you on your own ground?

In New York no demits are granted unless the one applying therefor intends to join another lodge, and the rule presents the anomaly noticed in the following decision:

A brother does not lose his membership in his former lodge until he consummates his membership in the accepting lodge, which is by signing the by-laws.

In other words, a lodge which grants a demit to a member still has control over him; it must follow that the demitting lodge could discipline the one to whom it had issued a demit; it produces the worst kind of dual membership, and we wonder that serious complications and disagreements do not arise. It all comes of an attempt to *force* a brother to remain affiliated, and seems to us repugnant to the principles of the order. The Grand Master terms demits "provisional in their nature," and the result is that a member may be kept flying like a shuttlecock between the battledores of two lodges, on a "failure to consummate membership" or any other "hitch" in the proceedings.

Here is another decision:

A brother unaffiliated for non-payment of dues, applying for restoration, must receive a majority vote by show of hands; failing to receive such a vote on the first application, he can only be elected at a subsequent application by a unanimous secret ballot.

That makes it pretty binding, and upon being "unaffiliated" and then once refused restoration he is to all intents and purposes expelled, isn't he?

Query. Is a member who has been thus "unaffiliated" considered *under discipline* of any kind; is he in *good standing*; what "masonic rights" remain to him?

Upon the *one term* principle we quote, as his ideas are just as good for this jurisdiction:

It is a self-evident truth that the interests of a subordinate lodge are best subserved by the reflection of the master. The experience gained in the first year will enable him

to discharge his duties with much greater advantage to his particular lodge, and this advantage will also be felt in the Grand Lodge.

That which is true in a subordinate lodge applies in a certain degree to the Grand Body; in fact, there is, to my mind, a greater necessity to avail ourselves of the benefit of the experience gained by the practical discharge of the manifold and arduous duties devolving upon the Grand Master. * * * I consider the one term principle one which will be detrimental to the Grand Lodge.

We also learn from a table given that the Board of Relief had 356 applicants for charity; that 204 of them were granted relief to the amount of \$970.28, and we are pleased to note that *no one hailing from Nebraska* found himself "broke" and compelled to apply for assistance.

The edict of non-intercourse with Connecticut was rescinded, and we learn that the matters in difference have since been amicably adjusted.

A very able report (98 pp.) on correspondence is from the accomplished pen of Bro.: John W. Simonds, wherein Nebraska for 1880 is pleasantly, and with complimentary mention, reviewed. He commends Bro.: Oakley's action relative to lodge indebtedness. He dissents from his decision upon the effect of the acceptance of a petition by a lodge, saying:

The mistake, as we see it, is that a lodge acquires jurisdiction over a profane by simply accepting his petition and without any confirmatory responsive act on his part. The favorable ballot simply expresses a willingness on the part of the lodge to confer the degrees when the candidate presents himself, for it has no power to compel that which must be voluntary on his part; hence, when he removes his home to another jurisdiction, and acquires a legal residence, the first lodge cannot follow him or interfere with a lodge at the latter place should it think proper to accept a petition. Jurisdiction only attaches when a degree has been conferred *or the petition has been rejected*.

That is our opinion also, upon the question.

Bro.: Simonds notices the report upon "exclusive jurisdiction" to which Bro.: Drummond took exception and says, after quoting it:

It reiterates the views we have heretofore expressed, and it seems well they should be kept in mind.

We have seen no occasion to modify or withdraw the opinions advanced in that report, and we now call upon Bro.: Drummond to take the recalcitrant New Yorker to task, and show *him* where the "guffaw" comes in.

In closing his notice of Nebraska he announces that Bro.: Bowen is "*still* Grand Secretary." Out here where he is known, seen and *heard*, he is not considered so very *still*; he's pretty lively, he is.

M.:W.: Horace S. Taylor, New York, Grand Master; R.:W.: James M. Austin, New York, Grand Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1881.

The ninety-fifth annual communication convened at Raleigh, on the 6th day of December, 1881. M.:W.: Henry F. Granger, Grand Master; Donald W. Bain, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master reports the following decisions:

1. A Master Mason of moderate means who has a wife and children dependent on him for support, cannot be tried and suspended or expelled for not preventing his mother becoming a county charge.

2. A petitioner whose leg has been amputated below his knee, is ineligible to receive the degrees.

3. A petitioner whose knee is so stiff as to be unable to conform to the ceremonies of initiation, passing and raising, is ineligible to take the degrees.

4. A was initiated an E. A. in a lodge in South Carolina; his lodge became defunct; he afterward moved to this state, and applied to a lodge here for the second and third degrees. He is the property, masonically, of the Grand Lodge of that state, and his petition cannot be acted upon without the consent of that Grand Lodge or its Grand Master, properly certified.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is not published with the proceedings.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were reelected.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1881.

Sixteenth annual communication was held at Halifax, June 1, 1881, with R. W. Lewis Johnston, Deputy Grand Master, presiding, and representatives of fifty-three subordinates.

Grand Master Allen H. Crowe, had died November 10, 1880, and the duties of his office had devolved upon the deputy. He pays fitting tribute to the abilities and the worth of his predecessor, and appropriate mention is made in the proceedings.

The address and legislation were of local interest only; the finances of the Grand Lodge are in good shape.

A pleasantly written report on correspondence was presented by Bro. David C. Mason, wherein (50 pp.) he reviews forty-six jurisdictions, Nebraska for 1880 being fairly noticed. He quotes what we said that year on the utility and desirability of having these reviews. He indulges in very little criticism, and confines himself closely to a statement of the transactions.

William Taylor, A. B., Halifax, Grand Master; Benjamin Curren, D. C. L., Halifax, Grand Secretary.

OHIO, 1881.

The seventy-second annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio was held at Toledo, on the 18th day of October, 1881.

M. W. Reuben C. Lemmon, Grand Master; R. W. John D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master reports two petitions for new lodges, only one of which was granted.

Among the decisions, we find the following:

5. Held that a non-affiliated Mason had no right to prefer charges against a member of a lodge.

13. I received a letter from the Secretary of Liberty Center Lodge, No. 518, saying that in an action then pending before a justice of the peace, he, as secretary of the lodge, would be subpoenaed, and required by the subpoena to bring into court the books of the lodge, and he inquired what his duty would be in the premises.

I wrote him that Masonry teaches its votaries to obey the law, that it would be his duty to obey the subpoena, and that unless he did so he would incur the consequences, including the disapproval of the fraternity.

The new masonic temple at Toledo was dedicated; the ceremonies being conducted by the Grand Officers.

Bro. : Richards presents a very interesting report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the proceedings of fifty-four Grand Lodges.

The statistical summary shows a total membership in the state of 29,100.

M. : W. : Charles C. Kiefer elected Grand Master, and Grand Secretary reelected.

OREGON, 1881.

Thirty-first annual communication, held at Portland, June 13, 1881, with M. : W. : R. P. Earhart, Grand Master, presiding, and the representatives of sixty-two subordinates in attendance. The address is a comprehensive business document. One dispensation was granted for a new lodge. He issued several dispensations to confer degrees "within the time fixed by law."

The Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut presented a report upon the difficulty between the Grand Lodge of New York and Connecticut, strongly sustaining the action of the Grand Lodge he represented. Perhaps he could not, with propriety, have done otherwise without resigning his commission, but to characterize the action of the Grand Lodge of New York, a most eminent body of Masons, as "the most hasty, if not the most insane and unmasonic action that has taken place in the last half century," was certainly displaying his zeal and fealty, in view of the fact that he tells us that the "quarrel" originated in acts committed in 1872, which wasn't so very hasty after all. It was referred to the committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The proceedings were of local interest only, but much business was well transacted.

A very able report on correspondence (160 pp.) was presented by Bro. : S. F. Chadwick, wherein Nebraska for 1880 is briefly noticed, and quotations from the address of Bro. : Oakley made.

M. : W. : G. M. Stroud, Portland, Grand Master; R. : W. : F. J. Babcock, Salem, Grand Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1881.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for 1881 contain the report of quarterly communications held in March, June, September and December, and the annual communication held December 27.

The election of officers was held at the quarterly communication in December.

The report of the almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund shows that for the past year relief was granted upon two hundred and seventy-one applications, the aggregate amounting to \$3,130.

The committee on Foreign Correspondence present a report covering nearly one hundred pages.

In conclusion they say:

Up to the date of this report, St. John's day, 1881, we have not received a copy of the

proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodges of the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky or Nebraska.

We make this note with extreme regret, for we miss the benefit which is to be had from the perusal of the proceedings of these Grand Bodies.

R. W. Samuel B. Dick, Grand Master; R. W. Michael Nisbet, Grand Secretary.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1881.

The sixth annual communication was held at Charlottetown, June 24, 1881, with M. W. John Yeo, Grand Master, and the representatives of ten subordinates in attendance. The proceedings are brief, and of local interest only. No report on correspondence, though the representatives of the Grand Lodges of Maine and Utah made a brief report touching the proceedings of his "constituents."

The compiled returns show five hundred and eighteen Master Masons on the rolls in 1881, in twelve lodges; twenty demitted, and eleven were "*missing*." How did they get lost?

Grand Master and Grand Secretary, reelected.

QUEBEC, 1881.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec met in its twelfth annual communication in the city of Quebec, on the 28th day of September, 1881. M. W. John H. Graham, Grand Master; R. W. John H. Isaacson, Grand Secretary.

A considerable portion of the Grand Master's address is devoted to the subject of territorial jurisdiction, in which he shows that both the Grand Lodge of England and that of Scotland hold to the "American doctrine" in cases where their own jurisdiction is invaded.

The committee to revise the Constitution presented their report, which was adopted with some slight amendments.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is brief, covering thirty-three pages.

Returns show 57 lodges, with a membership of 2,573.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were reelected.

RHODE ISLAND, 1881.

The pamphlet containing the proceedings of the ninety-first annual communication has in its front a fine steel portrait of the lamented President Garfield; also, one of Grand Master Edward L. Freeman, who presided over its deliberations. A large number of special dispensations were issued; among them, several to "postpone the regular communication."

Among his decisions, we note:

A blank ballot has no value, expresses no choice, and should be thrown out before the vote is declared.

In answer to the question whether the second degree could be conferred when only six brethren were present:

I replied that while I should think it advisable under such circumstances to postpone the work, yet I am not aware of any regulation of this Grand Lodge, or in the General Regulations of Freemasonry that would forbid it. That while it requires seven members

of a lodge to ballot for initiation or membership, yet, according to the old rituals, three Master Masons could open a Master's Lodge for work, provided they possessed the necessary constitutional qualifications.

Several interesting questions were propounded to Grand Lodge for decision, but no action was taken.

No report on correspondence.

M. W. Thomas Vincent, Westerly, Grand Master; R. W. Edwin Baker, Providence, Grand Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1881.

The one hundred and fifth annual communication opened in the city of Charleston on the 13th day of December, 1881. M. W. James F. Izlar, Grand Master; R. W. Charles Inglesby, Grand Secretary.

One hundred and forty chartered lodges were represented.

The following from the Grand Master's address might be read with profit in some other Grand Jurisdictions:

I have been frequently pained and mortified at the conduct of members of this Grand Lodge. Some brethren seem to forget that Temperance is one of the four cardinal virtues, and in forgetting this bring disgrace upon themselves and upon the order which they have been selected to represent, and which they knowingly and willfully misrepresent. These things, brethren, ought not so to be. Consider for a moment the solemn truth that "no man liveth to himself." That every thought and deed makes its impress upon the world and influences in a measure the conduct of our fellowmen. That the work you are doing upon immortal minds will not crumble and perish, but will last to all eternity. Standing in the honored position where you have placed me, I would in a spirit of brotherly love and affection call your attention to these evils and warn you of the consequences to yourselves and to the order which you profess to love and venerate. Remember that it is not Freemasonry, my brethren, that makes the man, but the man that makes Freemasonry honorable or dishonorable.

We note the following decisions:

6. When an E. A. moves nearer to another lodge, that lodge cannot, *even with the consent* of the lodge whose material the candidate is, entertain the petition of the E. A. for advancement, and proceed to elect and confer the remaining degrees.

7. An E. A. must be elected to the other degrees by the lodge in which he was initiated, if he was the material of that lodge when he first applied for initiation and that lodge is in existence when he applies for advancement.

We believe we are sound on the "jurisdiction" question, but to deny the right of a lodge to waive jurisdiction strikes us as being just a little bit too "exclusive."

The following queries were presented and referred to the committee on Jurisprudence:

1. Are nominations for officers in order?
2. Can the lodge by unanimous consent elect otherwise than by ballot?

On which the committee report as follows:

- 1st. That nominations for officers of a lodge are in order; and,
- 2d. That no election of officers is lawful except by ballot. But where there is only one candidate there is a compliance with this law, if the presiding officer or any other brother specially designated be empowered by the unanimous consent of the lodge to cast its unanimous ballot for the officer in question.

Which report was adopted.

The report on Foreign Correspondence contains a review of all the American Grand Lodges except Indiana.

Returns show 182 lodges, 5,827 members.

M. W. : John D. Kennedy, elected Grand Master; Grand Secretary reflected.

TEXAS, 1881.

The forty-sixth annual communication was opened at Houston on the 8th day of December, 1881, by M. W. : J. H. McLeary, Grand Master.

One hundred and seventy-nine lodges were represented.

The Grand Master's address covers thirty-two pages of the proceedings.

Thirteen dispensations were granted for new lodges.

Among the decisions is one that the Grand Master has a right to enter any subordinate lodge while at labor without giving the usual alarm.

The Grand Lodge, however, did not concur.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. : Thomas M. Matthews was elected Grand Master; R. W. : George H. Bringhurst was elected Grand Secretary.

UTAH, 1882.

The eleventh annual communication was held at Salt Lake city, January 17, 1882, with M. W. : Philip H. Emerson, Grand Master, presiding, and the representatives of the seven-subordinates in attendance.

A lengthy and well written address was presented, showing the best and most harmonious relations with all other Grand Bodies. He decided that where a candidate had been elected, but before initiation, one not a member of the lodge objected to his initiation, the objection should be investigated by the Master "in a quiet but thorough manner, and if he became satisfied that the objection was well founded, to refuse to initiate."

In other words, the Master could resolve himself into an investigating committee, report thereon to himself and reject after the lodge had accepted. But it is better to err on the side of excessive caution, and in this case the objections seem to have been well founded.

The Grand Lodge of Utah is a strenuous opposer of polygamy and Mormonism, a member having been expelled for practicing it. Thus is the unrighteous plea that those who practice its tenets do so from "religious convictions" spurned alike by Masonry and the law.

An interesting report on correspondence (61 pp.) was submitted by Bro. : Diehl, Grand Secretary, wherein Nebraska for 1881 was fraternally noticed. Of our abolition of the custodian system he thus speaks:

A good and wise move. Utah abolished it in 1880 and there is not a single member in the whole jurisdiction who does not approve of it. One intelligent brother as keeper of the work is all that is needed, while four, as we had it in Utah, often agree to disagree. Too many cooks spoil the broth.

Of our proposed amendment respecting demits he thus wisely speaks:

We hope it may be negatived. Utah fought over the same law, which stood on its statute book for three consecutive communications, till finally we succeeded in expunging

it, and less members have demitted since than while the law existed. Free they come, and free they should go.

M.:W.: William F. James, Salt Lake city, Grand Master; R.:W.: Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake city, Grand Secretary.

VERMONT, 1881.

The eighty-ninth annual communication was held at the city of Burlington on the 15th day of June, 1881. M.:W.: Lavant M. Reed, Grand Master; R.:W.: William H. Root, Grand Secretary.

Ninety lodges were represented.

The Grand Master congratulates the craft on the almost universal peace and prosperity that have signalized the order in that jurisdiction during the past year.

He reports two dispensations issued to receive and act upon petitions in less time than required by the by-laws.

He recommends the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico.

The constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge are published with the proceedings.

The report on Foreign Correspondence reviews the proceedings of most of the American and a number of foreign Grand Lodges.

Statistics show 102 lodges with a total membership of 7,736.

M.:W.: Lucius C. Butler, elected Grand Master, and Grand Secretary reelected.

VIRGINIA, 1881.

A fat volume of four hundred and eighty-six pages brings us the proceedings of its one hundred and fourth annual communication (including also the special communication held at the time of the Yorktown centennial celebration), held at Richmond, December 12, 1881. The proceedings at the centennial were presided over by M.:W.: Peyton S. Coles, Grand Master, and were very interesting, impressive and instructive.

His address at the annual communication was lengthy and able. He reports no decisions of general interest. Issued four dispensations for new lodges.

Legislation of local interest only.

A condensed report on correspondence was made by.: Bro W. F. Drinkard, wherein Nebraska is omitted. No proceedings said to have been received. This we regret.

M.:W.: Reuben M. Page, Abingdon, Grand Master; R.:W.: William B. Isaacs, Richmond, Grand Secretary.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, 1891.

The twenty-fourth annual communication was held at Olympia on the 1st day of June, 1881. M.:W.: Louis Sohns, Grand Master; R.:W.: Thomas M. Reed, Grand Secretary.

Twenty-eight lodges were represented.

The Grand Master's address is confined to local matters.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

Returns show 30 lodges, 1,102 members.

M. W. : Ralph Guicard elected Grand Master; Grand Secretary reelected.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1881.

The seventeenth annual communication was held at Wheeling, November 8, 1881, with M. W. : Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., Grand Master, and the representatives of seventy-two subordinates in attendance. The address is a well written document, detailing succinctly his official acts. He issued one dispensation for a new lodge. He granted a dispensation for a lodge to accept the resignation of, and elect and install a secretary in place of one who has permanently removed from the jurisdiction, because it was essential that a lodge have some officer whose duty it is to receive and receipt for the lodge funds, among others. We believe the dispensation proper; also one issued to a lodge to accept the resignations of their Master and both Wardens, they having permanently left the state, and to elect and install others in their stead. It will be seen that unless such dispensation issued, no work or business could be transacted by the lodge, and the Grand Master could not well have refused.

We note two interesting decisions; the one interesting in its facts, the other in its law:

A Master, on his departure for the Grand Lodge, applied to the Treasurer of his lodge for the Grand Lodge dues, stating that the Secretary was not at home, and the exact amount could not be ascertained. The Treasurer, without an order from the lodge, gave to the W. M. : \$50. The dues amounted to \$39. The W. M. : has neglected and refused to refund to the treasurer the balance of \$11. Can the lodge be held liable to the treasurer for the \$11?

Answer. No: the Treasurer had no authority to pay out the funds of the lodge except upon the order of the W. M. : and with the consent of the lodge.

That decision seems too technical. He decided that no moneys could be paid out "except upon order of the W. M. : and *with the consent* of the lodge." That is *correct*, but it would not require a great stretch of imagination to hold that the lodge would consent, or had consented, to pay its dues. As between the Treasurer and the lodge, if a loss must fall upon either, it would seem that natural justice would require the lodge to suffer, as a mild punishment for having elected such a man Master; but, however the matter went, the Master should at once have been suspended from office, and when his term had expired, been put upon trial for gross unmasonic conduct, and, if guilty, expelled.

A lodge had raised a brother, who was a minister of the gospel, and then passed an order that the Treasurer pay him \$20, "the amount of the fees for the three degrees," and it was asked whether the lodge did right, and whether the order could be subsequently rescinded. He answered:

If the intention of the lodge was to evade the sixteenth article of the General Laws, the act was illegal and void, and the W. M. : is responsible to this Grand Lodge for permitting the resolution to be considered. From the facts stated, the brother was not an applicant for charity, and if not, the act was a clear attempt to evade the law. If the Treas-

urer has not paid the order, the W. M. or lodge should direct him not to do so, but if paid, the brother must be requested to refund the amount.

Sound law and good sense. All brethren should stand upon the *level*, and there is no more appropriate time to teach this lesson to a candidate, whether he be priest or layman, than upon the very entrance upon the enjoyment of his rights as a Master Mason. The Grand Master soberly says: "From the facts stated, the brother was not an applicant for charity." Evidently not; but wouldn't it have been a strange commentary in case he had been?

No report on correspondence.

M. W. John H. Riley, Ripley, Grand Master; R. W. O. S. Long, Wheeling, Grand Secretary.

WISCONSIN, 1881.

The thirty-seventh annual communication was held in the city of Milwaukee, on the 14th day of June, 1881.

M. W. Emmons E. Chapin, Grand Master; R. W. John W. Woodhull, Grand Secretary.

One hundred and sixty-nine chartered lodges represented.

The Grand Master recommends that schools of instruction which had been suspended on account of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge "be resumed upon such a basis, at such places and at such times as will do the greatest good to the greatest number of Masons in this jurisdiction."

The trustees, however, report that "in their opinion no necessity exists for such schools. The lodges are prosperous and doing well, better than for many years, and the expenditure at this time of \$100 for this purpose does not seem to be warranted," etc.

Which report was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba was recognized.

The committee on Foreign Correspondence furnish a very interesting report, in which Nebraska receives favorable notice.

The proceedings were received too late for any extended review.

Statistics show 193 chartered lodges, 11,153 members.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were reflected.

MASONRY IN IRELAND.

It is respectfully submitted that the simple request "to give an account of the present status of Masonry in Great Britain" is a sort of high-school-examination-paper-order, which could only emanate from that hard-working Grand Secretary W. R. Bowen. He is so tireless himself that he never reflects on the human weakness of other men. Now, the present status of Masonry in Great Britain is too large an invoice for one report. Besides, I am a patriotic Irishman, and inasmuch as Ireland has a Grand Lodge of her own, I won't gratify "thim Saxons" by writing about the order in England, but will endeavor to give you some sort of an account of Freemasonry in the Emerald Isle.

To begin with, the organization of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Ireland is as follows:

Patron: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., K.P.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE, FOR THE YEAR 1880.

His Grace The Most Noble The DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.	Most Worshipful Grand Master
ROBERT WILLIAM SHERLETON, Q.C.	Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master
Most Hon. The MARQUIS OF HEADFORT, D.L.	Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden
Right Hon. LORD DUNBOYNE, D.L.	Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden
ROBERT WARREN, D.L.	Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer
Right Hon. The EARL OF BANDON	Right Worshipful Grand Secretary
The Rev. JOHN JAMES MACSORLEY,	} Right Worshipful Grand
Right Hon. and Most Rev. LORD PLUNKET, Bishop of Meath,		Chaplains.
Alderman JOSEPH MANNING, J.P.	Worshipful Senior Grand Deacon
THEOPHILUS E. ST. GEORGE	Worshipful Junior Grand Deacon
GEORGE A. STEPHENS, J.P.	Worshipful Grand Superintendent of Works
GEORGE MOYERS, LL.D., J.P.	Worshipful Grand Director of Ceremonies
HARRY HODGES	Worshipful Grand Steward
HUMPHREY MINCHIN, M.B.	Worshipful Grand Sword Bearer
CHARLES F. PHILLIPS	Worshipful Grand Organist
JAMES CREED MEREDITH, LL.D.	Worshipful Grand Inner Guard
SAMUEL B. OLDHAM	Worshipful Deputy Grand Secretary and Treasurer
Brother ARCHIBALD ST. GEORGE	Assistant Secretary
Brother RICHARD L. STEVENS,	} Tylers to the Grand Lodge
Brother WILLIAM TOWNLEY,	

How does that strike you for a roll call of sounding names! You will observe the Prince of Wales is "Patron." He does that to almost every society of any note in these islands. It makes a good title page, and that's all; although it is only fair to say that H.R.H. is a bright Mason, and as Grand Master of England has done right good service. At the annual charity dinner in London he puts his money on the plate like a man, \$500 or \$1,000, as he feels inclined; once he gave £500. "Our own Grand Master," as he is affectionately called, the Duke of Abercorn, ex-Lord Lieutenant, is very popular, donates handsomely, and presides with much dignity at the heavy dinners and big entertainments. He is a handsome, courtly old gentleman of 70, and is one of the best liked Viceroy's Ireland ever had.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

These are masonic provinces or districts in Ireland and elsewhere holding charters under the Grand Lodge. Many of these provinces comprise only one county. Each province has its Provincial Grand Master, and officers corresponding to the organization of the Grand Lodge. When the Grand Lodge meets in Dublin the provincials send up their three first officers, instead of representatives from each subordinate lodge, as is our custom. In this way an unwieldy body is evaded. The Provincial Grand Lodges are as follows: Province of Antrim, 77 lodges; Armagh, 23; North Connaught, 5; South Connaught, 5; Down, 48; Londonderry and Donegal, 23; Meath, 11; Midland counties, 11; Munster, 17; North Munster, 9; South Eastern, 7; Tyrone and Fermanagh, 19; Wicklow and Wexford, 7; Victoria (Melbourne, Australia), 8; New South Wales, 8; New Zealand, 13; South Australia, 10; Queensland, 8; Ceylon, 4. There are 35 lodges in the city and county of

Dublin, not included in any masonic province, but are under the immediate superintendence of the Grand Lodge.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

There are 1,015 lodges on the register of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and of these the 35 above mentioned meet, with one or two exceptions, in the Masonic Temple in Dublin. There are 11 lodges in military corps, not stationary, so that wherever the soldier may be, in Afghanistan or the Zulu country, he carries his lodge with him, so to speak. Those mentioned above as being in Australia are regular stations where a lodge is kept up permanently, and in addition there are three lodges in Tasmania, one in the Isle of Man, one at Gibraltar, one at Malta, one at Constantinople, one at Ontario, Canada, one at Bernuda, one at Lima, Peru, and one at Port Louis, Mauritius. So you see that an Irish Mason in many quarters of the world comes upon a lodge working under a charter from the old country. The oldest charters I find are those of Dublin, No. 2, 1727; Cork, No. 1, 1733; Dublin, No. 6, 1730; Limerick, No. 13, 1732, and many more in 1733 and 1734. It will strike you as peculiar that the Grand Secretary has no statistics as to the *number* of Masons in Ireland, but supposes there are about 30,000.

A FEW STATISTICS.

While I am sending you a strictly Blue Lodge report, it may not be uninteresting to mention some of the other bodies. 26 Royal Arch Chapters meet in the city of Dublin, and there are 129 on the roll of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ireland. The Grand Commandery of Ireland is presided over by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught; there are 13 commanderies in Dublin and 48 in all Ireland. They are called Preceptories here, and the Grand Body the Great Priory, and the Grand Commander the Great Prior. These names are historically correct; a priory of Knights Templar being the proper designation since the time of the Crusades. The upper degrees, from the templar to the 33°, are conferred on very few; there are 13 chapters of Prince Masons in Ireland; 74 brethren holding the 28°, 58 holding the 30°, 34 the 31°, 16 the 32°, and 8 the 33°. Those eight must be a lonely lot, although their council chamber in the temple is very gorgeous and exquisitely fitted up. Heavy oaken stalls sunk in the walls, each Grand Inspector General's name in a brass tablet over his head, his banner fixed in the carved work above him—everything comfortable; still they must be lonely,—only eight of them!

I find that the first Grand Master of Masons in Ireland was Richard le Clare, whom we better know as Strongbow. He was installed in 1174; in 1217 Henry de Laundres, Archbishop of Dublin, succeeded to the Grand-mastership. Hugh de Lacy in 1230; the Earl of Desmond in 1464; Gerald, the great Earl of Kildare, in 1517, and so on.

Heroic names shine out from these dusty old pages of the past, names famous in song and story,—men who were scholars and fighters, who “bore knightly hearts beneath those priestly robes,” ready to preach the word or

punish the Danes. Much the same brave and tender characters as are the Irishmen of to-day, ready to talk or fight at a moment's notice. These did their work according to their lights, and passed away to make room for an era of "sweeter manners, purer laws." From 1174 to this year of grace (and, let us hope, peace) 1880, there are the names of 36 Grand Masters recorded. The Duke of Leinster, who died in 1874, and who was succeeded by the present Master, the Duke of Abercorn, was Grand Master for nearly 60 years.

FINANCES.

The hard times of the past few years show a long face in the financial returns of the Grand Lodge. On the 31st December, 1879, there was due to the Grand Lodge from provincial and subordinate lodges, the large sum of £8,840; the Grand Lodge owed £182; the amount of dues received from all the lodges was £3,300. The Grand Lodge is, however, a really solvent institution, but during the famine times it was impossible to collect money, and is now. £244 was granted for charity during the year. These grants were small sums, from £1 upward, to widows of deceased brethren. The noblest charity of all, I shall speak of hereafter. I do not call to mind any further figures or statistics that would be of interest to you, and only hope I haven't intruded too many as it is.

THE SOCIAL STATUS.

When I come to talk to you on the social phases of Masonry in Ireland, I find myself on congenial ground. Nowhere in the world will be found more courteous hospitality, more charming hosts. And when I come to speak of Masonic dinners in Dublin, I approach the subject tenderly, affectionately, and yet sorrowfully, for to them do I owe the chronic back-breaking liver which now possesses me so cruelly. You see the way of it was this: There are 35 lodges or more, about 25 chapters and a dozen commanderies in Dublin; they all dine in state twice a year, anywhere from October to April; consequently, the first winter of my residence I was asked out to dinner at the opening of the season, and the brethren got acquainted with me and thought it would be polite to ask me to dine with their lodge or chapter. and in a month or so I hadn't any use for a hotel at all. I lived at the Masonic Temple. I would start in with a Blue Lodge for dinner on Monday; Chapter, Tuesday; Preceptory, Wednesday; Masonic Glee Club, Thursday; and if I felt able, took in some quiet lodge dinner, or a stray Princes-of-Jerusalem blow-out for the remaining nights of the week. I am relating all this to you, not because it pertains to myself, or because I am in any way justified in looking back at those dinners with any particular pride, but simply as a warning. If any Nebraska Mason should ever be projected over here in an official capacity, let him outfit himself with a sheet iron stomach, if he is at all dyspeptic, he shouldn't come at all, for he won't stand it a year. Well, more seriously, these Masonic dinners are very elegant. Dublin is very musical, indeed, and at the dinners one hears the best singing in the city.

While the pleasures of the table are not to be ignored, and the charm of

splendid music and bright, brilliant talk are scarcely to be estimated by any fixed standard of value, still, there is a small section among the brethren here who believe this dinner mania is carried too far. Any half-dozen lodge dinners last year would have (or rather *did*) cost more than the charity grants. Now, I am moved to speak of this phase as comparative with our own way of doing things; here, it's too much banqueting; with us, too little. The solution lies probably where most solutions exist—the *in media res* of a custom. A moderate party is gaining ground here who advocate less expensive viands, but no diminution in the number of dinners. Lodges vied with each other in the variety and splendor of their entertainment, until a period of genuine extravagance was reached. I have sat at a table with 70 other brethren where the cost per capita was a trifle over \$15,—and it was not an exceptional dinner. But far be it from me to say anything beyond what may be deemed just criticism on an extremely amiable weakness,—the desire to entertain and please. I am the more free to say this, inasmuch as the subject is common talk among many of the brethren in Dublin. I cannot speak in terms sufficiently warm of the sincere and enduring courtesy and kindness, the never failing hearty welcome and hospitality which I have received at the hands of the Masonic fraternity in Dublin during the past five years of my life among them. They were my first and warmest friends, and to them I largely owe the pleasures of my social life in Ireland.

MASONIC ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

But all criticisms on personal matters vanishes into insignificance when we view that splendid and complete charity the Masonic Orphan Schools for boys and girls. When, in the noble hall of the Exhibition Palace, I saw these children go through their exercises with the most brilliant gathering the city could boast for audience; when the stately old Duke as Grand Master presented the rewards of merit for scholarship; when I saw that these helpless wards of the great brotherhood had been educated, not like those pitiful, cringing, unchildlike charity children, whose annual torture is a pain to any sensitive spectator, but with the fullest light and benefit—a polish of mind and manner—an education of self-respect and genuine culture,—I say when I saw all this I felt glad and proud for Masonry in Ireland or England or wherever a charity like this is made practical and helpful and earnest. For, my brethren, the apron of lambskin, the scarlet veils, the knightly cloak and nodding plume, the mystic ritual, the emblems of craftship—these are not Masonry in its inner and higher form. If to drill, to be perfect in the lectures, to attend regularly and to pay dues, be the ultima thule of a Mason, one might better belong to a “society for the relief of infirm cattle herders,” in so far as being of some service in the world is concerned. If the occult philosophy of the order be its chiefest merit, it deserves to rank only as a pleasant pastime for those who have leisure and inclination to study its mysteries. Masonry reaches its highest and best when in the exercise of a function which binds up the wounds of the afflicted and comforts the widow and the fatherless.

“For charity serene, sublime,
Beyond the reach of death or time,
Like the blue skies all bounding space,
Holds heaven and earth in its embrace.”

You may gather from these few remarks that I am in favor of masonic schools in every state rich enough to run a Grand Lodge; that I am in favor of less expensive temples and a heavier charity fund, and that I believe less in the assumed essentials of detail, the dry husk of formula, and more in the better education and training of the helpless orphans whom we are solemnly bound to succor.

The new Masonic Female Orphan School, now building, will accommodate seventy girls. The boys' school has at present twenty-nine inmates—no room for more. The regulations are that no child shall be eligible for election who shall be under nine or over thirteen years of age; nor can any remain a pupil in the institution after attaining the age of sixteen years, unless permitted to do so by a special resolution of the board. These boys are thoroughly instructed in the common branches—French and German being added. The girls remain longer than the boys. They receive a first-class education which fits them for the duties of a governess or teacher,—a profession most of them adopt. They are trained with the idea that they are not work-house children, but wards receiving an education at the hands of a society of which their father was a member, and that it is their *right* to be taken care of. The new buildings for the girls will cost \$60,000, of which sum \$45,000 has been subscribed. Candidates for admission are elected by the Board of Governors.

By a special resolution of the board, donors to the building fund will be entitled to the same privileges as donors to the general funds, and the amount of their contribution may be paid in one sum, or by installments within three years.

Donors of £50 rank as Vice-Patrons, with nine votes for each vacancy at each election, and an extra vote for each additional £5.

Donors of £30 rank as Vice-Presidents, with three votes for each vacancy at each election, and an extra vote for each additional £5.

Donors of £10 rank as Life Governors, for one vote for each vacancy at each election.

Donors of £1 rank as Annual Governors, with one vote at each election during the year, for each £1 paid.

Lodges or chapters may qualify any of their officers on payment of similar sums.

Brethren who are at present Life Governors can, by payment of the additional amounts, become Vice-Presidents or Vice-Patrons.

This admirable charity is most skillfully managed, the greatest possible care being taken of the children. A short time since there was almost a fever epidemic raging in the city, and numerous deaths occurred. There were nine cases in the school, but all were nursed back to health, not a death occurring.

FINALLY.

I might say more, but fear I have already taxed your patience severely. The status of Masonry in these islands is very high. The society numbers among its ardent supporters the very front rank of the genius and aristoc-

racy of the country. Three princes of the Royal House preside in the Order, besides dukes and titled persons innumerable. It has the sanction of the Sovereign herself and the friendship of those who mould opinion in the Empire. Its charities are wise and beneficent, its power and influence wide-spread and far-reaching, its practical and judicious works gaining the approval and respect of the community at large.

"For the greatest of these is charity."

Fraternally yours,

B. H. BARROWS.

DUBLIN, November 11, 1880.

FREEMASONRY IN GERMANY.

BY N. K. GRIGGS.

There are, in Germany, no less than five systems of Masonry in existence, each having, as its basis, the "St. John Lodge" of three degrees. Those systems differ, however, as to the proper mode of conferring those degrees, as well as in regard to so-called "higher Masonry."

THOSE SYSTEMS ARE:

I. The system of the "Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes," in Berlin. This recognizes a so-styled "Scottish Lodge," with four degrees; those, however, have little or no similarity to the "Scottish" rites as given elsewhere. The purpose of this lodge is quite akin to that of our Past Master's degree. Under this system no Jew is permitted to be initiated.

II. The "Swedish System"—the same as that of Sweden and Denmark. This has a fourth degree, called "Perfect Master," and also recognizes a higher lodge (called "Andreas" or "knights of St. Andrew"), with four degrees. This latter order is distinctively a Christian organization, holding the same place in the German masonic rotunda that the "Templar" does in our country. Jews are not admitted under this system.

III. The "Fessler System." This is but Royal York Masonry as exemplified by I. A. Fessler, Deputy Grand Master of the Prussian Grand Lodge in 1799. This system recognizes a higher lodge, called "Innerer Orient" or "Erkenntnisstufen"; this has but one degree, and is intended solely for masonic officers.

IV. The "Schroeder System"—introduced into the Grand Lodge of Hamburg at the beginning of the present century by F. L. Schroeder, Grand Master of said Grand Lodge. This system may aptly be called the Doric column in the masonic edifice of Germany, as it is the most simple and substantial of the five systems of this country. It also provides for a fourth degree (called "Engbünde"), for masonic officers. This degree, however, is very rarely conferred, as it has no organization of its own, and it is not obligatory on officers to take it.

V. The "Eclectic System." Its author was Baron A. F. F. Knigge, who introduced it into the Grand Lodge, at Frankfort, in the year 1780. It may

be termed the Composite column of German Masonry, as it is the result of a combination of an old English ritual and Knigge's "Philosophy of Life." As its name would imply, it maintains its right to adorn its capital with flowers which modern masonic sunshine springs into life, as well as with those which have bloomed from the root planted in 1717. It recognizes only the "St. John" degrees.

It is not to be understood that those several systems are not of the same genius. On the contrary, as to "blue lodge" Masonry, they are alike in all essential points. That which prevents them from coalescing is a divergence in regard to minor portions of the work, a want of agreement in regard to "higher Masonry," and a want of uniformity in the regulations which they prescribe for the government of lodges. As to the landmarks of the order, the German Masons are not only at one with each other, but with their brethren in other parts of the world.

THERE ARE EIGHT GRAND LODGES IN GERMANY, AS FOLLOWS:

I. The "Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes," in Berlin—working under a system of its own. It was founded in 1740, through the instrumentality of Frederick the Great. It has 177 lodges (115 "St. John," 62 "Scottish"), with a total membership of 13,369. It has also two foreign lodges—one in New Orleans and one in Shanghai.

II. The "Grand Land-Lodge of Germany," in Berlin—under the "Swedish System"—founded in 1770. It has 110 lodges (84 "St. John," 26 "Andreas"), with a total membership of 8,762.

III. The Prussian or "Grand Royal York Lodge of Friendship," in Berlin—under the "Fessler System"—founded in 1760. It has 63 lodges (55 "St. John," 8 "Innerer Orient"), with a total membership of 6,747.

IV. The "Grand Lodge of Hamburg," under the "Schroeder System." It was instituted in 1740, as a provincial Grand Lodge of England, but asserted its independence in 1811. It has 24 home and 8 foreign lodges, with a total membership of 3,726. Its foreign lodges are located in the following named places: Brooklyn, founded in 1841; New York, in 1853; Hoboken, in 1871; Cairo (Egypt), in 1866; Lima, in 1869; Buenos Ayres, in 1877; Mexico, in 1877; and Valparaiso, in 1877.

V. The "Grand Lodge of Saxony," in Dresden—under the "Schroeder System"—founded in 1811. It has 19 subordinate lodges, with a total membership of 3,000. Two of its lodges—those at Chemnitz and Freiburg—use the "Fessler System."

VI. The "Grand Lodge of the Sun," in Bayreuth, Bavaria—under the "Eclectic System"—founded in 1741. It has 24 subordinate lodges, with a total membership of 1,849.

VII. The "Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Free Mason's Union," in Frankfurt—under the "Eclectic System"—founded in 1783. It has 12 subordinate lodges, with a total membership of 1,396.

VIII. The "Grand Lodge of the Freemason's Union, Eintracht," in Darmstadt, under the "Eclectic System"—founded in 1846. It has 9 subordinate lodges, with a total membership of 865.

In addition to the affiliated lodges, above enumerated, there are five non-affiliated ones, with a total membership of 1,846; those are the lodges in Altenburg, Gera, and Hildburghausen, and the "Linde" and "Minerva" of Leipzig.

On Easter Sunday, of each year, delegates from the eight Grand Bodies (three delegates from each) come together to discuss matters of general interest to the craft; this meeting (first held in 1872) cannot, however, be considered a Grand Lodge, as it has power to consider only what ought to be done, not the power to do.

The present status of Masonry in Germany may be summarized as follows: Number of "St. John" Lodges, 348; "Higher" Lodges, 96; Grand Lodges, 8; Masons in Germany, 41,200; German lodges in foreign lands, 10.

Many efforts have latterly been made to do away with the masonic babel in Germany, but the day is undoubtedly far distant when the advocates of "one Grand Lodge and one masonic system" can triumphantly say "it is accomplished."

"EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION"

is not one of the dogmas of our order in Germany. Here, a Grand Body may be formed anywhere, and it, in turn, may charter subordinate lodges wherever it will. Thus: there are three Grand Bodies in Berlin; Saxony has a lodge in Prussia; Berlin has one in Hamburg; Hamburg has founded 8 lodges in foreign countries; etc. Here, any one desiring to become a Mason may file his application with whichever lodge he will—as to this there is absolutely no restriction. Thus: a German-born *citizen of South America*, who returned to his native land on a very brief visit, was made a Mason by one of the Saxon lodges.

A "CLEAR BALLOT"

is not necessary in Germany to grant a candidate's prayer for the degrees, but the number of adverse votes which refuse it is not the same in all the lodges. I know of none, however, in which it is required that the ballots must all be favorable to permit a petitioner to enter. The following rule (gleaned from the by-laws of a Saxon lodge) will, I believe, be found to be substantially that of the German lodges, generally speaking, in regard to the matter under consideration: When the number of votes cast is from 15 to 30, six in the negative reject the applicant forever; five permit him to apply again in two years; four, in one year. If there are three or less dissenting votes, then those objecting are required to state, within one week, to the W. M., privately, their reasons for so balloting. The W. M. then makes known to the other officers of the lodge the grounds of objection; if those are not deemed sufficient by the officers, or if the dissenting brethren have failed to state their objections, the candidate is held to be duly elected. If more than thirty brethren vote on an application, then the number of ballots necessary to reject is increased in the same ratio.

Although this system of voting practically destroys the sacredness of the ballot, and allows persons to be admitted in spite of the protests of one-tenth,

or even more than one-tenth, of the members of a lodge, the cohesiveness of the order does not seem to be affected thereby, nor does there appear to be any desire to change to the more truly masonic rule of "secrecy and unanimity."

All business is transacted in the Apprentice lodge except ballotings for the higher degrees.

An E. . A. . is generally required to wait one year ere he is made a F. . C. ., and then one year longer ere he is made a M. . M. . This, however, is entirely under the control of the lodge.

The stated meetings are usually on Sunday. Lodges of mourning are held annually.

"Proficiency" is of no practical value to a masonic traveler in Germany. Here, to gain admission into a lodge, a visitor must either be "vouched" for, or produce a duly authenticated certificate showing his membership elsewhere.

A degree is not conferred in Germany just as it is in our country. The slight variance I will endeavor to show without, at the same time, disclosing so much of our secrets as to call upon me the wrath of my brethren. To do so, I will take that very solemn portion of the third degree where the candidate is obliged to ride the goat, and give—for the purpose of making a better contrast—

I.

THE AMERICAN MODE.

The craftsman is properly prepared, hoodwinked, and placed astride of an active, combative goat; the goat is then prodded around the lodge-room with the Tyler's sword and Deacon's staves, but never fails to pause—sometimes very suddenly—at each regular masonic station; the poor blind candidate often fails to notice the stations in season, and is finally raised from the floor in ancient form, and is forthwith pronounced a proficient M. . M. . By the next conferring of a like degree he is so well posted that he serves as one of the Deacons, "with equal pleasure to himself and honor to the fraternity."

II.

THE GERMAN MODE.

The candidate, clad in dress suit and wearing a silk hat, is welcomed into the lodge and bowed to a seat. His attention is then directed to a costly oil painting, suspended upon the wall, representing a majestic horned sheep.

The following lecture is then read to him by the W. . M. . from the secret lodge-book:

My beloved Bro: Although Masonry itself is not ancient, it has appropriated the ceremonies of very ancient societies of house-builders. To initiate any person into one of those guilds, it is known that either a sheep or a goat was required. While in some parts of the masonic world the contrary view is maintained, we hold that a sheep must have been used, for the following reasons:

I. It is probable that goats are of a more recent origin than the date of those guilds. Certain it is that no such animals were upon the ark at the time of the flood, for not only

would Noah have had no desire to save them, but had he attempted to do so, they would have been the sole living occupants of his vessel long before it reached Mt. Ararat; and

II. Unless those ancient workmen were naturally cruel and delighted in giving unnecessary pain, they would have introduced the sheep into their ceremony of initiation, even had goats been in existence, as the former animal is certainly much better adapted for lodge purposes than the latter. Thus, as you must have observed,

(1) The rotund, soft woolled sheep, with its gracefully curved hand-holds, seems to invite the masonic traveler to rest and safety upon its back — on the contrary, the angular, short-haired goat, with its threatening spikes, affrights him as would the hateful horns of a dangerous dilemma; and

(2) The sheep is a noble animal, more gentle than a love-sigh, and peculiarly fitted to take part in the strange ceremonies of our august order — on the contrary, the goat is, at best, but an Ishmaelitic relative of the sheep, more testy than a thorn-bush, and fitted only to participate in the wild orgies of the uncivilized.

My Bro.: In the semi-barbarous days of those ancient guilds, the candidate was disrobed, blind-folded, mounted upon a sheep and hurried around the lodge-room until he had repeatedly made the signal of distress, along with other very expressive signs, when, being declared proficient, he was hailed as one of the mystic circle.

While it is true we no longer adhere strictly to this ancient form, we have only varied it sufficiently to put it in harmony with the civilized present; we still retain its teachings in all their original purity and simplicity. Thus, as anyone must agree, a painting, such as you now behold, is far more artistic, and eventually more economical, than a sheep; we have, therefore, dispensed with this animal, which, of course, makes it impossible for the candidate to actually ride. The portion of this degree, to which I now allude, which formerly required so much time and labor to confer, we now give in a few words, as follows:

My Bro.: Please *consider* yourself disrobed, hood-winked, and riding around this lodge-room at a reckless pace, upon the noble animal represented upon the wall, and then *imagine* the sheep to be continually halting at masonic stations of which you have no due and timely notice. The motions which you would naturally make, under such adverse circumstances, are the ancient signs of this degree; those will be given to you later on in the ceremony.

From this brief exposition it may doubtless be gathered that the substance of the American and German modes is the same — the variance being that the one is full of action to the brim, the other, of theory to overflowing, this is the measurement of the difference existing between them, to a line. It may be that the German method gives the candidate a somewhat better historical knowledge of our mysteries; certain it is that the American makes a decidedly more lasting impression upon his mind.

In regard to the antiquity of our order, no one disputes that speculative Masonry was given its first historical organization in 1717, but many of our able thinkers claim to have found, in traditions and in histories of other ancient rites, sufficient evidence to convince them that it had an existence centuries before the date mentioned. With this view, however, our German brethren refuse to agree, claiming that no trustworthy evidence has been found going to show that it existed earlier than the year 1717. This is the reason that our order is never termed "*ancient*" by the Masons of Germany. Their view in regard to its origin is succinctly stated by Bro.: Findel, of Leipzig, in his "*Spirit and Form of Freemasonry.*" He says: "Historical research has discovered that the masonic fraternity has come forth from the building societies of the middle ages; and that the forms of Masonry are founded upon the judicial usages of the Germanic tribes. The three classes — Apprentice, Craftsman and Master — were not known to those

societies as three degrees. With them the brotherhood consisted only of fellows—that is, of *all* such as were admitted into the guilds.”

According to our German brethren, therefore, Masonry is definable as a comparatively modern speculative society, based upon the usages of ancient operative ones. They also hold that when the order was instituted, in 1717, it had only one degree—the other two being added some three years afterward; and, also, that not only were the lectures and illustrations prepared years after the order was first established, but that the allusions to the temple and temple-builders, together with the chapter degrees, were added to the *work* after the year 1732.

Such, briefly stated, are the reasons why Masonry is not honored in Germany, with the appellation of “*ancient*.” So much I thought it might be of interest to say. To enter into any discussion in regard to the matter, however, it is neither my purpose nor my province to do.

Entertainments, called “*Schwesterclubs*”, are given in some German lodge-rooms, once each fortnight, during the winter season. To those, the members invite their lady friends. Intellectual food is the only kind served at such gatherings and this, the ladies assist in providing; it rarely consists of masonic “hash”. It usually is made of lectures, readings, essays, poems, etc.—on miscellaneous subjects—interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Long before the date fixed for such an entertainment, two brothers are appointed to arrange the programme and superintend the festivities. The same members are not asked to officiate more than once during a winter. The ladies bring some kind of fancy work with them and sit at tables extended across the lodge-room.

I cannot speak too highly of such gatherings. Indeed, I know of nothing more pleasing than to watch the kindly faces and flying fingers on such occasions! Why not transplant those German entertainments to our masonic vineyard? They would surely root and flourish there. To insure their success, it would only be necessary for our brethren to insist upon the ladies *coming with their work*. “*Schwesterclubs*” without needle-work, crocheting, or knitting, would be like life without song, or toasts without wine, or soup without salt.

Our order is honored by the membership of many of Germany's most illustrious sons. The Crown Prince was, for several years, Grand Master of the “Grand National Mother Lodge”, in Berlin, and, while such, delivered a number of masonic addresses. At the present time, he is “Deputy Protector of Masonry”—the Emperor, himself, being the “Protector”. If our order has reasons to be proud to-day of its adherents in the Fatherland, it can point with no less pride, to those who have gathered with it in the past. Not only has it been honored by the membership of such rulers of men as Frederick the Great and Blücher, but by such kings in the realms of mind as Goethe, Lessing, Wieland, Herder, Mozart, Fichte, and Rückert. Truly may we say, that our fellow craftsmen, by their cunning handiwork, have fashioned the very keystone of German greatness, and, by their wondrous skill, chiseled their names into the adamantean memory of mankind, and set their stars of fame in the resplendent galaxy of the world's imperishable.

"INCREASE AND MULTIPLY"

is not one of the unwritten laws governing Masonry in Germany. In this conservative land, there is no desire manifested to increase the masonic membership—the brethren seeming rather to rejoice that their secrets are shared by comparatively so few; nor is there an excess of subordinate lodges—a new one never being constituted unless the good of the order absolutely requires it. Here, the old craft moves slowly along, with its old and well tried crew, spreading no sail and courting no gale to speed it upon the smiling, glittering, swelling, yet treacherous wave of popular favor.

In Germany no public demonstrations are ever made—the speculative workman of this country deeming such gatherings but gilded advertisements of his craft. Here, no winning orator descants in public hall, upon the traditions and teachings of our order—the golden tongue of masonic eloquence ringing and thrilling only in the well guarded recesses of the lodge-room. Here, no apron-clad, funeral cortege troops behind the black-plumed hearse—the brethren following their comrade's corse being robed only in the sable habiliments donned by the outer world. Here, no boastful show is made of masonic membership—the decorated breasts, in this land of orders and insignias, carrying no emblem of our fraternity to claim the notice of the uninitiated.

"Mystery" is the one word which fully describes Masonry in Germany. Here, the profane can know but little more of the mystic fold than that it is. He may here its name spoken, yet he can identify no one as being its adherent. He may hear of its secrets, yet he knows no one who boasts of being in possession of them. He may hear of its lessons of wisdom, yet he knows no one who says he has tasted of its lore or drank from its instructive fount. He may hear of its charity, yet he sees not the hand that casts its love-offerings into the lap of suffering. In brief: regarding masonic secrets and masonic doings, our German brethren are almost as mute, in the presence of the outer world, as that stony sentinel (the Sphinx) which stands at the foot of the mighty pyramids—those mysterious mausoleums of the proud and pompous Pharaohs.

CHEMNITZ, SAXONY. June 1881.

CONCLUSION.

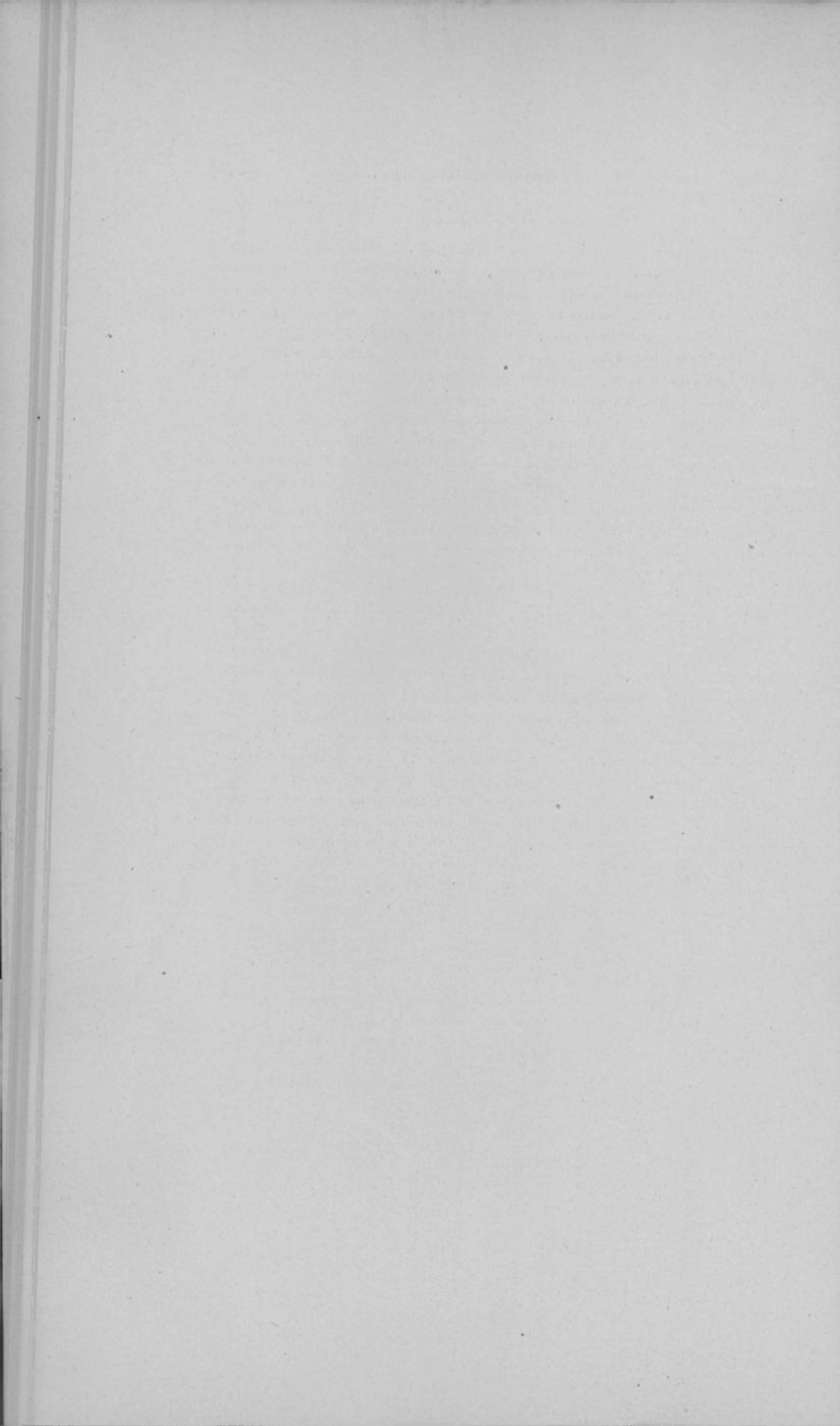
Here ends our labor. Those jurisdictions not herein reviewed have not come to hand; there are no intentional omissions. Hoping our effort will repay perusal, the same is

Fraternally submitted.

EDWIN F. WARREN,

JAMES A. TULLEYS,

For the Committee.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

AT ITS
QUARTER-CENTENNIAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT OMAHA,

SEPTEMBER 23, 5882.

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CHICAGO.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA
ANC.: FREE AND ACC.: MASONS,
AT ITS
QUARTER-CENTENNIAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT OMAHA SEPTEMBER 23, 5882.

THE Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska was called from refreshment to labor in Freemasons Hall, Omaha, Nebraska, on the morning of Saturday, September 23, A.: L.: 5882, A. D. 1882, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization, there being present:

M.:W.: EDWIN F. WARREN.....Grand Master.
R.:W.: SAMUEL W. HAYES.....Deputy Grand Master.
M.:W.: HARRY P. DEUEL, *as*.....Grand Senior Warden.
M.:W.: JAMES A. TULLEYS, *as*.....Grand Junior Warden.
R.:W.: CHRISTIAN HARTMAN.....Grand Treasurer.
R.:W.: WILLIAM R. BOWEN.....Grand Secretary.
V.:W.: GEORGE SCOTT.....Grand Chaplain.
M.:W.: ALFRED G. HASTINGS, *as*... Grand Marshal.
M.:W.: JAMES R. CAIN, *as*.....Grand Senior Deacon.
BRO.: JAMES W. SMALL, *as*.....Grand Junior Deacon.
BRO.: JOSEPH P. MANNING.....Grand Tiler.

together with the assembled Master Masons of Nebraska, including Past Grand Masters Robert C. Jordan, George Armstrong, Robert W. Furnas, Harry P. Deuel, Martin Dunham, Alfred G. Hastings, George W. Lininger, James A. Tulleys, James R. Cain, Past Deputy Grand Master Henry Brown, Past Grand Junior Warden George W. Bratton, and Past Grand Treasurer John H. Maxon.

The Grand Master appointed Bros.: Robert W. Furnas, Robert C. Jordan and N. K. Griggs a committee on Visitors, which committee introduced the following guests, who were received with due honors, namely, M.:W.: George B. Van Saun, Grand Master of Iowa; M.:W.: Theodore S. Parvin, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of Iowa; M.:W.: John H. Brown, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of Kansas; V.: R.: O. C. Wheeler, Past Grand Chaplain of California, and Bro.: Edward T. Cooper, of Cape-town, South Africa.

The Grand Lodge, with the assembled craftsmen, then formed in procession, proceeded to the Union Pacific depot, took train to the Omaha Driving Park, and there sat down at a Table Lodge, whereat several hours were spent in festivity.

After partaking of the viands, the Grand Master, M.:W.: Edwin F. Warren, made the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge and Assembled Craftsmen:

In calling you from refreshment to labor on this auspicious occasion, it is with feelings of profound pride and pleasure that I tender you my earnest and hearty congratulations upon the arrival of this the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of this Grand Lodge. Twenty-five years ago the representatives of the three constituted lodges of Nebraska Territory, to wit, Nebraska Lodge No. 184 of Bellevue, Giddings Lodge No. 156 of Nebraska City, and Capitol Lodge No. 101 of Omaha, met in this city for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge for the Territory. After due deliberation, the same was regularly organized, and we have since been recognized as one of the galaxy in the masonic firmament by every grand jurisdiction in the world. At that session, Bro. Robert C. Jordan was chosen Grand Master, and Bro. George Armstrong — since also Grand Master — was Grand Secretary. Since that date there have been, including the present incumbent, seventeen of your number elevated to this the most responsible and powerful position in ancient craft Masonry. Hear their names: Jordan, Armstrong, Wheeler, Furnas, Irish, Deuel, Hill, Dunham, Welch, Hastings, Thummel, Liniger, Valentine, Oakley, Tulleys and Cain; and of all this number, but one, Bro. Frank Welch, has passed away from earth.

Twenty-five years ago! And what was our situation then? Then, three weak lodges, with a membership in 1858 of one hundred and seven; now, a roster that embraces ninety chartered lodges, with fourteen others under dispensation, with a membership of over four thousand; then they met in a small hamlet situated upon the west bank of the treacherous and muddy Missouri, upon the extreme confines of civilization, upon what was then believed to be, and so marked in our geographies and atlas as, the Great American Desert, where tempestuous winds and shifting sands presented a scene of desolate sterility. How great the change in our state! What

was then a village of a few hundred heterogeneous inhabitants is now a compactly built, prosperous, energetic, elegant city of fifty thousand souls, presenting in her manufactories, railroads, churches, schools and public works, evidences of a solid and substantial prosperity. And what was once so dreaded as the desert is dotted with thriving villages and cities, surrounded by fertile fields of yellow grain or serried ranks of corn. The sun of prosperity shines over, upon and around us; the avenues of commerce teem with thrift; the busy hum of industry fills the air; the railroads that span our prairies groan as they bear the burden of our cereals to the sea-shore, and what was once so naked as a desert has literally been made to bud and blossom as the rose. We have "tickled the earth with a hoe, and she has laughed with a harvest."

Twenty-five years! How short is their span when once they have passed, and how long seems their scroll as we view it unrolling before us! Will the coming quarter of a century be filled as completely with wonderful inventions in art and science? Are there other worlds in mechanics and philosophy to be conquered and explored? It seems incredible, but yet there is no reason to doubt, that the ensuing years will witness as great advancement in all that will benefit and help mankind. The possibilities of steam and electricity have not yet been exhausted.

And in these twenty-five years Masonry has kept pace with the advancement humanity has made; nay, has added its powerful assistance in pushing forward the car of progress. What is it in the fraternity that has attracted so many of our best men, and that continues to hold their fealty and compels their devotion? There is, there must be, something more than the mere fact of a mystery, a secret; for the mystery is more fanciful than real. Secrecy and silence may attract a few in the beginning, and may hold them for a season, but unless there is a something higher and better and more noble beyond, interest would wane and devotion cease when once the mystery had been penetrated. In the dim past of Masonic tradition we are informed that bigotry, intolerance and fanaticism laid their ruffianly hands upon the breast of one

of the most eminent of our number, and fiercely demanded, "Give us the secret of a Master Mason." What was the answer, when returned in calm tones? You all know; and ever since the same demand, in varied tones and by different seekers, has been made of us, and to-day we are asked again, "Give us the secret of a Master Mason." The "secret" is an open one, my brethren. It is love—a love born of a close companionship and more intimate knowledge of each other's worth, that seeks with kindly sympathy to alleviate our sorrow and distress, that cherishes and protects a brother's welfare—a love strong as faith, enduring as hope, broad and tender as charity—a love that stretches out its hand to save a falling brother, that stands foot to foot, knee to knee, breast to breast, in the most enduring of ties.

Why do we love the fraternity, and why are we so attached to it? What is the charm, and why has it so powerful an influence over us? This is the old, old question that has been asked ever since creation's dawn, by husbands of wives, by wives of husbands, by children of parents, and by lovers everywhere. Who can answer it, and tell wherein is the secret? Listen for a moment, and I will give you what to me has seemed to be

LOVE'S ANSWER.

If thou should'st ask me how and why
 I love, I can but make reply:
 The birds with each recurring spring
 Resume the haunts they knew before
 Stern winter drove them from our door.
 Why they return on tireless wing,
 Why with glad hearts they ever sing
 While journeying to a colder sky—
 Make answer *thou*, and tell me why.
 We prize the sweet flower as it blows;
 We love the fragrance of the rose,
 That burdens all the summer air,
 And blooms and blushes everywhere;
 We love it, even though it die—
 Make answer *thou*, and tell me why.
 The rivers with resistless force
 Toward the sea their onward course

Pursue, according to the plan
 Ordained by God since time began;
 Why will their cold and sullen waves,
 O'er buried ships, o'er countless graves,
 Thus ever to the ocean tend,
 Till time itself shall have an end?
 Unless to these thou makest reply,
 No need for me to tell thee why.
 No need to tell, since, like the bloom
 Of roses on the air of June,
 The incense of a love like thine
 Intoxicates like mellow wine,
 Till heart and mind and brain and soul
 Are placed as far beyond control
 Of any strength or will of mine,
 As the clear stars that o'er us shine.
 No need to tell nor reason give
 For that for which I breathe and live.
 For surely, he alone can feel
 The mysteries that love reveal,
 Who, by dear lips the lesson taught,
 Has the impassioned goddess caught;
 Since eye and lip and flaming cheek,
 In language they alone can speak,
 Tell of a love for which I live;
 The choicest blessings life can give,
 I hold are poor beyond compare,
 And empty as the whistling air,
 If they against thy love were laid,
 Or in love's balances were weighed.
 Look thou within! Is not thy breast
 Thus troubled with this sweet unrest—
 This pleasing sorrow, gladsome pain,
 That banished once but comes again?
 Of loving thoughts thy counsel take,
 And thine own heart will answer make.

Thus mine has been the pleasing task
 To answer questions love can ask,
 By asking those that to the mind
 Suggest the answers we would find.
 To tell why southern breezes blow,
 Why flowers are sweet, why rivers flow,
 Why planets wheel about the sun,
 And stars their daily courses run:
 All these were easy. Nature's God
 Marked out the paths those worlds have trod;

He placed us here that we may feel
What heart can know but not reveal;
And all that we may say or know
Is this — that He ordained it so.

Here ends the task that I essayed,
Read here the answer love has made.

But, brethren, it is neither my province nor intention to preach to you a sermon from a Masonic text. We have met here for a different purpose; we are assembled to celebrate

OUR SILVER WEDDING,

and to interchange friendly greetings. We have come to cultivate the social virtues, too much neglected in our fraternity, for among the best influences that Masonry exerts is that of enabling us to become the better acquainted; of enabling us to reach the hearts of our brethren. It gives us ties stronger than those of blood; it gives us friends in whom we can implicitly confide, whose sympathy in the hour of trial or affliction strengthens and sustains. It admonishes us to live a true and blameless life; it points out to us the way to attain, and gives us the hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. We ought then to have more frequent reunions, that, knowing each other better, we may love each other more.

Among the patriarchs of our Grand Lodge we have with us to-day Past Grand Masters Jordan and Armstrong, who ruled and governed the craft during the first six years of our existence. Their heads are silvered by time, but their hearts are as fresh and young in their devotion to the Order as they were twenty-five years ago. It is easy to be virtuous when no temptations assail us; it is easy to be patriotic when no danger threatens our land, and it is easy to be Freemasons in times like these, when no persecution harasses, when to be such involves no sacrifices and requires us to undergo no hardships; but to those of our number who founded this Grand Lodge is due the meed of earnest praise from our lips and the warm affection of our hearts, for they were zealous when it cost time and money and patience.

Let them be this day remembered and honored accordingly.

When another quarter of a century shall have passed over our heads many of us will have been called from labor here to refreshment beyond the stars. The historian who shall write of the first fifty years of our Grand Lodge will find upon the honored roll of its office-bearers the fatal asterisk, and his will be the duty to remind those of us who may survive, of those gone before. May we all so live that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska shall have no cause to regret the honors conferred, or shrink from making our history a part of its own.

Again I tender you my hearty congratulations upon this anniversary. From the eminent brethren who are present with us from our sister jurisdictions, as well as from those of our own circle whose wisdom and fidelity have made them leaders among us, we may expect to hear words of timely counsel and instruction.

In the name and on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, I extend to you all a welcome to this our QUARTER CENTENNIAL REUNION.

Proceeding with the programme prepared by the committee of Arrangements (see page 255, proceedings of 5882), the Toast-Master, Bro.: John C. Cowin, announced the first regular toast:

“The President of the United States. As loyal citizens, Freemasons are ever ready to do honor to the chief magistrate of the leading republic.”

Brother Charles F. Manderson responded and said:

MY BROTHER MASONS: I congratulate you most heartily that upon this delightful occasion the heavens smile. According to the prophecy of Vennor and other weather prophets the equinoctial storm is due, but even the weather seems to be propitious, and the bright sun shines upon this quarter centennial anniversary of the organization of the

Grand Lodge of Nebraska. When I look about me and see those who started as members with the birth of the Grand Lodge,—see those whose heads are silvered with age, who have worked continually for the glory and advancement of Masonry in this city for the last twenty-five years,—it seems to me to be somewhat of an intrusion that a Mason so rusty as myself should attempt to be heard even upon the invitation of your committee. The toast is to the President of the United States. Were we to consider this toast in the light of a personal compliment to the present head of the executive department, we might drink it most heartily and cheerfully wake the echoes with our plaudits; were we to consider it as a personal compliment to those who have filled the duties of the highest office in the world, we might recall the purity of Washington, the patriotism of Jefferson, the wisdom of Adams, the ability of Jackson, the virtues of Lincoln and the martyrdom and many excellences of Garfield. But it is not, as I understand it, in the limited idea of a personal compliment to the present chief officer of this republic, or to those who have preceded him, that this toast is offered. It is to the office rather than the man, and in the sentiment you toast not only the office, but you toast the republic, the entire government of this great country of which we are all so proud. As I understand it, and as I remember the lessons taught me in my early days (when I was brighter in Masonry than, I am ashamed to say, I am to-day), on the threshold of the lodge there came the injunction to every man who was made a Mason that there was due from him loyalty to the government and obedience to its laws, and the idea struck me when in conversation a few minutes ago with Brother Griggs at table, that in no other government than this could Masonry thrive so well. It was told to me by Brother Griggs, whose opportunities for knowledge in that direction are probably unsurpassed, that in Germany, with its teeming population, there are but forty thousand Masons; as compared with the number belonging to the Masonic fraternity in the United States, a mere handful of men. And why is it? The reason for it is not only because of the

love that Masonry inculcates, but it is because all that lies at the foundation of true citizenship, the idea of brotherhood, can only exist to its fullest extent in a free government—in a republic; and you toast therefore by this glass, not only the chief executive, but you toast every principle that lies at the foundation of this nation's existence. I believe, my brethren, that were it not for these principles Masonry would not live the active, full life that it lives in this republic to-day, and I believe still further that were it not for the principles that lie at the root of Masonry the republic never would have been born, or when born it could not have existed, and could not have grown to its present immense proportions. There is no man who has been a Mason and who served in the war of the rebellion but saw the great good that it accomplished. There is no man whose opportunities have been such that he could watch the elements that brought about a restoration after the war, but must recognize the fact that to the Masons, to this fraternity, north and south, much is due, that after the war closed we succeeded in cementing these states again into one nation. I do not know that I ought to take up a great deal of your time; the toast is full in its own language. It hardly needed any talk. It was fully responded to, it seemed to me, when the band struck up that glorious hymn, "America," and your voices blended in poetic tribute to our great country. All I can say in closing is to close with the beautiful words:

"Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King."

The next toast drunk was:

"To all Freemasons and Masonic bodies of all rites and degrees throughout the entire world:

Health to the sick;

Aid to the needy;

Help to the oppressed."

W.: Bro.: N. K. Griggs responded and said:

MY BRETHREN: I presume it is because of my long sojourn in Germany that I have been called upon to reply to this toast, as the subject proposed seems to have been selected with a view to calling forth remarks relative to the workings of our order abroad. In fact, you not only plainly intimate that you expect me to dine you upon mental edibles which I have plucked across the ocean, but you say explicitly that nothing less than "all Masons and Masonic bodies of all rites and degrees" shall be my theme to-day.

My brethren, I think you will all agree with me when I say that the task which you have allotted me is truly a formidable one, when you consider, first, that not until yesterday evening did I know that I would be able to attend this jubilee, and hence have had no time whatever to gather any Masonic ideas together, and, second, that you concede me but a few minutes in which to make this response. But, my brethren, as it is always a duty, if not always an unmixed pleasure, to obey our present Grand Master, and as he has ordered me to talk, whether I have anything to say or not, I beg your indulgence as I briefly allude to the three points contained in the proposed toast, and mention some matters germane thereto which have fallen under my observation during my stay in Germany.

In the language of the toast it is a Mason's duty to assist in giving "health to the sick." I remember once when I was in Germany to have seen a painting representing a man stretched upon a bed of sickness. By his side was a watcher, with one hand upon the patient's pillow, the other upon his brow. The window was open and the morning rays of the sun were shining in brightly and filling the room with light, and afar in the background appeared an angel with wings expanded and arms extended, as if approaching to bear away that sufferer; as I looked at that picture and saw that one by the side of the bed in the performance of that holy duty which Masonry teaches, I felt that the angel should bear away the watcher along with the patient to Heaven. And, my brethren, if Masonry has done naught else than

to teach us that it is our duty to go to the bedside of suffering, Masonry would deserve to live; and, although it is true that in Germany the brethren do not go to the sick bed as they do in this country, the reason is that in that country, where labor is cheaper, there are always to be easily obtained skilled attendants who will go for a small compensation, and because of this fact they send these skilled attendants. Still, in that country no Mason ever wants for attention, and the Masons in Germany are just as willing as we are to care for and watch over the suffering. And, my brethren, it matters not if you are a stranger in that country, it matters not that your kindred and home may be across the Atlantic, if the hand of affliction falls upon you in Germany, you will never want for some one to care for you. You will find some one who will be a brother to you, just the same as you will here.

And, my brethren, in the language of the toast, it is a Mason's duty to give "aid to the needy." It is not my purpose to-day to speak to you in regard to charity, for you all know that you have been taught charity from the first time you entered the lodge.

Charity is the foundation stone of our Order just as much as it is of Christianity itself. And, my brethren, not only is charity the foundation stone of our institution, but charity is of the eternal—it is the eternal. Charity is love and God is love, and therefore Charity and God are one and the same. Hence, my brethren, if you have all of nature's gifts cast at your feet and have not charity you are a wretch—you have nothing, you are nothing. Perhaps it may not be out of place to-day to say a few words in regard to the charity of Germany. There is never a lodge held in Germany without a collection being taken up for the poor, before its close. Everything is systematized in that country. Charity is dispensed where it will do the most good through fixed channels, and certain widows and orphans receive a certain amount every year. It is like a pension to them. I think one of the pleasantest hours I ever spent was in a lodge room there about two or three years ago. I had been

invited one Sunday afternoon to be present at the lodge-room, as they said a certain amount of charity was to be dispensed. I went, and saw from ten to fifteen ill-clad women who I afterward learned were widows, and fourteen boys and fourteen girls, of the age to be confirmed into the Lutheran church. Upon enquiry I found that the widows were not widows of Masons, and the boys and girls were not the children of Masons. I found that our Order, I am proud to say it, had gone out in the streets and brought in widows and orphans that had no claims upon the Order. They brought them in and provided them with suits of clothing. That is what our Order is doing in Germany to-day, my brethren. Are you proud of it or are you not? Notwithstanding the fact that this little lodge had to care for its own poor, they went out through the city and brought in twenty-eight boys and girls on one day and gave them an entire suit of clothing each, and not only that, but sent the widows away with money to gladden their hearts. When I heard these women rise and bless the institution my heart bounded with pride to know that I could claim to be a member of so noble an order.

In the language of the toast, there should be given "help to the oppressed." Man has many oppressions. The tyrant that wrests the money from the pockets of his subjects to carry on unjust wars even is not the worst of tyrants. But there are tyrants that rule over the individual, the individuals which compose a nation, who are far more cruel and far more oppressive than any tyrant that rules over the masses. It is not my purpose at this time to speak at length in regard to these tyrants. They will come to your mind if you will give but a moment's thought. You well know that from the beginning to the end of life's short span some tyrant's heel is upon the head of man, bowing him to the earth. For instance, suppose we speak of a bad habit. Why, my brethren, that habit will follow you throughout your life. At night you will see it and it will crush you. You will feel its presence wherever you go. The brighter the sun, still darker will be the shadow it will cast. My

brethren, it is your duty to stretch out your hand and endeavor to assist your brother in driving away and breaking the power of such a tyrant as that. Let us speak of another tyrant. That is the tyrant of poverty. This tyrant oppresses more people than any other we can name, and multitudes go through the world and never enjoy blessings to which they are entitled because they are ground down by this tyrant; being obliged to dig and delve from morn till night in order to earn the necessaries of life for themselves and their children. It is our duty to assist in breaking the power of that oppressor. It is easy for those who live in affluence to be virtuous and honest. It is not so easy for him who feels the yoke of poverty, whose neck is bowed with the heel of want, and whose very body is weakened by labor, I say it is very difficult at times for that person to look up to Heaven, and be what he should be, and be what nature intended he should be. Poverty, the tyrant, cruelly crushes him and he soon sinks into an early grave.

My brethren, I feel I am talking too much. I will simply allude to the last portion of the toast by saying that if you are found by the bedside of suffering, if you reach out your hand to the needy, if you help beat down the oppressor, the world will honor you while you live, and when you finally fall asleep your brethren will entwine laurels of love around your memory.

The second toast drunk was:

“The state of Nebraska—the state of our adoption, though one of the youngest, yet rich in resources and brilliant in her prospects.”

Bro.: Champion S. Chase responded and said:

When I came into this hall a few moments ago and was informed that I had been selected to respond to the toast just announced, I said to my informant, that toast is one to which any citizen of our state might be proud to respond. The toast does not need a man accustomed to respond to toasts or a public speaker. Any man who has lived in Nebraska can say something, I am sure, in regard to our state,

of interest to all hearers. I did not see at first what particular relation Masonry had to the state of Nebraska. A moment's reflection, however, brought to my mind the fact that wherever Masonry exists,—and where does it not?—it has much every way to do with, not alone the morals and general good character of the people, but with all the varied occupations and enjoyments as well as the adversities of life, not only that, but its influence must necessarily be potent in all the business relations of life. The principles which the tenets of our institution inculcate must necessarily, if carried out, make men better and more honest, and necessarily more successful in every branch of honorable business. Hence, in my opinion, Masonry has had more to do with the unprecedented prosperity of our young state than any or all other organized bodies or influences together. It has permeated every branch of industry in the state through its representative men, and the high character of Nebraska to-day in the Union is to a great extent due to Masonry.

When Masonry was first organized here, in 1855, Nebraska contained but thirteen thousand white people. Now we have six hundred thousand, and still they come.

Then it was known as the "Great American Desert" upon all maps at that time extant. Now it is known as the most productive agricultural, grain-growing and stock raising state in the Union. In these respects it has no superior, and I venture to say, no equal. And how about fruit? Then not an apple grew west of the Big Muddy except crab apples, and since then Nebraska has four times taken the premium at National Fairs for her fruit,—her apples, pears, peaches and smaller fruits.

When Capitol Lodge was first opened in Omaha our town had but about one thousand people, and now our city has fifty thousand or more. I see a gentleman on my right here who can verify what I say, for he was the first presiding officer of the body—Bro. John H. Sahler. I see also here the man who put in the first petition. It is a man who has long been here and who is known as the man who did many of our early surveys, and also used

to "carry the post office in his hat,"—Bro. : Alfred D. Jones. I notice here also several others who became members that year, among them our long time friend, John Logan—"honest John." And now for a few moments, brothers, let me refer to the elevating and redeeming influences of Masonry. How many unfortunate men, men who have been addicted to that habit which demented and demoralizes—a habit so common with generous souls, a habit which is more of a disease than a crime—I say how many of these, by nature the most useful, by habit the most useless of men, have been redeemed by its emissaries, and saved to their friends and families? Ah! not a few. I need not recount the names of those whom we all know.

Then, brothers, let us bear in mind that the greatest of all virtues is charity. Charity for all the faults and failings of our fellow men. Let him who is without fault "cast the first stone." The pathway of life lies in various directions. No two of us tread the same. We all have our own course to take, yet each of us sees its lights and shadows. To some there is more sunshine than shade, to others more of shade than sunshine. We tread it each in his own time and much in his own way. Now we climb the hillside, and it may be the mountain height of prosperity, and look over the landscape beneath as a thing of beauty, and again we wander through the valley of sorrow and by the deep sea of affliction, filled to overflow with the briny tears of the disappointed and the mourning. Yet ever and anon, if we but look up, we shall see the sun shine here and there, peering through the green leaves of the overhanging boughs, however shady our pathway may be. All these reflections should teach us charity—such charity as St. Paul describes.

If, then, Masonry has done so much for our men, and hence for our state, which is already so well known, as we have seen, for its agriculture, its arts, its education, both common school and classical, its science, its trade, its commerce, its internal improvements and railroads, and in fact for all that goes to make up a great state, why should we not practice it, teach it and stand by it as the strong right arm

of material prosperity in all the callings of honorable life? We do not go about preaching what we are going to do and what we have done, it is true. We meet in secret where we never let our right hand know what our left hand doeth, and in secret too we chide an erring brother when we find one, and teach him in a way that he cannot forget, that honesty is always the best policy.

My watch says my time is exhausted. My brother,

“So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry-slave, at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.”

The next toast was:

“The founders of our Grand Lodge; we meet to-day to honor their memory and perpetuate their worth.”

Past Grand Master Robert C. Jordan was called upon to respond. He said:

M. : W. : GRAND MASTER, BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE AND FELLOW-CRAFTSMEN: In our home life, where love and affection reign, one of its most pleasing features is the noting of the return of birthdays, of family gatherings and reunions, making glad the hearts of those who are near and dear to us in some appropriate manner. In our national and ecclesiastical relations the great incidents in each are never permitted to pass without proper observance. You are all aware that this day marks upon the dial of time our twenty-fifth birthday as a Grand Lodge, and we have met together at this time to celebrate this important event, an occasion that should enlist the hearty sympathy and coöperation of every Master Mason in the state. Is it not eminently proper that we should do so? None can gainsay it.

Twenty-five years in some respects is not a very long time. Yet within that time, and since we first met as a

Grand Lodge, children have been born in this city and state, have grown to manhood's estate, passed the portals of the lodge and are Master Masons, celebrating with us here to-day.

Who would attempt to rehearse in any brief manner the mighty events that have occurred in the outer world within the period mentioned, in both church and state?

Mighty empires have been overturned and the rearranging of the maps of the countries of the old world, caused by wars, bloodshed and conquest, has been a matter of frequent occurrence, and we all know the fearful struggle for existence that engaged the utmost efforts of our own beloved land within the past quarter century; but it is not our purpose or intention to occupy your time in reciting much of these important events of the past; they belong to another sphere, and history will preserve them for the information of the student and those who care to read.

As I was present at the organization of the Grand Lodge, the committee in charge of this festival requested me to make a few remarks of a historical nature, relative to matters connected with its first formation.

Early in the summer of 1857 it was ascertained that there were three chartered lodges in the territory, viz., Nebraska Lodge at Bellevue, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Illinois; Giddings Lodge at Nebraska City, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and Capitol Lodge at Omaha, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

Correspondence began among the officers of these lodges relative to forming a Grand Lodge for the territory, which resulted in a meeting of delegates from each in this city on the 23d of September, 1857, at which time the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was organized in due form, and its first officers elected and installed, consisting of:

- BRO. R. C. JORDAN, of OmahaGrand Master.
- “ I. L. BOWEN, of Bellevue.....Deputy Grand Master.
- “ DAVID LINDLEY, of Nebraska City.....Grand Senior Warden.
- “ L. B. KINNEY, of Bellevue.....Grand Junior Warden.
- “ WM. ANDERSON, of Nebraska City.....Grand Treasurer.
- “ GEORGE ARMSTRONG, of Omaha.....Grand Secretary.

- BRO. JOHN M. CHIVINGTON, of Nebraska City...Grand Chaplain.
 " H. N. CORNELL, of Nebraska City.....Grand Marshal.
 " CHARLES W. HAMILTON, of Omaha.....Grand Senior Deacon.
 " JOHN A. NYE, of Bellevue.....Grand Junior Deacon.
 " JOSEPH P. MANNING, of Omaha.....Grand Tiler.

There were also present, as visitors and assisting, Bros.: Addison R. Gilmore, Theodore Dodd, Wm. R. Thrall, Ira A. W. Buck, of Illinois, and some others whose names I am not now able to call to mind.

Since that time death and removals have made many changes among those present at our first meeting. A number are known to have died, and the residences of others, if living, are unknown. There is nothing of special interest at the organization that I can call to mind. The business was of a routine nature, suited to the purpose for which the meeting was held.

It may be interesting to some to mention a little incident as showing the zeal of some of the brethren in the cause, and the difference in the means of transit of the present day of numerous railroads and of twenty-five years ago, when an occasional steamboat was the only way of getting from one town to another, all of which were along the river. The delegates from Nebraska City were not fortunate in having a boat happen along when the time arrived for them to attend the meeting, and being anxious to keep their appointment, started out and made the trip on foot, both coming and going. When nighttime arrived, there were no hotels or even settler's houses near where they were, and they made the bare prairie their couch, and the starry canopy was their only covering. This is the manner in which pioneer Masons attended Grand Lodge.

The organization was completed on the 23d of September, and our first official recognition came from the Grand Lodge of Ohio in the following month—October. Others followed immediately, as the different Grand Lodges convened.

Our next meeting was held at Nebraska City, June 2 and 3, 1858. Lodges Nos. 4, 5 and 6 had in the meantime been organized under dispensation, and the increase in attendance over the first meeting was not only quite noticeable, but had

an encouraging effect upon us. We realized the fact that we were growing, and needed only sufficient time to show a strength of no mean proportions. Our 100 lodges and 300 delegates of the present day is an indication that that time has arrived.

Our meeting at Nebraska City was of a most satisfactory nature. The new organization transacted a large amount of business, and I remember that our first Grand Orator, Bro. : Albert G. Clarke, delivered a most excellent address, which can now be read in the proceedings of that year. The Grand Lodge closed after transacting its business, and the members began preparations for their return home. An incident occurred at this session, also, which may be a little interesting to you. The by-laws of the Grand Lodge made provision for mileage and per-diem, as they still do, but upon going to the Grand Treasurer for our pay we found an empty treasury. The financial machinery had not yet been put in running order, and to use a phrase understood the world over, the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was flat broke. Skirmishing for the needful began immediately along the whole line—as the soldiers say. Numerous schemes were proposed for raising funds, and abandoned. The panic of 1857 was still in full blast; every bank in the Territory had bursted; the people in large numbers were leaving the country as fast as possible, and to say we were in a fix is about the mildest possible way of expressing it. But we soon learned that a surprise was in store for us. We had elected a new Grand Treasurer, Bro. : John H. Maxon, of Nebraska City, now of St. Louis, and who is here present with us to-day to renew old friendships. Soon after the financial hurricane swept over the country it began to be fashionable to issue what they called scrip. The whole country was soon full of scrip, and no money; but as long as the people could buy bread and meat with it no one seemed particularly concerned about the absence of money. Now, in our dilemma, our new Grand Treasurer took it into his head that he would issue scrip, raise the money on it, and pay off the delegates. To resolve with him meant immediate action. He issued the scrip—somewhat different from any

we had ever seen before — and raised the necessary funds; but just how it was done remains a mystery to this day. As we were then ready for departure, a steamboat came along, and we were soon on our journey homeward. But for many years afterwards the members present in 1858 remembered with admiration the financial skill of our good brother from St. Louis, and were ready to vote him the peer of Robert Morris, the great financier of the American Revolution, who so nobly saved our country when in a similar difficulty.

The third session was held at Bellevue, June 14, 1859. Nothing specially marked transpired at this meeting. There was an increase in the number of lodges and delegates, entire harmony prevailed, and with this session my official duties as Grand Master terminated.

It is a rather remarkable circumstance that in the twenty-five years of our existence seventeen different brethren have been honored with the position of Grand Master, and but one death has occurred among them to this date, that being, as most of you know, Bro. Frank Welch, who died in 1878.

From the three original lodges we have grown to nearly one hundred, and from about one hundred affiliated members in those three lodges to over four thousand. This is the result of a quarter century's growth in members. But what of other growth, my brethren? The making of Masons is not, or should not be, the chief work of our institution. Deeds of charity, reclaiming the wayward, and much kindred work, is personally known to many of us to have been done; but, we regret to say, nothing like what ought to have been done. In nearly all the European countries our brethren point with justifiable pride to their educational institutions for orphans, hospitals for the sick, and charitable works of many kinds, but they are much older than we are and possess more wealth. They spend less for costly temples than is done in some parts of our land, and more for charity and education than we do, but we are young and I doubt not in time will do our full duty.

By a wise forethought of some of our brethren, chief among whom was P. G. M. Robt. W. Furnas, some

years ago the Grand Lodge began the creation of a fund for educational purposes, which now amounts to nearly thirteen thousand dollars.

Those among you who may be present A.D. 1907, when the Grand Lodge again celebrates its jubilee of twenty-five years, will no doubt witness a marked improvement in these charitable works, compared with the past quarter century. Some of the states are already doing nobly, but they also are older than we are, and we can imitate their example.

In conclusion I have to say that I have mentioned all in regard to our early history that the time allotted will permit. The body was not large, but the meetings were characterized by perfect harmony, and friendships were formed that were lasting, and are the more valuable to-day from the fact that nothing has ever occurred to mar them in the least. May this assembling together on our twenty-fifth anniversary be the means of cementing more firmly the old bonds, and binding more closely the ties that unite us all as Master Masons. I wish to express a peculiar pleasure it gives me to celebrate this event with you as craftsmen of the Blue Degrees. If there is one thing in Masonry more than another that I remember with extreme pleasure, it is the time when I was raised to what was to me in fact the sublimate degree of a Master Mason. The skillful craftsman who presided on that occasion passed to his reward many years ago, but the impression made at that time will never be erased from my mind as long as life lasts and memory serves me.

It has been the fashion of late years in too many instances to make the Blue Lodge a mere stepping stone to something beyond it. This is all wrong, as everyone must admit, and the craft in general should put its stamp of disapproval upon such a course. The Master's Lodge composes the great masonic army, if we may so call it. The present number of affiliated Masons in the United States is full six hundred thousand. This great mass as a whole are a law-abiding set of men, taught to believe in and maintain good government and order, and I don't think this great country

of ours has a stronger bulwark on which it can rely, than the masonic fraternity. Let every true Master Mason do his duty to God, his country, his family, his lodge and his friends.

The next toast drunk was:

“The Past Grand Masters of our jurisdiction, brethren whom the Grand Lodge has delighted to honor.”

Past Grand Master Alfred G. Hastings responded and said:

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN: I am truly sorry for you, brethren, that I have got to inflict on you a speech. I am sorry for the Past Grand Masters that no better man has been chosen. That the Past Grand Masters have been faithful and true has been fully demonstrated. That they have been ornamental is also shown by a look at Bro.: Parvin, myself and Bro.: Deuel. What can I say more, brethren? They all like you and we are glad to have you like us. We hope to live long to enjoy your company, and if twenty-five years hence you find us here, we will be ready for a speech.

I came from Iowa here, a mere stripling, and as one of the great statesmen, Horace Greeley, said, “Go west and grow up with the country,” I came west, and measured by avoirdupois I have grown up.

Brethren, I just want to say one word more, please. When this Grand Lodge was in its first days, in its infancy, emigrants crossed that limpid stream, the Jordan, sustained and supported by the Armstrong and true. We raised our Irish and were tried in the Furnas before the Deuel. We fought upon that little Hill beyond Mount Moriah, and last, though not least, we raised a Cain.

The next toast drunk was:

“Our fellow Grand Lodges, stars of the first magnitude in the Masonic firmament.”

M.:W.:Bro.: George B. Van Saun was the first to respond. He said:

GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA: I assure you it gives me great pleasure on this occasion to meet you. Coming among you an entire stranger, and yet I find myself among brethren. I will not take the time which might be allowed me on this occasion to say much, because I have but very little to say, and because I have heard your toast master say we must cut the speeches short. [The toast master, "that was in reference to brethren of Nebraska."]

We, in Iowa, stand twenty thousand strong, good and upright Masons. We have, I suppose, a few black sheep among us as you may have in your jurisdiction, but we are endeavoring to reclaim them by our example, and make them true and upright Masons. Brethren, I thank you on behalf of the twenty thousand Masons of Iowa, and I trust you will excuse me from making any further remarks.

M.:W.:Bro.: Theodore S. Parvin, being called upon to respond to this toast, rose and said:

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN: I had hoped, inasmuch as so many jurisdictions here represented had been heard from, that I might be permitted to remain a silent listener upon this occasion. I have listened with intense interest to the remarks by Brother Manderson, so loyal in their sentiments, in which you and I can join with such hearty support and endorsement, an endorsement to the chief magistrate of this nation, of this great republic, than which there never has been a greater republic or nation upon this, God's green earth. I also listened with great pleasure to the remarks of Brother Griggs, who detailed the operations of Masonry not only in this country, but also in that other country on the other side of the water, and learned what Masonry is doing throughout the world. And your Brother Chase had a grand theme and he handled it well.

And then, too, I listened to the remarks of my fellow-laborer, your own pioneer. Well do I remember when he launched this ship upon the waters and sent it out over

the country asking, nay, demanding recognition of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and other Grand Lodges, which he received from all of them. Then came the remarks of your weighty man, always full of good things and of good cheer. He claims to be an Iowa man, and I apprehend whatever excellency is in him, and there is much, comes from Iowa.

We have had many distinguished brethren at the head of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and I could say much of one, were he not present in this hall, but I will say this, that I have never crossed the line of Iowa with one of our representative men with whom I take more pleasure to journey than our Grand Master, George B. Van Saun. We listened, too, to that grander and brighter theme of what Masonry has done within these twenty-five years, which are but specks in the ocean of time. With such a glorious theme as that to contemplate, are you not one and all proud that you are Masons, Free and Accepted Masons? Enlisted in this band of brothers, not simply through all this state, but through all countries and through all coming time, we have a grand object, which cannot be measured by years but by deeds. You have accomplished more in the twenty-five years in which your band has been at work than has been accomplished in some jurisdictions in the one hundred and twenty-five years that Masonry has had a foothold on this continent. When the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was organized there were but three that could measure their time by centuries, and only one out of those three celebrated their one hundredth anniversary. We in Iowa could not have celebrated our golden wedding had we followed you and learned a lesson in following you instead of preceding you. I have come over with my friend on the left and other friends close by to see you. I feel in the language of Holy Writ that it is good to be here. I am happy to meet with you on any and every occasion. It has been my privilege on many occasions before this to meet with some of you, who are here to labor hand in hand and heart with heart in this great work in which we all so delight. I am glad to come here on your silver wedding. I bring with

me an offering to place on your holy altar dedicated to the true God. I bring the tribute-offering of twenty thousand Freemasons. I bring with me the tribute-offering of Iowa, only older than your own Grand Lodge, planted on the other side of the river, and we have watched the progress of Masonry, which binds us together though many miles may separate us. The Grand Lodge of Iowa has witnessed with infinite pleasure the progress that Masonry has made in this state, and you with us have witnessed the progress beyond the limits of your state. Beyond the limits of the organization of the state of Nebraska have been organized at least twelve Grand Lodges to the north, to the west, and to the south of you, and so this good work has been going on and will continue to go on, and you will watch it with continued interest, as we have watched its progress in the past, until every state and territory shall have its own independent organization of Grand Lodges. I am glad that you have set the grand example of celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of your organization.

“If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work,
But when they seldom come,
They wished for come.”

And so do I wish and trust that we may come together once again and meet on your semi-centennial, and those of you who may survive and be gathered upon the happy occasion will no doubt find a larger crowd of earnest and interested and devoted men and Masons, who will look back with equal pleasure to this occasion as you now look forward with great pleasure to the great future which is ever opening up before us. Let us then, brethren, congratulate ourselves that we are engaged in this work. There is work for all to accomplish. With right good-will, we must work to extend it all over this great continent, which is a balance wheel in the great machinery of nations. We must work till our work shall have brought about good-will to men, fellowship with one another, ever looking up to that great Being who looks down and smiles upon us, and upon this auspicious occasion to-day.

M.:W.:Bro.: John H. Brown was next called upon to respond to the toast. He said:

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN OF NEBRASKA: In coming here to join you in your quarterly centennial, it was not my purpose to take an active part in any of the exercises of the occasion. I came to observe, to hear and learn, but in silence, more about our noble institution. I will not deny that I have been much edified and profited by what has transpired.

I can now correctly estimate the substantial progress our noble fraternity is making in this state, and the worth of those brethren by whose efforts it has been promoted and sustained during the years of its early history. The remarks made by the brethren who have preceded me show most conclusively that they have imbibed Masonry from the original fount. May they in future, as now, be able to illustrate its principles without deviation or fault. Our mission is humanity, our field the world. Wherefore may we never lose sight of the primal basis upon which we work—the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

Let the first be duly recognized and the last will be acknowledged, and a universal lodge embracing every kindred and tongue will be the result. Occupying a Masonic position in your nearest neighbor, I cannot be indifferent to your status in the Masonic world. Your official documents, yearly received, have been of deep interest to me, and from them I have derived much to inspire me in the work which I have been called to perform. Like Kansas you have made great progress in agriculture, in commerce, and especially so in Masonry. May your career in none of these be checked. Rather may you find that your present advance in all is but the harbinger of greater and grander success in each. Excelsior should be our motto and we should be true to its sublime inspirations.

But I am admonished that I must be brief, for there sits on my right a brother who was my early teacher in Masonry, whom you expect to address you and whom you will be

delighted to hear. I therefore refrain from further encroachment upon your valuable time, thanking you again for your brotherly reception and the many Masonic courtesies you have been pleased to extend to me.

V.:W.: Bro.: O. C. Wheeler, LL.D., of California, was called upon, and responded, impromptu, somewhat as follows:

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN: It is with peculiar interest that I am associated with Masons, for Freemasonry is the oldest institution on the earth, an institution that received its creed, its substance at the hand of the great "I Am," on the banks of the Nile, tens of thousands of years before the twenty-four inch gauge, and square, and compass, and plumb, and level, were in existence.

Untold thousands of years before Abraham was born, or the contemplated erection of the Hebrew nation was declared to man, the Supreme Architect of the Universe communicated to His creatures the relations that man should sustain to his Maker, and to his fellow-man.

Bowing Himself from the Heavens, He came down and gave to the newly created race a set of principles, a system of laws, by which they should govern themselves for their own good, and to His glory.

This set of principles, this system of laws, a "clustered column" of Divine emanations, with the earth for its base, and the Throne of Glory for its capital, was designed to be "known and read of all men," in all the earth, and at every point of duration.

But as everything, connected with earth or human life, exists in a succession of elevations and depressions, primitive Masonry, in the hands of man, in time declined. And during one of its declensions (I do not say its first), the teachers of its sciences instituted the use of what we now call the "working tools" of the craft, to facilitate the instruction of their pupils. This, as a *form* grew in prominence,

as the *spirit* of the institution, diminished in its force until it, for ages on ages, came to be regarded as the sum and substance of the great work, of which it was originally, only an illustration; and the members of the craft came to be regarded as an organization of physical artisans, instead of sons of the Almighty, promulgating divine principles.

To this, the teaching that Masonry was originally "operative," "mechanical," "scientific," was a natural result. Thus you and I and our predecessors from long before there was a Pharaoh on the throne of Egypt, have been taught, and we ourselves have taught again, the error, that Masonry was originally an "operative handicraft." I have taught it, in all honesty, an hundred times, but would not now repeat the error for my right arm.

The last half century has glimmered with increasing brightness, until now, through those records, made on stone, and hidden away in Egyptian night, thousands of ages before the Almighty made his last revelation to man, in our "Holy Writings" we have, blazing forth to the world, the great, fundamental truth, that Masonry was originally given of God, to man, a code, a creed, a "common law" of life, free from every form of evil, composed of virtue only.

Masonry is not the ephemeral thing of yesterday, a compound of mummery and imposture, it has been represented to be, by its maligners, in modern times. It is a colossal tree of moral and social virtue, with roots in the banks of the Nile, and branches in every clime, emitting the fragrance of brotherly love, and shedding the fruits, human charity, wherever mortal man is found.

We have a right to be proud of connection with such an institution; and the reasons for our pride constitute the strongest possible obligations for us to consecrate all our powers to the propagation of its principles among our fellow-men.

The next toast—

“Nebraska Lodge No. 1,
Western Star Lodge No. 2,
Capitol Lodge No. 3,

the three pillars upon which our Masonic edifice was erected,
in wisdom, strength and beauty”—

was responded to by Bros.: Charles W. Seymour and
John H. Sahler.

Bro.: Charles W. Seymour, who responded for West-
ern Star Lodge No. 2, said:

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN: On last evening our Grand Master selected me to respond to this sentiment—“The three pillars upon which our Masonic edifice was erected, in wisdom, strength and beauty.” I respond on behalf of Western Star Lodge. That is the lodge that Brother Jordan says came up here in September, 1857, on foot, to help to organize the Grand Lodge, which produced this lodge to-day. We came up here on foot only to discharge our duty, to establish Masonry, and “we will ever go on foot” to do this. At that time there were but two lodges in this state, and this one made the third lodge. This little band of Masons commenced to organize their lodge in 1855, when the first petition was signed, and in 1856 they got a charter from the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

Do you think, my brethren, that way back in 1855 and '56 it was an easy thing to be a Mason—an easy thing to organize a lodge of Masons. You have but to refer back to the history of Masonry, and you will find that in 1855-56 Masonry was only on the eve of its persecution throughout this country. After the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was organized there was plenty of work. It so happened on one occasion that a man was to be raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Western Star Lodge, but they could procure no hall that was suitable for the purpose of conferring that great and sublime degree. What did they do? They performed that ceremony on the open prairie, on a high hill,

under the grand canopy of heaven. That is the way they made Masons in those days. That they did good work, you have only to look upon this grand body to-day.

There is simply one other thing I desire to call your attention to. There was one lodge in some part of the United States that held it was not necessary in order that a man should become a Mason that he should believe in the authenticity of the Bible. Brother Jordan did the grandest thing in his life on behalf of Freemasonry when he pointed out that that doctrine was not true, but the reverse of it. I say it was a grand thing for Masonry and the lodge. Thank you, brethren.

W.:Bro.: John H. Sahler was next called upon to respond for Capitol Lodge No. 3. He said:

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN: In the fall of 1856 fifteen Masons assembled in Brother Armstrong's house, and among the brethren present were brothers from fifteen states. We met, and agreed to take all the steps necessary to form a lodge in Omaha. It was agreed that I should take the initiatory steps, and act as first Master. After this I with the wardens visited Council Bluffs Lodge, and after an exhibition of our work we received a favorable recommendation of that lodge to our petition, which was forwarded by mail to Brother Parvin, then Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the state of Iowa. In January 1857 we received the dispensation and opened the first lodge in Omaha in form, and worked until May following, when I took a copy of our work, went to Iowa City to get a charter, and after I got a charter I returned with it, and under that charter we proceeded to elect officers. When I look back at our small beginning and look at the present dimensions we have reached, I must say it is really wonderful. I claim that Capitol Lodge shall be named the mother lodge of Nebraska. I don't think you will disagree with me when I say too much cannot be said in praise of this. Brethren, it is a great pleasure to me to be here to-day. I thank you for the compliment of calling upon me, and I am very pleased to have been

invited here. If I should be fortunate enough and strong enough to be here twenty-five years from now, I hope Masonry will be much more prosperous than it is to-day.

The next toast, which was drunk in silence, was:

“Our brethren who rest from their labors,”

and was responded to by V.:W.:Bro.: George W. Scott, who said:

GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN: When I was asked this morning to respond to this toast, I was anxious to know the number of the brethren who had passed away since the formation of this Grand Lodge. It was impossible at that time to get the number, so I cannot tell you exactly how many have passed away. I am glad to know that but one of our Grand Masters since the formation of our Grand Lodge has gone to his rest. I had the honor to be raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in the lodge to which that Grand Master belonged. I hold my membership there still, and will probably for all time to come. I cannot say much about the age of those who have passed away, but I am satisfied of this that they would average well. Masons preserve health, they take care of their bodies, and as a result will live long. That, I think, is the rule. It has been my mournful lot to follow a few Masons to the grave, and those whom I have followed there, whilst I sorrowed much for their departure, I am glad that they were noble men, and that their memories are green in the hearts of all who knew them.

We are living between two eternities. We ought to recognize this fact at all times. We are laboring here for a great future. This is not our abiding place. We are seeking one to come. As the ancient warrior said when urged to lay down his sword and rest: “This is the place for labor,” pointing to the earth, “yonder is the place for rest,” pointing to the skies. Every Mason ought to recognize this fact. He is here to labor whilst God permits, for the benefit of others, not only for those associated with him in Masonry,

but for the good of humanity, and he fills life best and is best prepared for rest, who spends his days in earnest, active service.

This what is required of us by our lodges ; it is what is required of us by that God whom we all revere, and when we labor for the good of others we ourselves are blessed here upon earth.

We are surrounded by influences which would make us turn aside to rest. But the lights of Masonry urge us on to labor, and then reward. The light of which we have heard to-day is our guide through life to rest above. We cannot, as true Masons, but seek to foster and care for the institutions, which will elevate humanity.

No one is prepared for rest who does not labor here.

But it is a fact that the great majority of Masons are truly laboring for the benefit of others, and when the eventide comes, as come it will, as come it did to those of whom we speak, "our brethren who rest from their labors," they will be like weary husbandmen who have been toiling in the field all day—they will come home and sit down knowing what rest means. The sluggard knows nothing of rest, the man of pleasure knows nothing of rest, but the true, earnest, working Mason, when he comes to the end of his earthly labors, will know what rest means. He will be ready when the great Architect of the universe calls him, and willing to go.

What pleasant memories we have of the fraternal dead. How they have labored in the past, how their work has been accomplished, and we are reaping the fruits of their labor, and in like manner may future generations reap the fruit of our earnest labor, as we are reaping the fruit of theirs to-day.

As we say of them may it be said as truly of us when through with life "Our brethren who rest from their labors."

With less formality than heretofore observed, numerous brief and pleasant addresses were made, bringing

the enjoyment of the occasion up to the height of a jubilee in commemoration of the birth of the Grand Lodge a quarter-century ago. It is a matter of regret that these remarks cannot be made of record, together with the names of the many Freemasons present—but it is impossible.

On motion, the thanks of those present were returned to the committee of Arrangements, which were briefly acknowledged by the chairman of that committee, M.:W.: George W. Lininger.

Past Grand Master Hastings suggested that a bottle of wine be sealed this evening to be opened twenty-five years hence by the brethren now present, who may assemble on the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. He was requested to arrange for carrying his suggestion into effect.

The Grand Lodge again formed in procession and took train to the city. On reaching Freemasons Hall, at 5:20 P.M. the Grand Lodge was called to refreshment until this evening.

The evening was passed at Freemasons Hall by a large and joyous assemblage of Freemasons and their ladies. The various rooms of the hall were devoted to varied pleasures, with music and flowers for all. Late in the evening the M.: W.: Edwin F. Warren, Grand Master, called the Grand Lodge from refreshment.

M.: W.: Alfred G. Hastings presented a bottle of wine, which the Grand Master sealed with appropriate remarks. A record of this action was now made, to be

preserved with the bottle of wine, which read as follows:

“ At the Quarter-Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, held at Omaha on Saturday, September 23, 5882, at the suggestion of M. : W. : Bro. : Alfred G. Hastings, Past Grand Master, this bottle of pure Riparia wine (made this year by M. : W. : Bro. : Robert W. Furnas, Past Grand Master) was sealed in the presence of the Grand Lodge, with the understanding that it be deposited in the archives of the Grand Lodge, to there remain until the 23d day of September, 5907 (A.D. 1907).

At such Semi-Centennial Anniversary this bottle is to be opened in the presence of the surviving signers of this declaration—due and timely notice of such unsealing to be given them—and the brother then living and present, whose name appears first upon said list, is charged with the duty of congregating the brethren so signing the same and of unsealing the bottle.

Thereupon the survivors are expected and requested to drink to the health of the living signers, and to the memory of those who have departed this life.

[Signed by]

ROBERT C. JORDAN, Grand Master, 1857-58-59.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Grand Master, 1860-61-62.

ROBERT W. FURNAS, Grand Master, 1865-66-67.

MARTIN DUNHAM, Grand Master, 1873-74.

ALFRED G. HASTINGS, Grand Master, 1875-76.

GEORGE W. LININGER, Grand Master, 1877-78.

JAMES A. TULLEYS, Grand Master, 1880-81.

JAMES R. CAIN, Grand Master, 1881-82.

EDWIN F. WARREN, Sitting Grand Master, 1882.

HENRY BROWN, Deputy Grand Master, 1859-60.

CHRISTIAN HARTMAN, Grand Treasurer, 1882.

WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Grand Secretary, 1872-82.

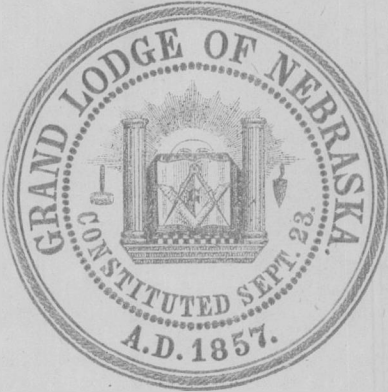
GEORGE W. BRATTON, Grand Junior Warden, 1865-66.

JOHN H. MAXON, Grand Treasurer, 1858-59-60-61.

- JAMES W. SMALL, Fairfield Lodge, No. 84, Nebraska.
JOHN J. MERCER, Nemaha Valley Lodge, No. 4, Nebraska.
A. G. BURNETTE, Nemaha Valley Lodge, No. 4, Nebraska.
NATHAN CARTER, Washington Lodge, No. 21, Nebraska.
JOHN H. BUTLER, Capitol Lodge, No. 3, Nebraska.
MILO C. WILSON, Melrose Lodge, No. 60, Nebraska.
WILLIAM J. MOUNT, Covert Lodge, No. 11, Nebraska.
LOUIS BRADFORD, Rock Island Trio Lodge, No. 57, Illinois.
OSCAR B. SHARPLESS, Ashlar Lodge, No. 33, Nebraska.
J. B. KERNAHAN, St. Johns Lodge, No. 25, Nebraska.
JOHN BAMFORD, Capitol Lodge, No. 3, Nebraska.
CHARLES K. COUTANT, Covert Lodge, No. 11, Nebraska.
THEODORE S. PARVIN, P. . G. . M. . and Grand Sec'y, Iowa.
GEORGE B. VAN SAUN, Grand Master, Iowa, 1881-83.
JOHN H. BROWN, Grand Secretary, Kansas.
ALEXANDER ATKINSON, Capitol Lodge, No. 3, Nebraska.
HUGH G. CLARK, St. Johns Lodge, No. 25, Nebraska.
CHARLES P. NEEDHAM, St. Johns Lodge, No. 25, Nebraska.
JOHN W. GWIN, Capitol Lodge, No. 3, Nebraska.
DAVID M. McELHINNEY, Hastings Lodge, No. 50, Nebraska.
LUMAN H. WEBSTER, Capitol Lodge, No. 3, Nebraska.
LAUGHLIN F. MAGINN, Covert Lodge, No. 11, Nebraska.
WILLIAM E. ANNIN, St. Johns Lodge, No. 25, Nebraska.
CHAMPION S. CHASE, Capitol Lodge, No. 3, Nebraska.
JACOB KING, Capitol Lodge, No. 3, Nebraska.
EDWIN DAVIS, Capitol Lodge, No. 3, Nebraska.
WILLIAM R. MORRIS, St. Johns Lodge, No. 25, Nebraska.
ARTHUR C. WAKELEY, St. Johns Lodge, No. 25, Nebraska.
JAMES R. CRIGLER, Covert Lodge, No. 11, Nebraska.
JOHN H. WARE, JR., Clearmont Lodge, U. . D. . Missouri.
GEORGE M. NATTINGER, Capitol Lodge, No. 3, Nebraska.
EDWARD F. COOPER, Loge de Good Hope, Cape Town,
South Africa."

The hour of Low Twelve having arrived, the M.:
W.: the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was closed in
ample form.

E. J. Bauer.
Grand Master.



Wm. R. Bowen
Grand Secretary.

The Board of Trustees of the
The Board of Trustees of the
The Board of Trustees of the

[Faint signature]



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