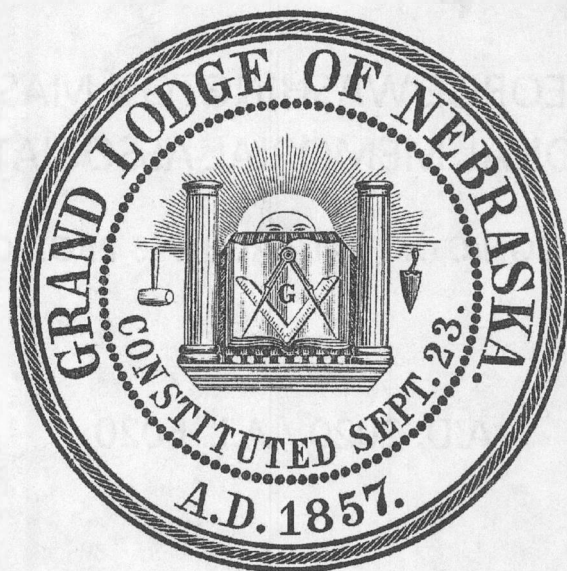


**1892**  
**PROCEEDINGS**  
of the  
**GRAND LODGE**  
of  
**Ancient Free & Accepted**  
**MASONS**  
of the  
**STATE OF**  
**NEBRASKA**



**A.D. 1892 / A.L. 5892**

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A.D. 2020 / A.L. 6020

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

AT ITS

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT OMAHA,

JUNE 15, 16 AND 17, 1892.

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CHICAGO:  
KNIGHT, LEONARD & CO., PRINTERS.  
1892.

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GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA  
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THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT OMAHA, JUNE 15, 16 and 17, 5892.

THE Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska convened and assembled in Freemasons Hall, Omaha, on Wednesday, June 15, A. L. 5892, A. D. 1892, at four o'clock in the afternoon, there being present

M. W. BRADNER D. SLAUGHTER .....	Grand Master.
R. W. SAMUEL P. DAVIDSON .....	Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. LEWIS A. KENT .....	Grand Senior Warden.
W. JAMES J. MCINTOSH, 75* .....	as Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. CHRISTIAN HARTMAN .....	Grand Treasurer.
R. W. WILLIAM R. BOWEN .....	Grand Secretary.
V. W. GEORGE W. MARTIN .....	Grand Chaplain.
R. W. LEE P. GILLETTE (P. D. G. M.) .....	Grand Custodian.
W. MONROE C. STEELE, 26 .....	as Grand Marshal.
W. CHARLES J. PHELPS .....	Grand Senior Deacon.
W. JOHN A. EHRHARDT .....	Grand Junior Deacon.
Bro. JACOB KING .....	Grand Tiler.

and representatives from one hundred and eighty-three of the one hundred and ninety-five chartered lodges of the jurisdiction.

A lodge of Master Masons was opened in ample form, as required by the Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska.

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

It was ascertained by roll call that a constitutional number of lodges were represented. The Grand Master declared the Grand Lodge open for the despatch of business, and due proclamation thereof was made by the Grand Marshal.

Bro. Thomas K. Sudborough, 25, of the committee on Visitors, announced the arrangements that had been made at the Omaha hotels for the members of Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master ordered that all Master Masons in good standing be admitted to seats in the gallery during the sessions of this communication, unless otherwise ordered, or objected to by members of Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master congregated the committees on Visitors and on Credentials, and they entered upon their duties.

The Grand Master now delivered his

#### ADDRESS.

##### BRETHREN OF NEBRASKA:

With profound thanksgiving to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for the manifold blessings which have been vouchsafed us during the past year, we reverently and humbly bow our heads before Him who doeth all things well.

Peace and prosperity hath attended the Craft throughout this jurisdiction, and our foreign relations remain harmonious with all the world.

That which has been done is a matter of record; the prosperous growth of the lodges, larger than ever before, is a matter of history; the returns are all in, the books are closed, the balance sheet is made up, and we might well congratulate ourselves upon the grand results. But I pause, and wonder if, during the rush of work, 'mid the hurry of business and the multiplicity of cares, we have not left undone many things that we ought to have done.

The year has passed away, carrying with it the fruition of many fond hopes, the disappointments of unaccomplished desires and the unfulfilled measure of many ambitious projects.

Would it not be well to pause at the commencement of the new year, and instead of building bright promises for the future, look backward and consider those things which should have been done, the omission of which is known only to the individual self?

Have we, as Master Masons, done all which we should have done to ameliorate the condition of mankind? Has your Masonic lodge performed any work which has contributed to the advancement or the betterment of humanity within your jurisdiction? Have you administered to the relief of any poor or distressed brother? Have you contributed to the necessities of any Master Mason's widow or orphans? Have you watched over and cared for those not needing assistance, but whose hearts have been bowed down in sorrow through

bereavement, through sickness or adversity? Have you carefully guarded the footsteps of those brethren who have been in danger of straying from the path of rectitude and manhood? Have you impressed upon the mind of the initiate that our Fraternity should ever guard the welfare, should ever seek the advancement, should ever be ready to lend a helping hand, ever ready to counsel and strengthen, as well as to admonish, an erring brother, and assist him in a determination to reclaim his lost advantages?

Have you given proper attention to the creation of a spirit of emulation among the brethren sufficient to cause a lively interest in the regular and special meetings of the lodge? Have you carefully guarded the lodge by rejecting all unworthy materials?

Have you discussed in the lodge those great principles which call attention to the duties as well as the privileges of our Institution?

Have you interested the young Masons so as to make them enthusiastic workers, and by so doing made the lodge a pleasant and profitable place of meeting, thus drawing these young men away from the snares and temptations which beset us upon every side?

Do you realize that there is no place better calculated to improve the young man in that education which becomes valuable in after years than in the lodge? In our sanctum sanctorum you can inculcate into his mind the grand lessons of obedience, teach him self-reliance, and as he progresses he cannot fail to appreciate the value of the ability to preside and command.

I throw out these suggestions with the idea that you may examine the work of the past year and see wherein you have omitted to do those things which should have been done, and wherein, possibly, you may have done those things which ought not to have been done.

I believe in a practical Freemasonry. That Freemasonry that, while it makes a man competent to travel in foreign countries, work and receive Master's wages, and educates him in the ritualistic work so that he can at all times prove himself, at the same time inculcates within him, by precept upon precept and line upon line, those fundamental principles which make him a better citizen and a better man, that which makes him a more obedient son, a more loving husband and a wiser and nobler father.

That practical kind of Freemasonry which is willing and anxious to study other parts of the world, not being satisfied to sit down within the prescribed horizon of their own surroundings, but which reaches out after the great fund of information which can be garnered from the pages of history, not the mythical productions of legendary lore, but that knowledge which instructs us as to what Masons to-day are practicing and should practice in all the civilized world.

That practical Freemasonry which prefers the Craftsman to a profane.

That practical Freemasonry which leads us to protect the weak, defend the virtuous, and reverence those holy ties of home which all experience demonstrates are so necessary to the stability and prosperity of any nation's existence.

That practical kind of Freemasonry which will go on foot and out of the way to render service in time of need, that will extend the hand with a hearty grip of fellowship, that will raise a fallen brother to place him on his feet, that is not only willing to admonish and counsel, but really to aid and assist.

That practical sort of Freemasonry which watches over the widow and the orphans, that defends them from oppression, that warms them and feeds them and clothes them, if need be, and does all these things in secret, without vain boasting, without letting even the left hand know what the right hand doeth.

Brethren, are our sins of omission greater than those of commission?

It has been to me a pleasing duty to reply promptly to every inquiry made during the past year. Although the correspondence has been large, I trust the information or advice given has more than counterbalanced the labor required.

There are many things I would like to say to the Grand Lodge which modesty forbids. Your Grand Master, upon being elected and installed, finds himself confronted with a new world; no matter how well provided he may be by long service in subordinate positions, it is impossible for him to comprehend the desires of the brethren, or the needs and necessities of the Craft, until he is brought face to face with the work.

Four months of my time were necessarily occupied in preparing for and constituting the nine new lodges created, and in laying corner-stones which necessitated traveling from east to west and north to south throughout the State.

One by one the necessities of the Craft presented themselves. The duties of the office were a study, and the education required for proper judgment has been only partially attained, and now, almost at the close of the year, I begin to realize the possibilities of the office.

There are many things which might have been done by the Grand Master to advance the prosperity of the lodges, but time forbids me to undertake a work which would be unaccomplished during the present year. Unquestionably the Grand Masters who have preceded me found themselves, when nearing the close of the year, far more competent to do good work toward building up and assisting the Fraternity than ever before. But we failed to avail ourselves of their wisdom and elected a new man, who must go over the ground again, only to be replaced as soon as he is sufficiently educated to become of the greatest value to the Craft.

The field is so large, the harvest so bounteous, the laborers so few, that I only wonder at the sum total accomplished year by year.

My first official act was to address a circular letter to each lodge, requesting that more attention be paid to the social character of our Institution, advising at least four special meetings during the Masonic year, to which the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the members should be invited. From reports which have reached this office and from visitations made, I am satisfied that this recommendation has been very generally approved and acted upon, and the Fraternity thereby strengthened by the better acquaintance and closer union which has resulted. Keep up the social meetings.

This Grand Lodge is still carrying a number of Master Masons upon the rolls of extinct lodges. I would recommend that each one of these brethren be charged a fixed sum yearly as dues, which sum should be paid into the relief fund of the Grand Lodge, and that no demit be hereafter granted until payment of the amount charged be made to our Grand Secretary. Said sum not to exceed the minimum amount of dues charged in this jurisdiction.

The principle of continued membership is the only correct one. The demit



should be discarded. The diploma will serve a far better purpose and will not meet the fate so often inimical to the welfare of the brother and unfortunate for the Fraternity. A brother moving from one place to another naturally desires to carry with him evidence of his standing as a Master Mason, and he applies for and receives a demit. Neglect or carelessness upon his part allows time to elapse until it becomes old, and procrastination accomplishes that sad result, a non-affiliate.

I would recommend that our by-laws be amended so as to transfer membership only upon application of one lodge to another. In this connection the proposed amendment of Brother Edwards, page 415, proceedings 1891, should be considered.

Few of our lodges have complete sets of the proceedings of our Grand Lodge, the last attempt to supply same having been made about 1874. For years it has been impossible for our Grand Secretary to supply full sets, the editions of 1872, 1878, 1886 and 1888 proceedings being entirely exhausted. All our proceedings since organization are in electrotype plates, except from the middle of 1870 to 1873, inclusive, leaving three and one-half years yet to be stereotyped, which work should be done as soon as the Grand Lodge can conveniently arrange for same.

Our Grand Secretary has devoted many months to stereotyping the plates from 1857 to 1870, and he should be enabled to complete this work. When the three years' proceedings are put into plates, a second edition will cost merely the paper, presswork and binding.

In this connection it may be well to inform you that steel-plate engravings exist of the portraits of twelve of our twenty-five Past Grand Masters. Those of Past Grand Masters Jordan and Armstrong are needed to complete the portraits of all our Past Grand Masters in volume one of the reprint, and I suggest an appropriation of \$160.00 be made for the purpose of procuring steel engravings of Past Grand Masters Jordan and Armstrong.

It is very important that each subordinate lodge should have a complete set of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

May 18th I received notice from the Grand Secretary that every lodge in this jurisdiction had made its report, and that every lodge, with the exception of one, had forwarded its annual dues. This is a most pleasing statement, and I believe we have reason to congratulate the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, it being the only one within my knowledge that can make so clean a financial showing.

With reference to the proposed amendment to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, page 414, which amendment would do away with the rebate system now prevailing, I recommend that the same be *not* adopted by this Grand Lodge, believing that we have the best system devised for obtaining prompt returns from the subordinate lodges, and I am opposed to debarring any lodge or its representatives from receiving mileage or per diem for attendance upon the Grand Lodge.

I believe every chartered lodge is entitled to its just representation in the Grand Lodge until its charter is surrendered or arrested.

The night of installation, June 24, 1891, northeastern Nebraska was visited by one of the most destructive storms of the year, and many of the country lodges were, for this reason, unable to install their officers. Dispensations were

granted to those lodges to install out of time, and I recommend that the dispensation fee of \$10 be remitted by the Grand Lodge to the following six lodges:

Plumb Lodge, No. 186,	Osceola Lodge, No. 65,
Fremont Lodge, No. 15,	Scribner Lodge, No. 132,
Blue River Lodge, No. 30,	Bancroft Lodge, No. 145.

Dispensations have also been issued to the following named lodges:

Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 168,	Square Lodge, No. 151,
Frank Welch Lodge, No. 75,	Wayne Lodge, No. 120,
Waterloo Lodge, No. 102,	Doniphan Lodge, No. 86,
Table Rock Lodge, No. 108,	Valley Lodge, No. 157 (returned),
Northern Light Lodge, No. 41,	Friend Lodge, No. 73,
Juniata Lodge, No. 42,	Cambridge Lodge, No. 150,
Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 57,	Superior Lodge, No. 121,
Arcana Lodge, No. 195,	Lincoln Lodge, No. 19,
Riverton Lodge, No. 63.	

In all cases I have directed that the dispensation fee be forwarded to the Grand Secretary.

It is not a pleasure to report the loss of one of our lodges, or the obliteration of a single name from our muster roll; but, in accordance with the instructions of the Grand Lodge, pages 402-3-4, proceedings of 1891, charges were preferred by the Grand Junior Warden against Brother Joshua Vandervort, late Master of Salem Lodge, No. 47, and the following commission was appointed to hear the evidence and determine upon the guilt or innocence of the accused:

Brother Rolland H. Oakley, 19, P. G. M., chairman, and Brothers John O. Moore, 45; George E. Hawkins, 26; Frank G. Simmons, 38; and Charles J. Phelps, 34.

On August 4th I forwarded a copy of the charges and specifications to Brother Vandervort, and also notified him of the action of the Grand Lodge, requesting him to forward to me the records and personal property of the lodge.

Your commission met at Lincoln on September 10th, and, upon full hearing of the case, the verdict was unanimous upon every charge and specification; finding Brother Vandervort guilty of unmasonic conduct.

I submit all the papers, together with the findings, for your consideration.

It is to be regretted that the Master of Salem Lodge, No. 47, was not wiser and more charitable in the administration of his high office.

Had his advice and counsel to the brethren kept their thoughts and desires within due bounds, had he counseled moderation and obedience, had he acknowledged himself in the wrong instead of manifesting an unfriendly stubbornness, had he even asked leniency—I believe that your committee on Grievances, one year ago, would have reported his case for favorable action, with the admonition only, to go and sin no more. But he has placed himself beyond the pale of our fellowship, and must accept the judgment of his peers.

I have given permission for Trestle Board Lodge, No. 162, to remove from Talmage to Brock, the lodges at Johnson and Auburn having granted permission.

I submit herewith, for the consideration of the Grand Lodge, a letter received from Trowel Lodge, No. 71, Neligh, Nebraska.

I also submit compiled statements of the families of deceased brethren, believing that the Grand Lodge should at once take the necessary steps to ascertain the name and address of every Master Mason's widow, her financial condition, the number of children, their ages, the fact as to whether they are being educated, and the necessary data relative to their condition. It is a duty this Grand Lodge owes to the Masons of this jurisdiction and to every member who has taken upon himself the vows to watch over and care for the widows and orphans of the Fraternity; and I suggest that the principal of the Masonic Home Fund remain at interest, and that the interest be used each year for the purpose of assisting the needy in our jurisdiction, and that the interest on the Orphan Educational Fund, as soon as it has reached the maximum of \$25,000, be used by the trustees of said fund to assist in the education of the children of deceased Master Masons in this State, who might otherwise be deprived of a good common school education.

Ninety-five of our brethren have died since the last report was made to the Grand Lodge. Ninety-five brother Master Masons have crossed the silent river of death never to return.

What does this Grand Lodge know as to the families left behind? The returns of a year ago show that there were eighty-six deaths, and the year preceding sixty-eight deaths, a total in this jurisdiction of two hundred and forty-nine Master Masons deceased within three years, and no record in the possession of this Grand Lodge showing whether there be one or two hundred and forty-nine dependent families left to mourn. This is not as it should be.

In this connection I suggest that the Trustees of the Masonic Home Fund, of the Orphan Educational Fund, and the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, constitute and be made a relief committee for the disbursement of said interest.

With reference to amendment to Section 110, Article I, page 416, proceedings 1891, I am opposed to any procedure calculated to increase the already large number of non-affiliates. I do not believe that any demit should be granted, but that all membership should be transferred from one lodge to the other lodge which he proposes to join. Any brother who desires a certificate as to his good standing in the lodge may call upon the secretary for a diploma. These should be furnished free, and, when countersigned by our Grand Secretary, are a better evidence of good standing than any demit which a brother can carry.

Demits are a fruitful source of non-affiliation, and it would be well for the Craft at large if all Grand Jurisdictions would forever refuse to grant the same, and would all agree to that system of transfer of membership; steps are already being taken in that direction by a number of Grand Lodges.

I have provided a sufficient number of copies of the report of your committee on Foreign Correspondence, so that the Master and Wardens of each lodge will be provided with a copy, and I ask that a careful perusal of the report be made by each one, and that as much of this information be communicated to the members of the several lodges as can be done during the coming year.

Too much attention is sometimes paid to mere work—to mere ritual! There is a fund of information attainable by each lodge that would so increase Masonic knowledge among the brethren, that a wise Master will not only study his lectures, the symbols of his lodge, but will at each meeting furnish something new to the Fraternity for their enjoyment and enlightenment.

I have the pleasure to submit herewith the annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Orphan Educational Fund, together with a statement of my action in this matter.

For the first time since the organization of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, on account of serious sickness, our Most Worshipful Brother Robert W. Furnas, Managing Trustee of the Orphan Educational Fund, was unable to be present at our last communication.

To Brother Furnas, more than any other one person, belongs the credit of having for twenty odd years carefully guarded this sacred fund, devoting his time and best labors to its careful investment and profitable increase, without compensation or hope of reward except the thanks of his brethren, and the blessings of those who in the future shall receive its benefits.

From small beginnings this fund has steadily increased, until at the present time it now amounts to \$21,424.07.

Under the wise management of Brother Furnas this fund has never lost a dollar of its principal or interest. Only when the management of its affairs were taken in hand by the Grand Lodge itself, or only when under its direction certain investments have been made, has there ever been a loss to the Orphan Educational Fund.

Realizing the honest endeavor and the great care and solicitude with which Brother Furnas has ever guarded this sacred trust, I at once, after the closing of the Grand Lodge, tendered him the appointment as Trustee for the three-year term, and am happy to report to the Grand Lodge his acceptance of the duties imposed. It is hoped that he may live many years after the maximum sum has been reached, to receive in peace some of the satisfaction which may be derived from the valuable help toward an education which the interest of this fund will give to the Masonic orphans of this jurisdiction.

I appointed Brother Edwin F. Warren, of Nebraska City, as the Trustee for the term of two years. Brother Warren's known ability as one of the leading attorneys of this State was considered of invaluable benefit in this connection, and his acceptance of the trust most gratifying.

As the third member of the Board I selected one of the best known financiers of this country, Brother A. U. Wyman, late Treasurer of the United States, and at present President of the Omaha Loan and Trust Company. Brother Wyman was loath to undertake the work, and only accepted the trust because of its sacredness and his willingness to at all times perform such duties as he deemed due to the brethren.

A meeting of the Board was called by Brother Furnas, who was elected President, Brother Warren, Secretary, and Brother Wyman, Treasurer.

It is gratifying to be able to submit this report of the Board, and in so doing, I cannot refrain from again tendering Brother Furnas the strongest sentiments of respect, of esteem and of appreciation of his labors in the past as managing Trustee of this fund.

In the years to come, when possibly our children may be receiving the benefit of an education through this aid, the name that will always be associated therewith must be that of Robert W. Furnas.

I have responded to every invitation requiring my services in an official capacity, laying the following

## CORNER-STONES.

The corner-stone of the new Cass County Court House at Plattsmouth, Monday, June 29, 1891.

The corner-stone of the Jefferson County Court House at Fairbury, Tuesday, July 7, 1891.

The corner-stone of the First Presbyterian Church in South Omaha, Sunday, August 9, 1891.

The corner-stone of the State Industrial School for girls at Geneva, Fillmore County, Tuesday, August 25, 1891.

## CONSTITUTING NEW LODGES.

R. W. Brother Wm. R. Bowen, Grand Secretary, and R. W. Brother Lee P. Gillette, Grand Custodian, accompanied me and assisted very materially in this work.

Thursday, July 16th, I constituted Plainview Lodge, No. 204, at Plainview, and installed the following named officers: Master, John F. Hecht; Senior Warden, Abel Buckingham; Junior Warden, Harrison Hammond; Treasurer, Horatio I. Frost; Secretary, John B. Bringlee; Senior Deacon, Marquis R. Dutcher; Junior Deacon, Bloomfield E. Wells; Senior Steward, Edwin M. Phinney; Junior Steward, Elmer W. Phillips; Tiler, Joseph L. Stevens.

Friday, July 31st, I constituted Blazing Star Lodge, No. 200, at Burwell, and installed the following named officers: Master, Horatio N. Leach; Senior Warden, Thomas L. Hall; Junior Warden, Frank M. Prentiss; Treasurer, Frank A. Webster; Secretary, J. Willard Newman; Senior Deacon, Peter P. Scott; Junior Deacon, William Marshall; Senior Steward, Morgan Crane; Junior Steward, Ephraim R. Brown; Tiler, George F. Hoyt.

Wednesday, August 12th, I constituted Scotts Bluff Lodge, No. 201, at Gering, and installed the following named officers: Master, William H. Johnson; Senior Warden, Peter McFarlane; Junior Warden, John R. Stilts; Treasurer, Martin Gering; Secretary, Charles W. Johnson; Senior Deacon, William H. Walker; Junior Deacon, Philip Hull; Senior Steward, Wellington Clark; Junior Steward, Miles J. Huffman; Tiler, Perry Braziel.

Thursday, August 13th, I constituted Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 205, at Chappell, and installed the following named officers: Master, Jacob Kiefer; Senior Warden, August G. Newman; Junior Warden, Albert H. Nichols; Treasurer, William H. Babcock; Secretary, James S. McLaughlin; Senior Deacon, Frederick Sudman; Junior Deacon, Ellsworth D. Hamilton; Senior Steward, Edmund Herrington; Junior Steward, Martin Mickelsen; Tiler, John M. White.

Tuesday, July 7th, I constituted Gavel Lodge, No. 199, at Carleton, and installed the following named officers: Master, Jonas C. Bauman; Senior Warden, Archibald L. Johnson; Junior Warden, Henry C. Mauary; Treasurer, David B. Lincoln; Tiler, John A. Bihler; Secretary, Solomon W. Chambers; Senior Deacon, John F. Rambo; Junior Deacon, Alanson C. Sponsler; Senior Steward, George W. Bailey; Junior Steward, John G. Sauer.

Wednesday, July 8th, I constituted Naphthali Lodge, No. 206, at Diller, and installed the following named officers: Master, Alga D. Willey; Senior Warden, Joseph Bixby; Junior Warden, Thomas Nelson; Treasurer, William Green;

Secretary, John W. Miller; Senior Deacon, James Duncan; Junior Deacon, William H. Diller; Senior Steward, Thomas P. Price; Junior Steward, Andrew H. Coleman; Tiler, Joseph G. Beck.

Tuesday, July 14, I constituted Roman Eagle Lodge, No. 203, at Pender, and installed the following named officers: Master, J. Madison Curry; Senior Warden, Merton N. Snyder; Junior Warden, Foster D. Edgar; Treasurer, Eugene T. Rice; Secretary, Almon C. Abbott; Senior Deacon, Clayton E. Hadley; Junior Deacon, Frank H. Downs; Senior Steward, Levi Young; Junior Steward, Orlando D. Aldrich; Tiler, James T. Deal.

Wednesday, July 15th, I constituted Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 202, at Randolph, and installed the following named officers: Master, Sidney O. Reese; Senior Warden, Orin McCrary; Junior Warden, Charles A. Sharp; Treasurer, Zachariah Boughn; Secretary, Ettrick F. Walden; Senior Deacon, Thomas F. Zeigler; Junior Deacon, Alonzo E. Smith; Senior Steward, Elmer F. Burnett; Junior Steward, Convers D. Miller; Tiler, Samuel T. McFall.

Parian Lodge, No. 207, Callaway, Nebraska: Master, Frank L. Haycock; Senior Warden, John J. Moran; Junior Warden, Andrew J. McMurtry; Treasurer, James A. Pike; Secretary, Mark Sehneringer; Senior Deacon, William H. Penn; Junior Deacon, Peter Dierks; Senior Steward, Ebenezer B. Needham; Junior Steward, Milo F. Young; Tiler, Robert M. Dickson.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS.

During the year it became necessary for me to recommission the Grand Lodge Representatives of this Grand Lodge near the fellow Grand Lodges, as follows, all of whom support the old-time regulation that every Freemason should be a member of some lodge.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	ADDRESS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Alabama .....	Palmer J. Pillans .....	Belknap .....	June 6, 1892.
Arizona .....	Alonzo Bailey .....	Globe .....	June 6, 1892.
Canada .....	C. W. Brown .....	Toronto .....	April 4, 1892.
Connecticut .....	Joseph K. Wheeler .....	Hartford .....	February 20, 1892.
Delaware .....	Daniel McClintock .....	Wilmington .....	March 18, 1892.
Indian Territory .....	David C. Blossom .....	Atoka .....	June 6, 1892.
Iowa .....	Richard J. Crouch .....	DeWitt .....	March 18, 1892.
Kentucky .....	Lorenzo D. Croninger .....	Covington .....	February 20, 1892.
Maine .....	Edward P. Burnham .....	Saco .....	April 4, 1892.
Minnesota .....	J. E. Finch .....	Hastings .....	June 6, 1892.
Mississippi .....	J. K. McLeod .....	Moss Point .....	April 4, 1892.
Missouri .....	Charles F. Vogel .....	St. Louis .....	April 4, 1892.
Montana .....	Henry M. Parchen .....	Helena .....	March 18, 1892.
Nevada .....	Chauncey N. Noteware .....	Carson .....	March 18, 1892.
New Hampshire .....	Alpheus W. Baker .....	Lebanon .....	April 4, 1892.
Nova Scotia .....	A. S. Townsend .....	Parrsborough .....	March 18, 1892.
Ohio .....	Robert Gwynn .....	Bucyrus .....	March 18, 1892.
Pennsylvania .....	Rev. Jas. W. Robbins, D.D. .....	Marion P. O. Philadelphia .....	April 4, 1892.
South Carolina .....	Augustine T. Smythe .....	Charleston .....	February 20, 1892.
Utah .....	Abbott R. Haywood .....	Ogden .....	February 20, 1892.
Vermont .....	William Brinsmaid .....	Burlington .....	June 6, 1892.
Virginia .....	Ethelred L. Turner .....	.....	April 4, 1892.
West Virginia .....	B. F. Martin .....	Grafton .....	April 28, 1892.
Wisconsin .....	Merrick P. Wing .....	La Crosse .....	April 28, 1892.
Wyoming .....	John H. Symons .....	Laramie .....	April 28, 1892.

## DISPENSATIONS.

There have been a number of requests made for permission to organize new lodges in this jurisdiction which, for reasons sufficient to me, have been refused.

August 24, 1891, I issued a dispensation to Gauge Lodge, U. D., at Arcadia, Valley County, with Bro. James W. Landers, Master, Wright B. Reynolds, S. W., and John Wall, J. W.

September 4, 1891, I issued a dispensation to Canopy Lodge, U. D., at Elmwood, Cass County, Bro. George Hatch, Master, R. N. Robotham, S. W., and Anson L. Root, J. W.

November 5, 1891, I issued a dispensation to Trilumular Lodge, U. D., at Lincoln, Bro. William N. Graham, Master, Fremont G. Smith, S. W., and Wilson E. Field, J. W.

In accordance with the action of the Grand Lodge, page 405, I issued a dispensation November 7, 1891, for Plumb Line Lodge, U. D., at Adams, Gage County, Bro. Luther R. Horrum, Master, I. J. White, S. W., and William H. Barnhouse, J. W.

November 27, 1891, I issued a dispensation to Cement Lodge, U. D., at Wood River, Hall County, Bro. Rosecrans R. Root, Master, Marcus R. Abbott, S. W., and William B. Morn, J. W.

The last Grand Lodge recommended that Armada Lodge be continued under dispensation, but that the location be changed from Miller to Sumner, Nebraska. See page 401. Upon examining into the condition of affairs in Armada Lodge, U. D., I became satisfied that the contention and strife existing between the two rival towns, Miller and Sumner, would so seriously interfere with the peace and harmony of the Craft that I suggested to the brethren the surrender of the dispensation of Armada Lodge, and the granting of a new dispensation to the brethren in each place. This was done and dispensation issued December 12, 1891, to Compass and Square Lodge, U. D., at Sumner, with Bro. Edward C. Wilson, Master, James K. Smith, S. W., and Albert H. McLaughlin, J. W.; and December 14, Square and Compass Lodge, U. D., at Miller, with Bro. William M. Craven, Master, Erie W. Northop, S. W., and Henry C. Greene, J. W.

I would suggest that half of the dispensation fee be returned to each of these two lodges, they having paid the required fee for the Armada dispensation.

Since our last annual communication many notices of the death of eminent brothers of other jurisdictions have reached me. It would be a pleasure to pay fitting tribute to the worth and labors of the departed, but I could not do the subject justice, and therefore recommend that a committee be appointed for that purpose, and that the report of the committee be published with the proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

I have drawn an order for \$100.00 upon the relief fund of the Grand Lodge in favor of Nelson Lodge, No. 77, to assist the brethren in relieving the immediate necessities of those of their number who were sufferers in consequence of the cyclone which visited that city.

The growth of our Fraternity during the past year has been most gratifying and I would call your attention to the report of the committee on Returns for particulars.

The financial statement made by the Grand Treasurer shows a very gratifying increase in receipts, while the disbursements have been carefully kept within the appropriation.

I recommended that \$100.00 be appropriated for binding unbound documents now on file in the Grand Secretary's office, which are becoming very valuable, and should be preserved for our future Masonic library.

The Grand Custodian during the past year has devoted himself untiringly to the best interests of the Fraternity, and I feel satisfied has accomplished much good work in the line of his duty. Brother Gillette I have found always ready to respond when called upon, and is unsparing in his labor to promote the best interests of our work throughout the jurisdiction. I think that the Custodian should be paid a salary and his expenses by the Grand Lodge, so that the smaller lodges need not be required to contribute more than their proportion of the expenses.

I cannot close without calling the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that this is the twentieth year of active service of our Grand Secretary. Brother William R. Bowen unquestionably stands the peer of any Grand Secretary, either on this continent or throughout the world. His proceedings are a model of neatness and concise in statement. His devotion to the labors of his office can only be appreciated by one who has, day by day, during a long period of time, had occasion to call upon him for information. Early at his desk, painstaking in his work, late in leaving the office, courteous to all, we have found Brother Bowen a model secretary and an invaluable assistant to the Grand Lodge. More is due to him than to a half dozen Grand Masters for the success of the Masonic Fraternity in Nebraska.

To be good men and true should be the aim of every Master Mason. To be honest in all dealings as well as upright in all actions, is but justice to his country as well as to his neighbor. To reverence holy things and denounce wickedness is a duty he owes his God as well as to himself. To strengthen the weak, to help and assist the needy, to watch over and protect the widow and orphans, should be the joy and pride of every Mason, and the crowning glory of our Fraternity.

Let us not forget, mid the trials and vicissitudes of life, the grand principles of our institution. Let us ever remember that Masonry is universal in its brotherhood, boundless in its possibilities and wonderful in its power for good. Let us practice its teachings, act upon its precepts, be ever mindful of the sacred obligation which we have taken, and the Great Architect of the universe will reward us in this world with honors greater than man can foretell, and crown us in the world to come with a diadem of exceeding great glory.

BRAD. D. SLAUGHTER, *Grand Master.*

The following reports were now submitted, and were received without reading, same being at this time distributed in printed form to the members of Grand Lodge. In accordance with our Law of Freemasonry, these reports, together with the address of the Grand Master, had already been under consideration by the committee on the Doings of Grand Officers:



GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

OMAHA, June 15, 1892.

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

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

GENERAL FUND.

1891.					
June	17,	To balance on hand from last report	.....\$	6,035	76
June		“ cash from Grand Secretary	.....	176	76
July		“ “ “ “ “	.....	461	64
Aug.		“ “ “ “ “	.....	225	57
Sept.		“ “ “ “ “	.....	26	25
Oct.		“ “ “ “ “	.....	94	55
Nov.		“ “ “ “ “	.....	75	00
Dec.		“ “ “ “ “	.....	95	28
Dec.	21,	“ “ Borrowed from Relief Fund by order of Grand Master	.....	718	62
1892.					
Jan.	8,	To cash borrowed from Masonic Home Fund by order of Grand Master	.....	1,000	00
Feb.		To cash from Grand Secretary	.....	142	18
March	18,	“ “ borrowed from Merchants National Bank by order of Grand Master	.....	1,000	00
March		To cash from Grand Secretary	.....	35	93
April		“ “ “ “ “	.....	84	68
May		“ “ “ “ “	.....	12,627	82
June		“ “ “ “ “	.....	18	00
					\$22,818 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

DATE.	WARRANT NO.	NAME.			
June	9, 1891,	by 755, Lee P. Gillette	.....\$	47	30
	20,	“ 756, R. E. French	.....	375	21
	20,	“ 758, Lee P. Gillette	.....	9	35
	20,	“ 759, Rees Printing Co.	.....	130	44
	20,	“ 760, J. S. Caulfield	.....	22	40
	20,	“ 761, The Grand Secretary	.....	29	93
	20,	“ 762, The Grand Treasurer, Pay- roll, 1891	.....	3,236	86
	20,	“ 763, American Dist. Telegraph Co.	.....	1	00
	20,	“ 766, the brothers named on back of this order	.....	45	25
	23,	“ 767, Charles F. Neal	.....	8	02
	25,	“ 768, Lee P. Gillette	.....	50	00
July	15,	“ 769, William R. Bowen	.....	125	00
	15,	“ 770, Lee P. Gillette	.....	85	00
	15,	“ 771, Grand Secretary for his clerk	.....	60	00
	27,	“ 772, Effingham, Maynard & Co.	.....	57	60
Aug.	4,	“ 773, Grand Master	.....	93	65
	15,	“ 774, William R. Bowen	.....	125	00
	15,	“ 775, Lee P. Gillette	.....	85	00

	DATE.	WARRANT NO.	NAME.	
Aug.	15, 1891,	by 776,	Grand Secretary for his clerk	\$ 60 00
	18,	" 777,	L. C. Huntington & Son . . . .	40 00
	27,	" 778,	Blazing Star Lodge, No. 200.	2 25
	27,	" 779,	Grand Secretary . . . . .	34 90
Sept.	15,	" 780,	William R. Bowen . . . . .	125 00
	15,	" 781,	Lee P. Gillette . . . . .	85 00
	15,	" 782,	Grand Secretary for his clerk	60 00
	15,	" 783,	General Mas. Relief Ass'n..	97 17
	30,	" 784,	Grand Master . . . . .	104 65
	30,	" 785,	Grand Master . . . . .	62 25
Oct.	15,	" 786,	William R. Bowen . . . . .	125 00
	15,	" 787,	Lee P. Gillette . . . . .	85 00
	15,	" 788,	Grand Secretary for his clerk	60 00
	22,	" 789,	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Co. . . . .	50 00
	23,	" 790,	John T. Dailey . . . . .	9 50
Nov.	14,	" 791,	William R. Bowen . . . . .	125 00
	14,	" 792,	Lee P. Gillette . . . . .	85 00
	14,	" 793,	Grand Secretary for his clerk	60 00
Dec.	12,		Transferred to Relief Fund by order of Grand Lodge. . . . .	960 45
	14,	" 794,	William R. Bowen . . . . .	125 00
	14,	" 795,	Lee P. Gillette . . . . .	85 00
	14,	" 796,	Grand Secretary for his clerk	60 00
	18,	" 797,	Knight & Leonard Co . . . . .	652 02
	18,	" 798,	Knight & Leonard Co. . . . .	104 70
Jan.	11, 1892,	" 799,	Grand Master . . . . .	69 75
	11,	" 800,	Grand Master . . . . .	70 50
	11,	" 801,	Grand Master . . . . .	70 00
	14,	" 802,	William R. Bowen . . . . .	125 00
	14,	" 803,	Lee P. Gillette . . . . .	85 00
	15,	" 804,	R. H. Oakley . . . . .	4 00
	15,	" 805,	George E. Hawkins . . . . .	10 80
	15,	" 806,	John O. Moore . . . . .	8 76
	15,	" 807,	Charles J. Phelps . . . . .	14 40
	15,	" 808,	Frank G. Simmons . . . . .	12 00
	15,	" 809,	Robert E. French . . . . .	24 32
	15,	" 810,	John J. Mercer . . . . .	5 30
	15,	" 811,	Lee P. Gillette . . . . .	4 40
	15,	" 812,	James P. A. Black . . . . .	27 80
	15,	" 813,	Henry H. Wilson . . . . .	4 00
	15,	" 814,	R. H. Oakley . . . . .	2 75
	15,	" 815,	Frank G. Simmons . . . . .	2 00
	26,	" 816,	L. C. Huntington & Son . . . .	40 00
Feb.	5,	" 817,	Effingham, Maynard & Co. . . .	57 60
	5,	" 818,	M. C. Lilley & Co . . . . .	60 00
	13,	" 819,	William R. Bowen . . . . .	125 00
	13,	" 820,	Lee P. Gillette . . . . .	85 00

DATE.	WARRANT No.	NAME.	
Feb.	18, 1892, by 822,	Rees Printing Co.....	\$ 184 65
	13,	" 821, Grand Secretary for his clerk	60 00
	24,	" 823, Rees Printing Co.....	23 85
March	12,	" 824, William R. Bowen .....	125 00
	12,	" 825, Lee P. Gillette.....	85 00
	12,	" 826, Grand Secretary for his clerk	60 00
April	12,	" 827, William R. Bowen.....	125 00
	12,	" 828, Lee P. Gillette.....	85 00
	12,	" 829, Grand Secretary for his clerk	60 00
	19,	" 831, Rees Printing Company.....	3 25
May	10,	" 832, William R. Bowen .....	125 00
	10,	" 833, Lee P. Gillette .....	85 00
	10,	" 834, Grand Secretary for his clerk	60 00
	13,	By order of Grand Master, paid back amount borrowed from Masonic Home Fund	1,000 00
	13,	By order of Grand Master, paid amount borrowed from Merchants' National Bank.	1,000 00
	13,	By order of Grand Master, paid back amount borrowed from Relief Fund.....	718 62
	16,	" 835, Relief Fund .....	14 17
	16,	" 836, Neb. Masonic Home Fund...	17 35
	16,	" 837, Merchants' National Bank..	12 44
	18,	" 838, Rees Printing Company.....	47 00
	19,	" 839, J. J. Mercer, chairman com- mittee on Inventory.....	30 00
May	21,	" 840, Masonic Temple Craft of Omaha.....	200 00
	23,	" 841, William R. Bowen.....	3 00
	23,	" 842, Charles K. Coutant.....	5 60
	23,	" 843, Henry Gibbons.....	4 50
	23,	" 844, David M. McElHinney.....	5 45
	27,	" 845, Mas. Temple Craft of Omaha	30 00
	27,	" 846, Grand Secretary .....	40 89
	27,	" 847, Grand Secretary .....	50 67
	27,	" 848, Rees Printing Company.....	30 00
	27,	" 849, Grand Secretary.....	3 50
	27,	" 850, Grand Secretary.....	20 00
June	1,	" 851, William R. Bowen.....	125 00
	1,	" 852, Christian Hartman .....	50 00
	1,	" 853, Lee P. Gillette.....	15 00
	9,	" 856, The Grand Master.....	296 55
	9,	" 857, The Grand Secretary .....	331 13
	10,	" 858, Lodges named on back of order	184 10—\$14,070 00
Balance on hand in General Fund..			\$8,748 04

## RELIEF FUND.

1891.			
June	22,	To cash from Grand Secretary.....	\$16 60
Dec.	5,	“ “ “ “ “ .....	75 00
	12,	To cash transferred from General Fund by order of Grand Lodge.....	960 45
1892.			
March	25,	To cash from Grand Secretary.....	26 50
May	3,	“ “ “ “ “ .....	29 50
	5,	“ “ “ “ “ .....	24 50
	6,	“ “ “ “ “ .....	44 00
	7,	“ “ “ “ “ .....	50 00
	9,	“ “ “ “ “ .....	127 66
	10,	“ “ “ “ “ .....	9 50
	11,	“ “ “ “ “ .....	9 50
	13,	To cash from General Fund, in payment..... of loan.....	718 62
	13,	To cash from General Fund, interest on loan	14 17
			<u>\$2,109 75</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1891.		WARRANT NO.	
June	17,	By Overdraught.....	09
	9,	“ 754, D. M. McElHinney, Chairman Re- lief Committee.....	113 44
	20,	“ 757, Robert E. French.....	69 90
	20,	“ 764, Temple Lodge, No. 175.....	150 00
	20,	“ 765, Justice Lodge, No. 180.....	25 00
Dec.	21,	“ cash loaned to General Fund by order of Grand Master.....	718 62
			<u>\$1,077 05</u>
Balance on hand in Relief Fund..			<u>\$1,032 70</u>

## NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME FUND.

1891.			
June	17,	To balance on hand from last report .....	\$5,894 45
1892.			
June	15,	To interest rec'd to date of certificates of de- posit.....	194 18
Balance on hand in Masonic Home Fund			<u>\$6,088 63</u>
Grand total of funds in my hands at date of this report..			<u>\$15,869 37</u>

Please find herewith my check No. 1892 on the Merchants' National Bank, of Omaha, in favor of this Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., certified to by said bank, for nine thousand seven hundred eighty dollars and seventy-four cents (\$9,780.74), being the amount in my hands belonging to the General and

Relief Funds of this Grand Lodge ; also certificate of deposit No. 17,500, of the Merchants' National Bank, of Omaha, dated January 12, 1892, in favor of the Nebraska Masonic Home, for five thousand seventy-one dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$5,071.28,) and certificate of deposit No. 17,775, of the Merchants' National Bank, of Omaha, dated May 13, 1892, in favor of the Nebraska Masonic Home, for one thousand seventeen dollars and thirty-five cents (\$1,017.35); the rate of interest on the first named certificate being five per cent. per annum, and on the second certificate four per cent. per annum, and said certificates represent the amount in my hands belonging to the Nebraska Masonic Home Fund. I also hand you herewith the pay roll for the session of 1891, and the warrants paid by me since the last session of this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

CHRISTIAN HARTMAN, *Grand Treasurer.*

#### GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

*To the Grand Lodge:*

Continuing the economy I have practiced during this year, my report will be brief.

The work of the year has been done with a fair degree of promptness, except that I have deferred issuing the *parchment* charters to our lodges, No. 152, and Nos. 199 to 207, until you could take action on the report of your special committee "*In re economy.*"

I condensed the usual *fifty pages* of roll of lodges in the appendix of our proceedings into *fourteen pages*.

I submit petitions for restoration from Richard S. Silver, 49; and E M. Cunningham, 151; also appeals of Bro. Herman J. King, 5, and Bro. Florando C. Eldred, 55, which appeals have been placed with our committee on Grievances, together with a complaint from Bro. J D. Brewer, 58 Also new by-laws from Solomon Lodge, No. 10, Lebanon, No. 58, and Table Rock, No. 108. Also claims for refunds, etc., from Washington Lodge, No. 21; Blue River, No. 30; Utica, No. 96; Wayne, No. 120, and Scribner, No. 132. Also greeting from our fellow Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

I submit the ledgers, cash-book, journal and other financial records of my office and the following summary of same :

	APPROPRIATED.	EXPENDED.
Grand Secretary's office expense accounts—		
Postage, telegrams, telephones, etc.....	\$ 220 00	\$ 196 79
Janitor for three rooms.....	60 00	57 50
Light.....	15 00	3 20
Heat.....	30 00	30 00
Stationery.....	60 00	77 15
Blanks, etc.....	250 00	112 45
Ice.....	10 00	.....
Sundries.....	.....	14 00
Total.....	645 00	491 09
Grand Treasurer's salary.....	50 00	50 00
Grand Secretary's salary.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Grand Custodian's salary.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Salary Treasurer Orphan Educational Fund.....	5 00	5 00
Grand Master's clerk hire and expense.....	800 00	767 35
Grand Secretary's clerk hire.....	600 00	600 00
Grand Lodge committees' expense.....	* 169 08	169 08
Rent of Grand Lodge office.....	200 00	200 00

	APPROPRI- ATED.	EXPENDED.	
General Masonic Relief Association .....	\$ 97 17	\$ 97 17	
Bonds .....	* 50 00	50 00	
Interest on funds borrowed .....	* 43 96	43 96	
Sundries during year .....	117 00	126 50	
Expense of Grand Lodge, year 1891-1892 .....			\$ 5,100 15
Payroll of last annual communication .....	3,290 13	3,290 13	
Printing proceedings, session 1891 .....	* 652 02	652 02	
Electrotying proceeding, session 1891 .....	* 104 70	104 70	
Advance reports and stationery session 1891 .....	153 84	153 84	
Grand Master's expense, 1890-91, balance .....	375 21	375 21	
Grand Master, 1890-91, adjustment of Relief Fund .....	69 90	69 90	
Grand Secretary, 1890-91, expense account .....	29 93	29 93	
Grand Custodian, 1890-91, expense account .....	9 85	9 85	
Relief orders, session 1891 .....	175 00	175 00	
Pertaining to year 1890-1891 .....			4,860 08
Relief during current year .....	* 100 00	100 00	
Supplies purchased for sale and issue, current year .....	300 00	499 20	
Refund to lodges of over payments, current year .....	* 184 10	184 10	783 30
	\$10,721 39	\$10,743 53	\$10,743 53

\* No specific appropriation.

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

P. S.—As Secretary of the Nebraska Masonic Home I submit for your information a statement of receipts and disbursements:

June 10, 1881, On hand as per last report .....	\$1,950 77
“ 30, “ Omaha Savings Bank, interest .....	26 54
Jan. 1, 1892, Omaha Savings Bank, interest .....	49 42
Jan. 25, “ Daniel H. Wheeler, interest .....	17 50
	<u>\$2,044 23</u>
March 3, 1892, Expenses .....	10 50
June 10, 1892, On hand .....	<u>\$2,033 73</u>

Interest to June 30, 1892, is *estimated at* .....

\$50 84

The funds are to my credit as Secretary of the Nebraska Masonic Home, in the Omaha Savings Bank, drawing five per cent. interest.

WILLIAM R. BOWEN,

*Secretary.*

#### GRAND CUSTODIAN'S REPORT.

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

I submit herewith, my report for the past year.

I assisted the M. W. Grand Master in constituting the lodges chartered at the last annual communication.

At different dates I examined the proposed lodge rooms and officers of lodges to whom dispensations have been issued to hold lodges and confer the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and have in each case made favorable report, finding the lodge rooms safe and suitable for Masonic purposes, and the officers competent to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective stations.

In addition to much individual instruction given, I have made visitations and instructed in lodges, giving, as a rule, two (2) days to each lodge, holding on an average four (4) meetings of each lodge. Officers of lodges were informed that, while with them, my time was at their disposal; they have generally fully occupied all proper hours, and, when my time was not largely taken up in giving instructions, it was caused by the inability of the brethren to give the necessary hours from their business.

I find many of our lodge officers well up in the work, but deficient in the lectures of the several degrees; however, they show improvement over former years.

The frequent change of officers in our lodges, in many cases, interferes in the advancement of brethren to a high standard of rendition of work and lectures.

The Masters are looking well to the welfare of the lodges, and where the Masters show zeal in their work the brethren take hold in earnest, and the lodge turns out ashlar well "fitted to adorn and beautify our temple."

I have examined the records of many of the lodges visited, and find them much improved from former years, still there is room for improvement.

Most lodge rooms are of good size, convenient, and well furnished, having good furniture and all the appurtenances necessary for Masonic purposes. A few lodges have not supplied themselves with all that is needed. This is from their financial inability to purchase the articles wanted, and wisely refrain from incurring debt.

Is not the time approaching when the Grand Lodge can safely say: "Our lodges shall not occupy any hall or room jointly with any other society or order," and that a chartered lodge shall not do work, unless supplied with all that is necessary to confer degrees properly?

I quite agree with Bro.: James Wright Anderson, Grand Lecturer of California: That, in the discharge of the duties of my office, it requires a complete knowledge of ritual, a thorough understanding of the laws, usages, and customs of Masonry—"the possession of a vast fund of patience and persistency. It demands skill in teaching, and the exercise of sound judgment in all intercourse with the brethren of our lodges," as well as the expenditure of much time, labor and study.

In the years I have been your Grand Lecturer and Grand Custodian, I have endeavored to properly discharge the duties of my office, and in this work I have been ably assisted and encouraged by all the Grand Officers, with whom I have served, as well as by the brethren whom I have had the pleasure of meeting.

LEE P. GILLETTE,

*Grand Custodian.*

#### ANNUAL STATEMENT AND REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL FUND.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, June 10, 1892.

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

The report of the managing trustee at the last annual communication showed on hand, belonging to the fund, securities as follows:

Loan, L. A. Kent .....	\$8,437 46
Certificate of Deposit, First National Bank, Lincoln.....	1,110 50
“ “ same .....	513 14
“ “ Sutton National Bank .....	1,624 00
“ “ same .....	1,234 52
“ “ Carson National Bank.....	300 00
“ “ same .....	600 00
“ “ Citizens' Bank, Geneva .....	1,158 25
“ “ same .....	892 00
Loan, Ida B. Storm .....	1,050 00
Loan, Chris Schuck .....	1,000 00
Loan, I. W. Cramer .....	500 00
Loan, George B. Kirk.....	650 00
Loan, John W. Ginn .....	450 00
	\$19,519 87

There has been added to the fund during the past year:

Interest on Ida Storm mortgage .....	\$87 55	
Same.....	85 60	
		163 15
Interest on certificates deposit, Sutton National Bank....	\$48 72	
“ “ “ same.....	37 03	
“ “ “ same.....	48 72	
“ “ “ same .....	37 03	
“ “ “ same .....	48 72	
		220 22
Interest on certificates of deposit, Carson National Bank.....	13 50	
“ “ “ First National Bank, Lincoln....	81 18	
“ “ “ Citizens' Bank, Geneva .....	123 01	
Interest on bank balances .....	151 11	
“ Schuck loan .....	80 00	
“ Kirk loan.....	52 00	
“ Ginn loan .....	36 00	
“ Kent loan.....	644 61	
		\$ 1,564 78

And payments therefrom have been made on account of  
foreclosure of Cramer mortgage.....

	\$10 00	
Same.....	15 00	
Same.....	53 86	
		78 86
		\$ 1,485 92

These amounts

\$19,519 87  
1,485 92

\$21,005 79

are represented by the following described securities:



Loan, L. A. Kent .....	\$8,437 46	
“ Ida B. Storm.....	1,050 00	
“ Chris Schuck .....	1,000 00	
“ I. W. Cramer .....	500 00	
“ George B. Kirk .....	650 00	
“ John W. Ginn .....	450 00	
“ L. D. Cole.....	400 00	
“ Carl Jaeneke.....	1,300 00	
“ W. W. Morse .....	900 00	
Certificates of deposit, Sutton National Bank.....	\$1,624 00	
“ “ “ “ “ .....	1,234 52	
		2,858 52
“ “ Citizens’ Bank, Geneva.....	\$1,158 25	
“ “ “ “ “ .....	892 00	
		2,050 25
Cash on hand on deposit .....	1,412 07	
		<u>\$21,008 30</u>

There has accrued interest not yet due:

On loan, L. A. Kent.....	\$ 295 25	
“ Ida B. Storm.....	16 33	
“ C. Schuck .....	44 44	
“ George B. Kirk .....	12 26	
“ John W. Ginn .....	8 50	
“ L. D. Cole.....	3 11	
“ Carl Jaeneke.....	2 53	
“ W. W. Morse .....	1 75	
“ Sutton National Bank.....	18 78	
“ Citizens’ Bank, Geneva .....	12 82	
		<u>415 77</u>
		\$21,424 07

THE L. A. KENT LOAN.

The principal of this loan remains at \$8,437.46, and the security the same, viz.: \$8,000 in stock of the First National Bank of Minden, and a second mortgage on 320 acres of land. Only after a personal call upon the debtor was payment secured in January last of the arrears of interest. The note became due in July, 1891, with interest at 7 per cent. from January 3, 1891.

On January 3, 1892, interest was collected as follows:

One year’s interest at 7 per cent.....	\$ 590 62
Interest on deferred payment of interest due in July and at the rate of 1 per cent. additional, or 8 per cent. for the last six months	53 99
	<u>\$ 644 61</u>

An agreement was given by Mr. Kent that he would pay 8 per cent. interest thereafter for such time as the note might be allowed by the holder to run.

But no agreement was made that it should be allowed to run for any time. Frequent calls have been made upon Mr. Kent by letter or by wire for a payment in whole or in part, but without satisfactory response.

While it is not considered that there is a probability of a loss to the fund by this indebtedness, the matter is not satisfactory, and endeavor will be made to secure the payment of the obligation. It is not considered that the increased rate of interest will compensate for a possible risk and the annoyance caused by an unpunctual debtor.

#### THE I. W. CRAMER LOAN.

The trustees have found it necessary to foreclose this mortgage. The property on which the loan of \$500 was secured is the undivided one-half of lot 17, block 24, in the city of Hastings. Sale has been made under the foreclosure and the property bid in for the trustees. The amount of the indebtedness to the fund was \$701.87. A judgment for the deficiency against the mortgagor is not held to be of value. The expense up to the present date for attorney's fees and costs has been \$78.86. The cost will be increased. The owner of the other moiety of the property has obtained a tax deed upon the whole property, and to obtain a release of the Cramer undivided one-half will require a payment exceeding \$70. The property is not considered desirable or salable, especially at the present time, and the prospect does not appear to be good for recovery of the original money invested by the fund.

#### INVESTMENTS.

The order creating the board of trustees contemplates the investment of the fund in real estate mortgages bearing not less than 7 per cent. interest. This has been done to a limited extent only, it having been found somewhat difficult to get satisfactory securities which would net that rate to the fund. And as money has for some time past been offered very freely and at low rates in all desirable localities, the difficulty will continue. But endeavor will be made to obtain a better rate of interest than 6 per cent., which a portion, amounting to some \$6,000, is now drawing.

The three real estate mortgages added to the list during the past year, and amounting to \$2,600, are bearing 7 per cent. interest and are described as follows:

L. D. Cole, secured on 40 acres of land in Butler county, appraised at \$1,000 .....	\$ 400 00
Carl Jaencke, secured on 160 acres in Butler county, appraised at \$3,500 .....	1,300 00
W. W. Morse, secured on 160 acres in Boone county, appraised at \$2,600 .....	900 00

The money on deposit with the Carson National Bank, \$900, which was drawing 3 per cent. interest, and the money on deposit with the First National Bank of Lincoln, \$1,623.64, has been withdrawn and a better rate obtained. There remains amounts of \$2,858.52 with the Sutton National Bank, and \$2,050.25 with the Citizens Bank, Geneva, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which may be withdrawn upon reasonable notice, and when a better rate can be obtained for the fund. The addition to the fund from interest during the past

year shows a rate of 8 per cent. on the principal, a rate that is greater than is likely to be maintained in the future.

Fraternally submitted. For the Trustees,  
A. U. WYMAN, *Treasurer.*

Bro. John J. Mercer, 4, chairman of the committee on Returns, submitted the following report, which was adopted :

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

Your committee on Returns submits the following report of the work in this jurisdiction, together with an abstract sheet of returns made and of credits allowed, as per rule of Grand Lodge, for the year ending April 30, A. L. 5892.

Number initiated.....	883	
“ passed ... ..	784	
“ raised .....		713
“ admitted .....		583
“ reinstated .....		94
“ gained otherwise .....		42
		<hr/>
Total increase.....		1,432
Number demitted .....	469	
“ deceased .....	95	
“ suspended .....	259	
“ expelled.....	13	
“ lost otherwise.....	74	
Total decrease.....	<hr/>	910
		<hr/>
Gained during the year .....		522
Number Master Masons, April 30, 5891.....		9,717
		<hr/>
Total.....		10,239
Dues for the year.....	\$9,454 00	
Fees for the year.....	4,415 00	
	<hr/>	\$13,869 00
Less surplus of credits over debits.....		699 86
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$13,169 14
Less credits allowed with this report .....		2,336 65
		<hr/>
Available for use of Grand Lodge.....		\$10,832 49

Your committee recommends the following credits, as per rule of Grand Lodge, for general correctness and prompt transmittal of both copies of the returns, and the accompanying funds, same amounting to \$2,336.65.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS TO THE GRAND LODGE OF

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	ENTERED APPRENTICES.								FELLOW CRAFTS.											
		Gain.			Loss.					Gain.			Loss.								
		No. May 1, 5891.	By Initiation.	Otherwise.	Total.	By Passing.	Adv. Elsewhere.	By Death.	By Other Causes.	Total loss.	No. on Rolls April 30, 5892.	No. May 1, 5891.	By Passing.	By Other Causes.	Total.	By raising.	Adv. Elsewhere.	By Death.	By Other Causes.	Total loss.	No. on Rolls April 30, 5892.
Nebraska	1	9	3	16	10				10	6	2	8	10	10					10	0	
Western Star	2	7	6	13	2				2	10	1	3	4	3					3	1	
Capitol	3	29	16	45	2				3	36	9	9	18	8					8	10	
Nemaha Valley	4	11	1	12	1	1			2	10	1	1	2	1					1	1	
Omadi	5	5	4	9	2				2	7	6	3	9	2					2	7	
Plattsmouth	6	23	7	30	9				9	21	3	9	12	10					10	2	
Falls City	9	14	3	17	1				1	16	6	1	6						6	3	
Solomon	10	5		5						5											
Covert	11	37	15	52	8				8	44	13	8	21	9					9	12	
Nebraska City	12	5		5	1				1	4	2	1	3						3	3	
Orient	13	11	5	16	4				4	12	2	1	3	1					4	2	
Peru	14	0	7	7	7				7		1	7	6						6	2	
Fremont	15	11	10	21	11				11	10	3	11	15	12					12	3	
Tecumseh	17	12	1	13	1				1	12	3	1	4						4	4	
Lincoln	19	15	5	20	6				6	14	6	6	12	7					7	5	
Washington	21	7	2	9	5				5	4	2	3	5	3					3	2	
Pawnee	23	9	8	17	10				10	7	5	10	15	12					12	3	
St. Johns	25	40	23	63	22	1	1		24	39	5	22	27	18					18	9	
Beatrice	26	23	12	35	7				7	28	3	8	11	5					5	6	
Jordan	27	6	4	10	3	1			4	6	3	3	6	2					2	4	
Hope	29	6	4	10	3				3	7	2	3	5	2					2	3	
Blue River	30	4		4						4											
Tekamah	31	3	2	5	2	1			3	2	1	2	3	2					2	1	
Platte Valley	32	9	6	15	7	1			8	8	2	7	9	4					4	5	
Ashlar	33	18	16	34	12				12	22	4	12	16	9					9	7	
Acacia	34	10	3	13	2	1			3	10	6	2	8	2					2	6	
Fairbury	35	13	10	23	8				8	15	1	8	9	8					8	1	
Lone Tree	36	4	2	6	1				1	5	1	1	2	2					2		
Crete	37	6	1	7	1				1	6	8	1	9							9	
Oliver	38	19	4	23	14				14												
Papillion	39	7	1	8	2				2	6	5	2	7	2					2	5	
Humboldt	40	6	4	10	5				5	6	3	5	8	3					3	5	
Northern Light	41	5	3	8	4				4	4	1	4	5	2					2	3	
Juniata	42	14	5	19	2				2	17	3	3	3	3					3		
Hebron	43	7	7	14	7				7	7	2	7	9	6					6	3	
Harvard	44	3	1	4	2				2	2	1	2	3	1					1	2	
Palmyra	45	1		1						1											
Rob. Morris	46	10	3	13	3				3	10		3	3	2					2	1	
Salem	47	3		3						3	2		2							2	
Fairmont	48	16	2	18	3	4			7	12	5	1	6	2					2	4	
Evening Star	49	5		5						5											
Hastings	50	12	15	27	14				14	13	5	14	19	13					13	6	
Fidelity	51	12	5	17	4	1			5	12	6	4	10	4					4	6	
Hiram	52	6	10	16	5				5	11		5	6	3					3	2	
Charity	53	4	4	8	3				3	5	3	3	6	5					5	1	
Lancaster	54	14	5	19	4				4	15	2	4	6	4					4	2	
Mosaic	55	6	9	15	11				11	5		11	11	6					6	5	
York	56	16	8	24	8				8	16	4	8	12	5					5	7	
Mt. Moriah	57	8	8	16	4				4	12	1	4	5	4					4	1	
Lebanon	58	13	4	17	8				8	9	2	8	10	4					4	6	
Wahoo	59	7	4	11	6				6	5	1	6	7	6					6	1	
Melrose	60	17		17	1				1	16	1	1	2	1					1	1	
Thistle	61	4		4						4	1		1							1	
Keystone	62	4	9	13	10				10	3	1	11	12	7					7	5	
Riverton	63	5	1	6						6	2		1						1	1	
Blue Valley	64	2	1	3	1				1	2	1	1	2	1					1	1	



ABSTRACT OF RETURNS TO THE GRAND LODGE OF

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	ENTERED APPRENTICES.						FELLOW CHAPLS.					
		No. May 1, 1891.		Loss.		No. on Rolls April 30, 1892.	No. May 1, 1891.		Loss.		No. on Rolls April 30, 1892.		
		Gain.	Total.	By Passing.	By Other Causes.		Gain.	Total.	By Raising.	By Other Causes.			
Osceola	65	9	10	1	1	9	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Livingstone	66	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	
Edgar	67	7	8	2	1	6	1	3	3	3	3	4	
Aurora	68	8	15	3	4	11	5	3	4	4	4	4	
Sterling	70	9	12	1	1	12	4	3	3	3	3	2	
Trower	71	1	19	2	1	15	3	3	3	3	3	1	
Hooper	72	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albion	73	5	8	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Alexander	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Frank Welch	75	3	10	3	3	7	3	2	5	2	2	3	
Joppa	76	5	11	6	6	4	1	1	3	3	3	4	
Nelson	77	4	5	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Albion	78	8	9	2	2	6	6	3	9	7	7	7	
Geneva	79	8	8	5	5	3	3	3	9	7	7	2	
Composite	81	3	0	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Stuart Paul	82	2	13	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	
Cornham	83	4	13	6	6	1	5	2	4	4	4	4	
Fairfield	84	5	9	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	1	
TYR	85	8	10	1	1	9	4	1	1	5	1	4	
Doniphan	86	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	
Ionic	87	3	4	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	
Star	88	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	
Cedar River	89	4	14	8	8	6	2	2	10	10	7	3	
Elk Creek	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Oakland	91	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Hubbard	92	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Beaver City	93	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bennett	94	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	
Gardfield	95	4	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	
Utica	96	4	8	4	4	4	4	4	9	5	1	6	
Eschold	97	7	8	1	1	6	2	1	3	3	1	2	
Republican	98	4	7	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	1	
Shelton	99	3	12	3	3	9	3	3	5	4	4	1	
Cretighton	100	3	5	2	2	3	3	2	1	4	2	2	
Ponca	101	6	11	6	6	2	2	2	4	4	4	5	
Wadsworth	102	6	11	6	6	5	5	5	9	7	7	6	
Ord	103	6	13	8	8	5	5	5	8	8	8	3	
Wymore	104	6	11	7	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	3	
Stella	105	6	8	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	3	3	
Porter	106	4	8	4	4	4	2	2	5	5	5	2	
Seebe City	107	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	4	2	
Table Rock	108	1	4	3	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	
Arapahoe	109	3	4	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	
Pomeroy	110	3	8	5	5	3	4	4	0	0	0	4	
De Witt	111	3	7	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	
Springfield	112	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	
Clatsop	113	7	14	5	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	
Wahner	114	6	10	11	11	0	0	0	11	11	11	4	
Brandard	115	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	
Harlan	116	4	5	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	1	
Hardy	117	4	3	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	
Doric	118	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	
North Bend	119	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	
Wayne	120	2	10	3	3	4	1	3	4	3	3	1	
Superior	121	4	13	6	6	4	4	4	10	10	10	2	
Jasper	122	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Indianola	123	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Indianola	124	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Aurora	125	3	5	2	2	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	

June, 1892.]

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

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NEBRASKA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1892.

SECR. MASTER MASONS.		MASTER MASONS.							GRAND LODGE DEBS., FEES, ETC.														
No. May 1, 1891.	By Suspension.	By Other Causes.	Total.	Reinstatement.	By Death.	Total Loss.	No. on Rolls April 30, 1892.	Gain.	Loss.	Total.	By Dimission.	By Death.	By Suspension.	By Expulsion.	By Other Causes.	Total Loss.	No. on Rolls April 30, 1892.	Amounts Due Lodges on Old Accounts.	Amts. Due Gr. Lodge on Old Accounts.	Dues on Master Masons.	Fees on Initiation.	Amts. Due Gr. Lodge April 30, 1892.	No. of Lodge.
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	\$ 23 75	\$ 13 00	\$ 53 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 47 25	65
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	14 25	3 40	60 00	20 00	56 60	66
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	18 25	18 85	77 00	35 00	112 60	68
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7 00	10 45	21 00	15 00	29 00	70
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9 12	10 00	42 00	20 00	52 88	72
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	12 18	10 00	52 00	25 00	74 82	73
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4 75	20 00	20 00	5 00	20 25	74
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	25 75	41 60	51 00	35 00	101 75	75
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10 00	13 35	43 00	30 00	71 25	70
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12 00	3 35	45 00	5 00	73 25	72
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13 00	1 80	85 00	25 00	39 10	78
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8 75	13 73	36 00	19 00	50 98	81
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8 75	19 88	93 00	33 00	115 63	82
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	32 25	19 88	42 00	33 00	68 10	83
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8 75	13 73	36 00	19 00	50 98	81
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8 75	19 88	93 00	33 00	115 63	82
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8 75	19 88	93 00	33 00	115 63	82
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10 00	1 10	46 00	20 00	55 10	84
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3																

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS TO THE GRAND LODGE OF

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	ENTERED APPRENTICES.							FELLOW CRAFTS.								
		Gain.			Loss.				Gain.			Loss.					
		No. May 1, 5891.	By Initiation. Otherwise.	Total.	By Passing. Adv. Elsewhere.	By Death.	By Other Causes.	Total Loss.	No. on Rolls April 30, 5892.	No. May 1, 5891.	By Passing. By Other Causes.	Total.	By Raising. Adv. Elsewhere.	By Death.	By Other Causes.	Total Loss.	No. on Rolls April 30, 5892.
Mount Naho.....	125	9	1	10	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	5	4	1	4	1	
Stromsburg.....	126	1	3	4	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	4	1	
Minden.....	127	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	4	4	1	5	2	2	3	3	
Guide Rock.....	128	6	1	7	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Blue Hill.....	129	3	3	6	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	5	1	1	4	4	
Tuscan.....	130	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	3	1	
Ark and Anchor.....	131	7	1	8	1	1	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scyllina.....	132	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Film Creek.....	133	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	
Solar.....	134	3	4	7	4	1	5	3	3	1	4	5	5	1	6	6	
McCook.....	135	4	8	12	9	1	10	3	3	9	12	10	1	10	2	2	
Long Pine.....	136	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Upright.....	137	3	2	5	5	1	6	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Rawat.....	138	4	4	8	3	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Clay Centre.....	139	4	2	6	3	1	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	
Western.....	140	3	2	5	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Summit.....	141	2	1	3	3	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
Anchor.....	142	9	3	12	3	1	4	3	9	1	3	4	1	1	3	1	
Crescent.....	143	1	2	3	3	1	4	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Kenesaw.....	144	7	3	10	6	1	7	6	4	1	6	7	5	5	2	2	
Bancroft.....	145	9	1	10	2	1	3	2	8	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	
Jachin.....	146	4	8	12	13	5	18	5	8	3	6	8	6	6	2	2	
Siloam.....	147	5	5	10	5	1	6	5	2	5	7	7	6	6	1	1	
Emmet Crawford.....	148	8	7	15	4	1	5	4	11	3	4	7	4	4	3	3	
Jewel.....	149	1	6	7	5	1	6	5	2	1	5	6	1	1	5	5	
Cambridge.....	150	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Square.....	151	4	4	8	4	1	5	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	3	
Parallel.....	152	6	4	10	4	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Evansgreen.....	153	1	4	5	5	1	6	5	2	5	7	7	6	6	1	1	
Lily.....	154	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hartington.....	155	9	2	11	2	1	3	2	9	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	
Pythagoras.....	156	4	4	8	3	1	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Valley.....	157	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Samaritan.....	158	5	1	6	2	1	3	2	4	4	2	6	1	1	5	5	
Ogallala.....	159	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	4	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	
Zerodatha.....	160	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Mount Zion.....	161	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Trestle Board.....	162	2	6	8	5	1	6	5	3	1	5	6	6	6	6	6	
Unity.....	163	3	6	9	6	1	7	6	3	6	9	7	7	7	7	7	
Atkinson.....	164	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Barneston.....	165	7	10	17	11	1	12	11	4	11	11	9	9	9	2	2	
Mystic Tie.....	166	4	3	7	2	1	3	2	3	4	3	2	1	3	2	2	
Elwood.....	167	1	5	6	4	1	5	4	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Curtis.....	168	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	4	4	4	
Amity.....	169	8	1	9	5	1	6	5	4	3	5	8	5	5	3	3	
Mason City.....	170	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	
Merna.....	171	3	6	9	6	1	7	6	3	1	6	7	6	6	1	1	
Grafton.....	172	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Robert Burns.....	173	13	8	21	10	3	13	8	1	10	11	10	10	10	1	1	
Culbertson.....	174	2	3	5	3	1	4	3	2	2	3	5	2	2	3	3	
Temple.....	175	3	4	7	7	1	8	7	3	7	10	8	8	8	2	2	
Gladstone.....	176	2	6	8	5	1	6	5	4	2	5	7	7	7	7	7	
Hay Springs.....	177	7	7	14	6	1	7	6	1	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Hesperia.....	178	7	2	9	2	1	3	2	3	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	
Prudence.....	179	5	5	10	4	1	5	4	1	4	4	3	3	3	1	1	
Justice.....	180	4	4	8	3	1	4	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	
Faith.....	181	4	7	11	4	1	5	4	7	2	4	6	5	5	1	1	
Incense.....	182	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Alliance.....	183	2	6	8	6	1	7	6	1	7	3	2	7	9	5	4	
Bee Hive.....	184	4	7	11	6	1	7	6	5	2	6	8	7	7	1	1	



June, 1892.]

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

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NEBRASKA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 5892.

SEEP. MASTER MASONS.				MASTER MASONS.				GRAND LODGE DEBS, FEES, ETC.							
No. May 1, 5891.	Gain.		Total.	No. on Rolls April 30, 5892.	No. May 1, 5891.	Loss.		Total.	No. on Rolls April 30, 5892.	No. on Rolls April 30, 5892.	No. of Lodge.				
	By Suspension.	By Other Causes				By Death.	By Reinstatement.					By Admission.	By Reinstatement.	By Other Causes.	
1	4	5	9	56	60	3	4	7	53	13 00	7 52	56 00	5 00	55 52	133
2	1	1	2	48	53	4	1	5	51	12 10	1 22	43 00	13 00	42 00	129
3	1	1	2	29	29	2	8	10	21	4 50	4 50	24 00	7 00	24 50	128
4	2	6	8	29	30	1	1	2	28	5 00	11 00	23 00	15 00	50 00	129
5	1	1	2	36	39	1	1	2	37	8 75	5 00	38 00	10 00	42 25	130
6	2	2	4	63	63	1	63	64	1	7 00	11 10	27 00	15 00	16 10	132
7	1	1	2	27	27	1	1	2	26	7 00	5 28	1 60	29 00	30 32	133
8	2	2	4	29	29	1	1	2	28	13 00	2 00	51 00	20 00	61 60	134
9	1	1	2	66	66	10	8	18	75	14 25	1 09	66 00	40 00	91 75	135
10	1	1	2	37	37	1	1	2	42	8 15	1 09	25 00	10 00	39 34	136
11	1	1	2	23	23	2	2	4	25	12 70	1 20	15 00	20 00	42 90	137
12	1	1	2	54	54	2	1	3	57	7 00	7 00	26 00	10 00	67 20	138
13	1	1	2	43	45	3	1	4	42	11 00	23 12	43 00	10 00	65 12	140
14	1	1	2	17	17	1	1	2	17	4 00	4 00	13 00	5 00	16 00	141
15	1	1	2	34	35	5	30	35	31	7 75	3 94	34 00	15 00	44 29	142
16	1	1	2	27	27	1	1	2	27	7 25	7 00	27 00	10 00	29 75	143
17	1	1	2	33	33	1	1	2	32	7 00	7 00	26 00	15 00	34 00	144
18	1	1	2	36	36	2	2	4	37	10 00	10 00	36 00	5 00	41 00	145
19	1	1	2	58	58	6	3	9	63	64 56	98 86	58 00	40 00	152 30	146
20	1	1	2	27	27	4	2	6	34	6 25	6 25	25 00	5 00	45 75	147
21	1	1	2	63	63	7	2	9	70	13 17	10 32	30 00	30 00	66 92	149
22	1	1	2	30	30	1	2	3	31	3 00	3 00	30 00	10 00	36 00	150
23	1	1	2	41	42	2	1	3	40	10 00	10 00	41 00	10 00	41 00	150
24	1	1	2	23	23	1	1	2	27	16 25	10 00	23 00	20 00	16 75	151
25	1	1	2	37	37	2	2	4	35	12 00	12 00	33 00	20 00	57 00	152
26	1	1	2	26	26	1	1	2	25	6 50	6 50	26 00	10 00	32 50	153
27	1	1	2	25	25	1	1	2	26	6 50	6 50	25 00	10 00	28 50	154
28	1	1	2	46	46	5	3	8	39	10 16	1 10	46 00	10 00	46 94	155
29	1	1	2	25	25	1	1	2	27	6 15	6 15	25 00	9 00	28 82	156
30	1	1	2	41	41	1	1	2	42	8 75	8 75	35 00	5 00	42 80	157
31	1	1	2	31	31	1	1	2	32	8 21	8 21	36 00	10 00	46 22	159
32	1	1	2	30	30	1	1	2	31	9 75	9 75	39 00	5 00	40 35	159
33	1	1	2	31	31	3	3	6	29	8 00	16 50	31 00	10 00	49 50	160
34	1	1	2	30	30	1	1	2	29	7 75	7 75	40 00	30 00	22 65	161
35	1	1	2	41	41	8	4	12	36	9 50	9 50	41 00	30 00	60 16	162
36	1	1	2	40	42	1	1	2	40	8 50	6 10	40 00	10 00	47 50	164
37	1	1	2	34	35	1	1	2	34	4 25	4 00	25 00	15 00	43 50	165
38	1	1	2	29	29	1	1	2	30	17 50	17 50	29 00	10 00	36 50	166
39	1	1	2	25	25	1	1	2	26	14 80	14 80	25 00	15 00	34 60	167
40	1	1	2	31	31	1	1	2	31	43 50	43 50	27 00	10 00	62 00	167
41	1	1	2	27	27	1	1	2	28	3 56	3 56	27 00	10 00	38 19	168
42	1	1	2	40	42	1	1	2	40	9 91	11 50	28 00	15 00	50 59	174
43	1	1	2	25	25	1	1	2	26	2 52	2 52	25 00	20 00	48 48	175
44	1	1	2	31	31	2	2	4	39	7 25	14 00	31 00	30 00	68 35	176
45	1	1	2	20	20	1	1	2	21	6 00	2 15	20 00	25 00	51 15	177
46	1	1	2	28	28	1	1	2	29	9 00	9 00	23 00	10 00	31 75	178
47	1	1	2	33	33	1	1	2	34	15 75	13 00	40 00	15 00	67 25	179
48	1	1	2	19	19	1	1	2	20	6 48	36 18	19 00	25 00	50 59	174
49	1	1	2	28	28	2	2	4	23	6 75	9 44	23 00	30 00	47 14	181
50	1	1	2	31	32	5	5	10	27	6 75	9 44	23 00	30 00	47 14	181
51	1	1	2	23	23	4	4	8	21	3 25	2 70	43 00	5 00	38 75	182
52	1	1	2	7	7	1	1	2	8	8 00	6 16	20 00	35 00	55 95	188
53	1	1	2	45	45	1	1	2	59	8 00	6 16	43 00	35 00	78 16	184

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS TO THE GRAND LODGE OF

NAME OF LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	ENTERED APPRENTICES.								FELLOW CRAFTS.										
		Gain.				Loss.				Gain.				Loss.						
		No. May 1, 1891.	By Initiation.	Otherwise.	Total.	By Passing.	Adv. Elsewhere.	By Death.	By Other Causes.	Total Loss.	No. on Rolls April 30, 1892.	No. May 1, 1891.	By Passing.	By Raising.	Adv. Elsewhere.	By Death.	By Other Causes.	Total Loss.	No. on Rolls April 30, 1892.	
Boaz	185	2	5	7	4			4	3	3	4	4	4	4				4	1	
Plumb	186	3	8	11	3			3	3	3	1	3	4	3				3	1	
Israel	187	7	7	14	6			6	1	7	6	5	5	5				5	1	
Meridian	188	1	4	5	3			3	2	2	2	3	5	2				2	3	
Granite	189	3	6	9	7			7	2	2	1	7	3	6				6	2	
Amethyst	190	1	3	4	3			3	1	2	3	5	5					5	1	
Crystal	191	1	11	12	11			11	1	1	11	11	10					10	1	
Minnekadusa	192	3	16	19	12			12	7	2	12	12	9					9	3	
Signet	193	1	2	3	2			2	2	1	3	3	2					2	3	
Highland	194	4	6	10	7			7	3	1	7	3	4					4	4	
Arcana	195	2	9	11	6			6	5	1	6	7	5					5	2	
Level	196	3	8	11	7			7	4	1	6	7	5					5	2	
Morning Star	197	1	6	7	6			6	1	2	6	3	5					5	3	
Purity	198	7	8	15	7			7	8	7	7	7	6					6	1	
	199	3	2	5	1		1	2	3	1	1	1	1					1	1	
Blazing Star	200	1	6	7	6			6	1	6	6	5						5	1	
Scott's Bluff	201	3	3	6	2			2	3	4	2	1	3	2				2	1	
Golden Sheaf	202	4	6	10	6			6	4	6	6	4						4	2	
Roman Eagle	203	5	11	16	9			9	5	9	9	6						6	3	
Plainview	204	3	3	6	3			3	2	1	2	2	1					1	1	
Golden Fleece	205	2	5	7	5			5	2	5	5	4						4	1	
Naphali	206	2	9	11	9			9	9	9	9	7						7	2	
Parian	207	3	3	6	2			2	1	2	2	2						2	1	
Armada	U.D.	2	2	4	2			2	2	1	1	1						1	1	
Guage	"	12	12	24	12			12	12	12	12	10						10	2	
Canopy	"	2	2	4	1			1	1	1	1	1						1	1	
Trilumular	"	4	4	8	2			2	2	2	2	2						2	2	
Plumline	"	2	2	4	1			1	1	1	1	1						1	1	
Cement	"	8	8	16	8			8	8	8	8	6						6	2	
Compass and Square	"	14	14	28	10			10	4	10	10	8						8	2	
Square and Compass	"	8	8	16	7			7	1	7	7	7						7	1	
Grand Secretary's return of extinct lodges	"	21	8	29	1		1	28	8	8	1	9						1	1	
Grand total		1105	883	2010	781	23	2	6	812	1198	339	784	4	1127	709	2	1	3	714	413

CREDITS AS PER RULE OF THE GRAND LODGE FOR GENERAL

No. of Lodge.	Amount.	No. of Lodge.	Amount.	No. of Lodge.	Amount.	No. of Lodge.	Amount.	No. of Lodge.	Amount.
1	\$15 75	27	\$12 75	48	\$13 00	67	\$15 00	88	\$ 6 00
2	30 00	29	9 00	49	18 00	68	19 25	89	12 75
3	61 00	30	8 00	50	30 50	70	5 25	90	6 75
4	8 50	31	16 00	51	17 00	71	12 50	91	9 50
5	11 25	32	23 75	52	13 50	72	10 50	92	7 75
6	27 25	33	31 75	53	19 75	73	13 00	93	9 25
9	24 00	34	18 25	54	33 25	74	5 00	94	6 75
10	6 50	35	20 75	55	18 75	75	12 75	95	14 75
11	58 75	36	23 50	56	34 75	76	11 25	96	10 50
12	7 50	37	18 25	57	10 50	77	13 25	97	12 25
13	3 25	38	14 50	58	13 50	78	11 25	98	4 75
14	6 00	39	10 50	59	23 00	79	21 25	99	10 00
15	38 00	40	11 50	60	15 00	81	9 00	100	11 75
17	23 75	41	8 50	61	18 50	82	23 25	101	14 25
19	63 00	42	10 25	62	4 96	83	10 50	102	10 50
21	24 25	43	20 25	63	7 50	84	11 50	103	13 75
23	15 25	44	15 25	64	13 75	85	10 25	104	17 00
25	65 00	45	5 00	65	13 25	86	9 00	105	9 25
26	39 25	46	38 75	66	5 25	87	6 25	106	11 50

NEBRASKA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 5892.

SUSP. MASTER MASONS.						MASTER MASONS.						GRAND LODGE DUES, FEES, ETC.																			
Gain.			Loss.			Gain.			Loss.			No. on Rolls April 30, 5892.	Amounts due Lodges on Old Accounts.	Amts. Due Gr. Lodge on Old Accounts.	Dues on Master Masons.	Fees on Initiation.	Amts. Due Gr. Lodge April 30, 5892.	No. of Lodge.													
No. May 1, 5891.	By Suspension.	By Other Causes.	Total.	Reinstatement.	By Death.	Total Loss.	No. May 1, 5891.	By Raising.	By Admission.	Reinstatement.	By Other Causes.								Total.	By Dismissal.	By Death.	By Suspension.	By Expulsion.	By Other Causes.	Total Loss.						
22	4	..	26	..	..	26	26	4	25	..	..	50	4	25	..	..	25	00	42	75	185										
31	3	4	38	2	..	38	36	15	75	..	..	48	15	75	25	89	31	00	40	00	186										
32	5	2	39	2	..	39	37	6	25	16	27	37	6	25	16	27	32	00	35	00	187										
31	2	4	37	2	..	37	35	2	80	..	..	35	2	80	..	..	31	00	20	00	188										
40	6	3	49	1	..	48	48	8	00	..	..	48	8	00	..	..	40	00	30	00	189										
20	5	..	25	..	..	25	24	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	20	00	15	00	190										
37	10	1	48	..	..	48	48	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	37	00	55	00	191										
20	9	2	31	2	..	31	29	30	00	30	15	29	29	30	00	30	15	20	00	80	00	192									
22	2	..	24	..	..	24	24	8	95	..	..	24	8	95	..	..	22	00	10	00	23	05	193								
27	4	1	32	1	..	31	31	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	27	00	30	00	57	00	194								
29	5	2	36	1	..	36	35	10	00	10	00	35	10	00	10	00	29	00	45	00	74	00	195								
22	5	2	30	2	..	30	28	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	22	00	40	00	62	00	196								
23	5	..	28	4	..	28	24	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	23	00	30	00	88	65	197								
30	6	1	38	1	..	38	37	4	80	5	04	37	4	80	5	04	30	00	40	00	70	24	198								
6	1	2	10	..	..	10	19	7	75	7	40	19	7	75	7	40	..	10	00	..	10	65	199								
15	5	16	36	2	..	36	34	31	31	84	56	34	31	31	84	56	..	30	00	83	25	200									
22	2	26	50	..	..	50	50	7	75	87	40	50	7	75	87	40	..	15	00	23	65	201									
8	4	1	12	..	..	25	25	7	75	7	40	25	7	75	7	40	..	30	00	30	65	202									
12	6	15	33	..	..	33	33	7	75	7	40	33	7	75	7	40	..	65	00	55	65	203									
9	1	12	22	1	..	22	21	7	75	7	40	21	7	75	7	40	..	15	00	15	65	204									
7	4	12	23	1	..	23	22	7	75	81	98	22	7	75	81	98	..	25	00	28	23	205									
7	7	14	28	..	..	28	28	7	75	81	23	28	7	75	81	23	..	45	00	47	48	206									
4	2	18	24	..	..	24	24	90	00	118	50	24	90	00	118	50	..	15	00	43	50	207									
9	..	..	9	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	A	208								
10	..	..	10	..	..	10	10	25	75	26	64	10	25	75	26	64	..	60	00	60	89	C	209								
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	26	55	27	56	2	26	55	27	56	..	10	00	11	01	C	210								
2	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	25	75	26	42	2	25	75	26	42	..	20	00	20	67	T	211								
6	..	..	6	..	..	6	6	25	75	26	42	6	25	75	26	42	..	10	00	10	67	P	212								
8	..	..	8	..	..	8	6	25	75	26	17	6	25	75	26	17	..	40	00	40	42	C	213								
8	..	..	8	..	..	8	8	40	15	40	82	8	40	15	40	82	..	70	00	70	67	C	214								
7	..	..	7	..	..	7	7	25	75	26	42	7	25	75	26	42	..	40	00	40	67	S	215								
25	2	27	2	2	25	85	133	..	..	..	..	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216								
1258	264	3	1525	100	12	112	1413	9717	713	583	94	42	11149	469	95	259	13	74	910	10239	3659	64	2959	68	9454	00	4415	00	13169	14	....

CORRECTNESS AND PROMPT TRANSMITTAL OF RETURNS AND FUNDS.

No. of Lodge.	Amount.	No. of Lodge.	Amount.	No. of Lodge.	Amount.	No. of Lodge.	Amount.	No. of Lodge.	Amount.
107	8 6 50	126	12 00	146	814 50	165	8 6 25	184	811 25
108	4 50	127	812 25	147	6 75	166	7 25	185	5 50
109	12 75	128	4 08	148	15 75	167	6 21	186	6 20
110	13 25	129	7 25	149	7 50	168	6 38	187	7 68
111	10 50	130	9 00	150	10 25	169	9 02	188	7 75
112	9 25	132	6 75	151	5 25	170	6 25	189	10 00
113	8 75	133	7 25	152	8 00	171	6 25	190	2 80
114	8 25	134	12 75	153	0 50	172	5 50	191	9 25
115	5 25	135	16 50	154	6 25	173	8 25	192	5 00
116	7 75	136	9 25	155	5 98	174	7 00	193	5 50
117	8 75	137	5 75	156	6 25	175	7 75	194	6 75
118	8 25	138	13 50	157	5 75	176	7 75	195	7 25
119	9 75	139	6 50	158	10 25	177	..	196	5 29
120	13 25	140	10 75	159	9 75	178	7 00	197	5 75
121	11 75	141	3 20	160	7 75	179	3 80	198	6 30
122	8 50	142	8 50	161	7 50	180	7 00	..	..
123	15 75	143	6 75	162	6 90	181	5 75	..	82,336 65
124	10 00	144	6 50	163	10 25	182	10 50	..	..
125	14 00	145	9 00	164	..	183	7 50	..	..

Bro.:Oakley, 19, submitted the following report "*In re economy*," which was accepted:

*To the Grand Lodge:*

Your special committee on the matter of economy, as presented by our Grand Secretary at our last annual communication, fraternally reports:

Your full committee has deliberately, thoroughly and fully considered all the matters referred to it; and it was unanimously agreed that no change should be made in the existing methods as detailed in the Grand Secretary's statement one year ago, but that same be maintained in their present high state of efficiency.

In view of a proposed reduction of fifty per cent. in the cost of the warning circulars of the General Masonic Relief Association, it is recommended that the Grand Lodge continue its membership therein.

In order to reduce unnecessary expense, and carry out the object of the appointment of this committee, your committee recommends that our future Grand Masters be requested to form committees, as far as the best interests of the Grand Lodge will admit, from those who are entitled to mileage and per diem. And your committee further recommends that the mileage be reduced to four cents per mile one way.

Fraternally submitted,

ROLLAND H. OAKLEY, 19,  
CHARLES K. COUTANT, 11,  
HENRY GIBBONS, 46,  
D. M. McELHINNEY, 50.

*Special Committee.*

Bro.:Oakley, 19, presented the following report from the committee on Doings of Grand Officers; on motion the report was adopted:

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

Your committee on Doings of Grand Officers have examined the several reports of your Grand Officers referred to us for consideration, and respectfully make the following recommendations:

1. That so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to social meetings be referred to a special committee of three brethren.
2. That so much of said address as relates to Master Masons on our roll of extinct lodges be referred to a special committee of three brethren.
3. That so much of said address as refers to continued membership be referred to the committee on Jurisprudence.
4. That so much of said address as relates to the stereotyping of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the years 1870 to 1873 inclusive, and the procuring of steel-plate engravings of Past Grand Masters Jordan and Armstrong, and the advisability of each lodge having a full set of Grand Lodge proceedings, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means.
5. We congratulate the Grand Lodge on the excellent showing made in the matter of returns, as evidenced by the statement made in the Grand Master's

address. Believing that this promptness is largely due to the rebate system, we recommend that that part of the said report in opposition to the abolition of said system of rebates be adopted, and that the proposed amendment to the by-laws on page 414, proceedings of 1891, be referred to the committee on Returns, for action in conformity with this recommendation.

6. That such part of the said address as relates to dispensations granted for installation of officers out of time, on account of a destructive storm the night of installation, June 24, 1891, be adopted, and the Grand Secretary be and hereby is instructed to credit the following named lodges with ten dollars (\$10) each: Plumb, No. 186; Fremont, No. 15; Blue River, No. 30; Osceola, No. 65; Scribner, No. 132; Baneroff, No. 145.

7. That the report of the commission on the trial of Bro. Joshua Vander-vort, late Master of Salem Lodge, No. 47, as set forth in the report of the Grand Master, be adopted, and that the matter be taken up by the Grand Lodge as unfinished business for final action.

8. That so much of the Grand Master's address as has reference to the families of deceased brethren be referred to the committee on Relief, with hearty approval of the recommendations therein made.

9. That such part of said address as relates to the publication of the report of our committee on Foreign Correspondence be referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

10. That such part of said address as relates to the death of eminent brothers of other jurisdictions be referred to a special committee of three brethren.

11. That such part of said address as relates to the appropriation of one hundred dollars (\$100) for the purpose of binding valuable documents be referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

12. That such part of said address as relates to the salary and expenses of the Grand Custodian be referred to the special committee on the same subject created by the last session of the Grand Lodge.

13. That such part of said address as relates to the completion of the twentieth year of continuous service of our Grand Secretary, William R. Bowen, be referred to a special committee of three brethren, with power to procure a suitable testimonial to be presented to Brother Bowen at the next session of the Grand Lodge.

14. That so much of the report of the Grand Secretary as relates to appropriations, receipts and disbursements, together with the report of the Grand Treasurer, be referred to the committee on Accounts.

15. That the work done during the year by Grand Custodian, Bro. Lee P. Gillette, as shown by his report, be approved.

16. With reference to the report of the Trustees of the Orphans Educational Fund, we are satisfied that the matters therein mentioned are in the hands of as capable and efficient men as we have in our membership, and we recommend that their doings be approved, believing that what they may do for the protection of the Fund will be done thoroughly and well.

The committee on Credentials made report, which was adopted, subject to amendment during the communication; the report, as finally submitted, was as follows:

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

Your committee on Credentials reports that we find the following Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers and Representatives of chartered lodges present:

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. BRADNER D. SLAUGHTER	Grand Master.
R. W. SAMUEL P. DAVIDSON	Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. LEWIS A. KENT	Grand Senior Warden.
R. W. JAMES P. A. BLACK	Grand Junior Warden.
R. W. CHRISTIAN HARTMAN	Grand Treasurer.
R. W. WILLIAM R. BOWEN	Grand Secretary.
V. W. GEORGE W. MARTIN	Grand Chaplain.
W. ALBERT W. CRITES	Grand Orator.
W. LEE P. GILLETTE	Grand Custodian.
W. DAVID M. McELHINNEY	Grand Marshal.
W. CHARLES J. PHELPS	Grand Senior Deacon.
W. JOHN A. EHRHARDT	Grand Junior Deacon.
Bro. JACOB KING	Grand Tiler.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. DANIEL H. WHEELER	Past Grand Master.
M. W. HARRY P. DEUEL	Past Grand Master.
M. W. WILLIAM E. HILL	Past Grand Master.
M. W. MARTIN DUNHAM	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.
M. W. JAMES R. CAIN	Past Grand Master.
M. W. EDWIN F. WARREN	Past Grand Master.
M. W. SAMUEL W. HAYES	Past Grand Master.
M. W. MANOAH B. REESE	Past Grand Master.
M. W. JOHN J. MERCER	Past Grand Master.
M. W. ROBERT E. FRENCH	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 R. Stafford	John L. Myers	Winfield S. Strawn
Western Star	2			
Capitol	3	George W. Lininger	John Pray	*William Cleburne
Nemaha Valley	4	Benjamin T. Jones	*John J. Mercer	*David H. Mercer
Omaha	5	*E. Evans		
Plattsmouth	6	*Veloso V. Leonard		
Falls City	9	*Reuben Horrocks	Reuben Horrocks	
Solomon	10	*Elias H. Clark		*Elias H. Clark
Covert	11	George E. Gibson	Samuel J. Boden	William L. Ritter
Nebraska City	12	James W. Chaddock	James B. Northcott	
Orient	13	W. A. Jones		
Peru	14			
Freemont	15	George A. Storey	William T. Crook	Thos. J. McKinny
Tecumseh	17	*Charles A. Homes	*Arthur C. Sullivan	John S. Harmon

\*Proxy.

LODGE.	No.	MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.
Lincoln	19	*Lucius B. Freeman..	Lucius B. Freeman..	Alex' der H. Hutton
Washington	21	William H. Palmer...	Jesse T. Davis .....	
Pawnee	23	J. L. Edwards.....		
Saint Johns	25	Thos. K. Sudborough	Frank S. Hayes .....	W. W. Keyser .....
Beatrice	26	*Munroe C. Steele .....		
Jordan	27	William E. Krause...	Ludwick Rosenthal..	*Eugene Moore .....
Hope	29	James A. Titus.....		
Blue River	30	*J. H. Culver .....		
Tekamah	31	Charles T. Dickinson		F. E. Ward .....
Platte Valley	32	Frank E. Bullard .....		Charles F. Ormsby..
Ashlar	33	George P. Dean .....		
Acacia	34	*William D. Fletcher.		
Fairbury	35	John W. Galatly .....		
Lone Tree	36			
Crete	37	Horace M. Wells .....		
Oliver	38	Frank G. Simmons .....	Harry T. Jones.....	T. Frank Skeede .....
Papillion	39	Edgar Howard .....	Malcom B. Brown .....	Jurgen G. Selk .....
Humboldt	40			
Northern Light	41	John A. Ehrhardt .....	*Charles L. Lamb .....	*Alex' der J. Kearney
Juniata	42	Enos J. Hanchett .....		
Hebron	43	*Jacob J. Werner .....	*James Dinsmore .....	
Harvard	44	James S. Catterson .....		Harry N. Webster..
Palmyra	45	John O. Moore .....		
Rob Morris	46	George W. Kern .....		*W. W. Barney .....
Salem	47			
Fairmont	48	Calvin B. Webber .....	*Henry Musselman .....	*Joseph Talmage .....
Evening Star	49	George H. Vanduyne	*Albert K. Marsh .....	*John B. Dinsmore .....
Hastings	50	Abijah R. Vansickle.		
Fidelity	51	Thornton B. Myers .....		
Hiram	52	Joseph Hammang .....		Andrew B. Batson .....
Charity	53	James A. Tulleys .....		
Lancaster	54	Landy C. Clarke .....	*Levi M. Hupert .....	
Mosaic	55	Earnest H. Tracy .....		Silas G. Dean .....
York	56	George E. Chilcote .....		
Mount Moriah	57	Othniel Horne .....		
Labanon	58	Gus. B. Spiece .....	Edwin H. Chambers .....	*Chaun'y H. Shelden
Wahoo	59	*T. P. McCutcheon.		
Melrose	60	John A. Ellis .....		
Thistle	61	Hanford O. Smith .....		
Keystone	62	William H. England .....		
Riverton	63	Willis P. Fulton .....		
Blue Valley	64	*Joseph H. Grimm .....		
Osceola	65	Simeon Whaley .....	*H. A. Scott .....	Milton R. Snodgrass
Livingstone	66	Edson R. Spencer .....		
Edgar	67	Samuel J. Whitten .....	Charles A. Voorhees .....	*William H. Alden .....
Aurora	68	Myron T. Wildish .....	*William H. Alden .....	John's'n P. Renshaw
Sterling	70			
Trowel	71	Nelson D. Jackson .....	Henry E. Kryger .....	
Hooper	72	*John M. Kreader .....		
Friend	73	*Charles Sanders .....		
Alexandria	74	*John C. Orr .....		
Frank Welch	75	James J. McIntosh .....		
Joppa	76	*William E. Hatch .....	Frank S. Shaw .....	
Nelson	77	Jacob Ritterbush .....		
Albion	78	*William R. Hoffman.		William R. Hoffman
Geneva	79	Jacob L. Houchin .....		
Composite	81	*W. A. Baldwin .....		
Saint Paul	82	Herman W. Merrill .....		Samuel W. Jackson
Corinthian	83	Cyrus E. Hunter .....	Bruce T. Harman .....	
Fairfield	84	James M. Farley .....	*William S. Randall .....	*J. C. Hedge .....
Tyre	85	William W. Wright .....		
Doniphan	86	Martin Ennis .....		
Ionic	87	*David M. Cunningham		
Star	88	Thomas R. Ashley .....	James Ashley .....	Henry E. Knapp .....
Cedar River	89			
Elk Creek	90			
Oakland	91	Ira Thomas .....	James W. Holmquist .....	
Hubbell	92	Andrew F. Agnew .....		
Beaver City	93	William T. Ager .....		
Bennett	94	William Nelson .....	Charles A. Pierce .....	
Garfield	95	*James C. Harnish .....		*James C. Harnish .....
Utica	96	Joseph Jones .....		
Euclid	97			
Republican	98	Clarence A. Luce .....		

\* Proxy. † Charter arrested.

LODGE.	No.	MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.
Shelton	99	*Charles S. Bailey		
Creighton	100			
Pouca	101	Alfred E. Barnes		John Emerick
Waterloo	102	Frank Whitmore		*C B. Crawford
Ord	103	John C. Work	William S. McCarthy	
Wymore	104	Oliver P. Newbranch	David Chamberlain	Jesse Jameson
Stella	105	Joseph A. W. Hall		George M. Bixley
Porter	106		Charles W. Conhiser	
Steele City	107			
Table Rock	108			
Arapahoe	109	John H. Mooney	*A J. McPeak	*A J. McPeak
Pomegranate	110	*Omer D. Harford		
De Witt	111		W. Henry Leacock	William H. Staley
Springfield	112	*J M. Elwell		
Globe	113	James Stuart		
Wisner	114	Frank C. Evans	Solomon S. Krake	
Brainard	115	John T. McKnight		Byron Atkinson
Harlan	116	Benjamin M. Simms		
Hardy	117	James H. Fair		
Doric	118	William Friedell		
North Bend	119	*Joseph E. Newsom		
Wayne	120	Fremont L. Neely		
Superior	121	*Albert Curtis		
Jasper	122	*L A. Scraggs		
Indianola	123	Jacob H. Berge		
Auburn	124	Edward M. Boyd	*Edward M. Boyd	
Mount Nebo	125	*P L. McFayden	*James M. Kennedy	*James M. Kennedy
Stromsburg	126	George S. Osborn		
Minden	127	*R H. Palmer	Joseph S. Dickman	
Guide Rock	128	Isaiah B. Hampdon		
Blue Hill	129		William J. Whitten	Charles D. Robinson
Tuscan	130	George H. Miller		
Scribner	132		William K. Wright	
Elm Creek	133		George G. Case	*William A. Lamson
Solar	134	*John C. Hartwell	John C. Hartwell	Hans N. Kokjer
McCook	135	*Samuel L. Green		
Long Pine	136		John S. Davison	
Upright	137	*Ferdinand Bstandig		Ferdinand Bstandig
Rawalt	138	Aaron J. Cole		*George E. Whitman
Clay Centre	139	*L F. Fryer		
Western	140	*P Waldorf		
Summit	141	*David D. Adams		
Anchor	142	Henry E. Davis		*Nathan <sup>l</sup> K. Redlon
Crescent	143	Lucius P. Judd		
Kenesaw	144	Henry E. Norton		
Bancroft	145	*Thomas M. Senter		
Jachin	146	Axel P. Erickson		
Siloam	147	James A. Rice		
Emmet Crawford	148	Alpha Morgan	*F M. Rublee	*John H. Thompson
Jewel	149			
Cambridge	150	Stephen K. Keyes		
Square	151		William T. Craven	
Parallel	152			
Evergreen	153	William E. Bishop		
Lily	154	Adelbert D. Pierce		
Hartington	155	Levi H. Monroe		George D. Cord
Pythagoras	156	Dewitt L. Cramer		
Valley	157	*Nathaniel M. Ayer		
Samaritan	158	*Albert W. Crites	Albert W. Crites	
Ogalalla	159	Allison Phillips		
Zeredatha	160	Alonzo H. Bothwell		Nathaniel B. Moore
Mount Zion	161	*E Pettis		
Trestle Board	162		Benjamin H. Bailey	
Unity	163		William J. Laughlin	
Atkinson	164	James L. McDonald		
Barneston	165	Seth S. Ratliff		
Mystic Tie	166	E. Edwin Burnam		
Elwood	167	Burton L. Chambers		
Curtis	168	James W. Ridgeway	William H. Latham	
Amity	169	James M. Baker		
Mason City	170		John T. Castellan	
Merna	171			
Grafton	172	*William H. Bartz		
Robert Burns	173	Benjamin F. Noll		

\* Proxy.



LODGE.	No.	MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.
Culbertson	174	Wiley S. Cornutt		
Temple	175	Elijah Filley	*John L. Addington	
Gladstone	176	Clark J. Stevens	Edward L. Cleveland	
Hay Springs	177	*William Waterman		
Hesperia	178	*Franklin S. Kipton	*Thomas C. Canine	
Prudence	179	*John L. Evans		*M A. V. Davis
Justice	180	John R. King		
Faith	181	*Fred. C. Scofield		
Incense	182	Morris Thomas		
Alliance	183	Francis M. Devore		
Bee Hive	184	James Gilbert	Charles C. Stanley	Walstein B. Wyman
Boaz	185	*E E. Underwood		
Plumb	186	George H. Prime	David Gray	*John E. Miller
Israel	187	W. Cloyd Guss	Daniel C. Northway	
Meridian	188	*Charles E. Allen		
Granite	189	John Reddy	Robert J. S. McCallum	*Robt. J. S. McCallum
Amethyst	190		Alonzo P. Tarbox	
Crystal	191	John T. Price		
Winnekadusa	192	William T. Bullis		
Signal	193			
Highland	194	Luther C. Kurtz		
Arcana	195	Charles E. Hoffman	William C. Willhite	
Level	196	William H. Willmeth		
Morning Star	197	Josiah Locke		
Purity	198	Charles A. Towell		
Gavel	199		Archibald L. Johnson	
Blazing Star	200	Horatio N. Leach	Thomas L. Hall	
Scotts Bluff	201	William H. Johnson	*John R. Stilts	John R. Stilts
Golden Sheaf	202	Sidney O. Reese	*Thomas F. Ziegler	Charles A. Sharp
Roman Engle	203	J. Madison Curry	Merton R. Snyder	
Plainview	204	John F. Hecht		
Golden Fleece	205	Jacob Keifer	*Fred. Sudman	Albert H. Nichols
Naphthali	206	*John W. Miller	Joseph Bixby	*William Green
Parian	207	Frank L. Haycock		

Your committee also reports the presence of Representatives near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska from the following fellow Grand Lodges:

GRAND LODGES.	REPRESENTATIVES.	GRAND LODGES.	REPRESENTATIVES.
Alabama	James W. Chadduck, 12.	Michigan	Daniel H. Wheeler, 1.
Arizona	Lewis A. Kent, 127.	Montana	Charles F. Goodman, 3.
California	David M. McElhinney, 50.	New Brunswick	John J. Mercer, 4.
Canada	James Gilbert, 184.	New Jersey	James R. Cain, 9.
Colorado	Charles J. Phelps, 34.	North Dakota	John A. Ehrhardt, 41.
Connecticut	Samuel P. Davidson, 17.	Oregon	Henry Brown, 3.
Dist. of Columbia	Bradner B. Slaughter, 89.	Pennsylvania	William R. Bowen, 3.
England	George W. Lininger, 3.	Pr. Edward's Isl'd	George E. Whitman, 138.
Florida	Lee P. Gillette, 19.	South Carolina	Frank E. Bullard, 32.
Georgia	Edwin F. Warren, 2.	South Dakota	Manoah B. Reese, 59.
Idaho	James A. Tulleys, 53.	Tennessee	Francis E. White, 6.
Indiana	Harry P. Deuel, 11.	Texas	Martin Dunham, 3.
Indian Territory	James A. Kennedy, 125.	Utah	Robert E. French, 46.
Iowa	John J. Mercer, 4.	Vermont	William R. Bowen, 3.
Ireland	William Cleburne, 3.	Virginia	William E. Hill, 2.
Kansas	James B. Bruner, 25.	Washington	Charles A. Holmes, 17.
Louisiana	Albert W. Crites, 158.	West Virginia	Frank E. Bullard, 32.
Maine	Thos. K. Sudborough, 25.	Wyoming	Rolland H. Oakley, 19.
Manitoba	Edwin F. Warren, 2.		

\*Proxy.

The following standing committees, appointed April 9, 1892, were now announced, the brethren rising as their names were called, and vacancies being filled:

*On Visiting Brethren*—Bros.: George W. Lininger, 3; Thomas K. Sudborough, 25; George E. Gibson, 11; Joseph R. Stafford, 1; James Gilbert, 184.

*On Credentials*—Bros.: Isaiah B. Hampton, 128; John H. A. Thomas, 136; John R. King, 180; William A. Jones, 13; George A. Storey, 15.

*On Accounts*—Bros.: Lewis M. Rheem, 3; James Dinsmore, 43; William E. Krause, 27; George E. Hawkins, 26; William T. Ager, 93.

*On Charters and Dispensations*—Bros.: Jacob L. Houchin, 79; Horace M. Wells, 37; Frank Whitmore, 102; Elijah Filley, 175; George E. Whitman, 138.

*On By-Laws of Chartered Lodges*—Bros.: James W. Chaddock, 12; Thornton B. Myers, 51; Calvin B. Webber, 48; Albert K. Marsh, 49; Albert L. Miller, 158.

*On Foreign Correspondence*—Bros.: William R. Bowen, 3; Charles J. Phelps, 34; Frank E. Bullard, 32.

*On Ways and Means*—Bros.: John B. Dinsmore, 49; James A. Tulleys, 53; John O. Moore, 45; Davis W. Randolph, 89; Lucius P. Judd, 143.

*On Relief*—Bros.: Joseph L. Edwards, 23; Myron T. Wildish, 68; George H. Rhodes, 177; Enos J. Hanchett, 42; John C. Work, 103.

*On Grievances*—Bros.: Henry H. Wilson, 19; William Adair, 5; Nelson D. Jackson, 71; Nathaniel M. Ayers, 93; John W. Gellatly, 35.

*On Unfinished Business*—Bros.: Othniel Horne, 57; George E. Chilcote, 56; George H. Prime, 186; Francis M. Devore, 183; John A. Ellis, 60.

*On Pay Roll*—Bros.: Frank E. Bullard, 32; Landy C. Clark, 54; Thomas R. Ashley, 88; Charles T. Dickinson, 31; George P. Dean, 33.

*On Jurisprudence*—The Past Grand Masters present, with M.: W.: Robert E. French, chairman.

*On Returns*—Bros.: John J. Mercer, 4; Edward C. Jackson, 21; Herman W. Merrill, 82; Hanford O. Smith, 61; Clark J. Stevens, 176.

*On Codification of the Law*—Bros.: Francis E. White, 6; Frank H. Young, 148; Chauncey H. Sheldon, 58.

*On Doings of Grand Officers*—Bros.: Rolland H. Oakley, 19; Newton R. Persinger, 36; Frank G. Simmons, 38; James M. Kennedy, 125; James J. McIntosh, 75.

The Grand Lodge was now called to refreshment until eight fifteen (8:15) o'clock this evening.

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### FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1892.

Grand Lodge resumed labor at half-past eight o'clock, M.: W.: Bradner D. Slaughter, Grand Master, presiding.

Bro.: Simmons, 38, made further report from the committee on Doings of Grand Officers as follows, which report was adopted:

*To the Grand Lodge :*

Your committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend as follows:

1. That so much of the report of the Grand Secretary as relates to petitions for restoration of Richard S. Silver, 49, and E. M. Cunningham, 151, be referred to the committee on Grievances.
2. That so much of the said report as relates to the new by-laws of Solomon Lodge, No. 10; Lebanon Lodge, No. 58, and Table Rock Lodge, No. 108, be referred to the committee on By-Laws of Chartered Lodges.
3. That so much of said report as relates to application for refund from Washington, No. 21, Utica, No. 96, Wayne, No. 120, be referred to the committee on Relief.
4. That so much of said report as relates to the greeting from our fellow Grand Lodge of Wisconsin be referred to the incoming Grand Master and Grand Secretary for fraternal acknowledgement.

The Grand Master appointed the following special committees:

*On Social Meetings*—Bros.: Palmer, 21; Chilcote, 56, and Whitmore, 102.  
*On Members of Extinct Lodges*—Bros.: Van Sickle, 50; Hatch, 75, and Ennis, 86.

*On Deceased Brethren of Other Jurisdictions*—Bros.: Reese, 59; Boyd, 124, and McDonald, 164.

R.:W.:Bro.: Horatio G. Cilley, Past Grand Treasurer of Iowa, was introduced by the chairman of the committee on Visitors; was welcomed by the Grand Master, and was placed in charge of our Grand Treasurer.

Bro.: Edwards, 23, submitted the following report, which was adopted; unanimous consent was given for consideration of the amendment to our law therein proposed, and same was adopted.

*To the Grand Lodge of Nebraska :*

The committee on Relief, to which was referred that part of the Grand Master's address which referred to the widows and orphans of deceased Master Masons, have had the same under consideration, and the committee heartily commends the sentiment of the Grand Master's recommendations in that behalf. Your committee therefore recommends that our by-laws be amended as follows, to-wit:

- 1st. That the secretary of each lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction shall, in his annual report, as now required by law, include a report of all widows and children of deceased Master Masons in the jurisdiction of his lodge, giving names, ages, financial circumstances and present means of support, together with such other information relative thereto as shall be required by the Grand Master or Grand Secretary; such report also shall give name and date of death of deceased Master Masons, and name of lodge of which he was a member at date of his decease.

2nd. The Grand Secretary is required to prepare the blanks for annual reports from lodges, so as to include the facts and information above required.

On motion, it was ordered that a special dispensation, without fee, be granted Arapahoe Lodge, No. 109, to elect its officers at a later date than that fixed by its by-laws.

Bro. Ashley, 88, applied for a new charter for Star Lodge, No. 88, to replace its original charter which had been burned; the request was referred to the committee on Charters and Dispersations.

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

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## SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, June 16, 5892.

Grand Lodge resumed labor at the appointed hour under direction of Grand Master Slaughter.

On the inquiry of the chairman of the committee on Payroll, it was ordered that the payroll of this communication be made for three days.

The committee on Credentials read a list of lodges, the representatives of which had not reported.

Bro. Boyd, 124, submitted the following report, which was adopted by a silent rising vote:

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

Your committee on Fraternal Dead beg leave to report:

WHEREAS, During the past Masonic year it has pleased the Great Father of us all, in His infinite wisdom, to call from labor on earth to everlasting rest in the celestial lodge above many of the faithful members of our Brotherhood, who have, by their pure Masonic lives, great ability and devoted labors for the up-building of the principles of Masonry and the consequent elevation of mankind, attained honor among men and Masons in their several Masonic jurisdictions. Among whom are our distinguished brethern and fellow-laborers:

R. W. Rev. Bro. La Fayette Van Cleve, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

R. W. Bro. William Franklin Baldwin, Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

R. W. Bro. William S. Hayes, Veteran Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

R. W. Bro. Rocky P. Earhart, formerly Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Oregon.

R. W. Bro. Alexander G. Abell, Veteran Grand Secretary of California.

R. W. Bro. Ira Berry, Veteran Grand Secretary of Maine.

R. W. Bro. Shadwell H. Clarke, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, and

R. W. Bro. Frelon Jesse Babcock, formerly Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Oregon; and

WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge has received notice of their bereavement and sorrow from the several fellow Grand Lodges. Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, bow our heads in sorrow at the losses sustained by our fellow Grand Lodges, and extend to them, one and all, the brotherly love and sympathy that should ever unite the Fraternity in all lands.

Bro. Myers, 51, presented the following report, which was concurred in:

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

Your committee on By-laws of Chartered Lodges beg leave to report that we have examined the proposed by-laws of Solomon Lodge, No. 10, and recommend the approval of the same with the exception of Sec. 2. Art. 4, which we find in conflict with the by-laws of Grand Lodge and recommend that it be stricken out.

Your committee further report that they have examined the proposed amendment of Lebanon Lodge, No. 58, and find that the same is not in conflict with the constitution or any by-laws of this Grand Lodge and recommend the approval of the same.

Your committee further report that they have examined the proposed amendment of Table Rock Lodge, No. 108, and find that the same is not in conflict with the constitution or any by-laws of Grand Lodge, and recommend the approval of the same.

Bro. Houchin, 79, made report as follows, which was adopted:

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

We, your committee on Charters and Dispensations report as follows:

We have carefully examined the records and papers transmitted to the Grand Secretary by the various lodges working under dispensation within this Grand Jurisdiction and we recommend that a charter be granted to each of the following lodges working under dispensation, and that their by-laws as corrected by the committee be approved:

Gauge Lodge, No. —	formerly Gauge,	U. D.
Canopy Lodge, No. —	“ Canopy,	“
East Lincoln Lodge, No. —	“ Trilumular,	“
Cement Lodge, No. —	“ Cement,	“
Compass and Square Lodge, No. —	“ Compass and Square,	“
Square and Compass Lodge, No. —	“ Square and Compass,	“

And that Plumblin Lodge be continued under dispensation.

The application of Thomas R. Ashley, Master of Star Lodge, No. 88, Decatur, for a duplicate charter was referred to our committee, and we beg leave to submit the following report:

We find that the charter of Star Lodge was destroyed by fire on Aug. 8th, 1891, and that the lodge has since been working under a special permit from the Grand Master. Inasmuch as the loss was absolutely unavoidable, and that the value of a charter is not its intrinsic worth, your committee would recommend that the Grand Secretary be instructed to furnish Star Lodge with a duplicate charter free of charge.

Bro.: Wilson, 19, submitted the following reports, which were adopted, a motion to affirm the sentence of Omadi Lodge, No. 5, not prevailing:

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

Your committee on Grievances, having had under consideration the appeal of Brother Fernando C. Eldred, beg leave to report the following resolution, and recommend its adoption, to-wit:

*Resolved,* That the sentence of indefinite suspension passed upon Brother Fernando C. Eldred on the 21st day of June, 1890, by Mosaic Lodge, No. 55, be and the same is hereby reversed and set aside, and the charges against him dismissed.

Your committee have had under consideration the charges preferred by Bro.: J. D. Brewer against Bro.: Charles H. Davis, of Lebanon Lodge, No. 58, and we recommend that the same be returned to Brother Brewer, with the suggestion that the same should come here under the seal of the lodge, and with a record of what action the lodge has taken in the matter.

Your committee on Grievances have had under consideration the petition of E. M. Cunningham, late of Square Lodge, No. 151, of Valparaiso, for restoration, and recommend that the petition be granted.

Your committee have had under consideration the petition of Richard S. Silver, late of Evening Star Lodge, No. 49, of Sutton, for restoration, and recommend that the petition be denied.

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

Your committee have had under consideration the appeal of Brother Thomas J. King from the sentence of expulsion passed upon him February 6, 1892, by Omadi Lodge, No. 5, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution, to-wit:

*Resolved,* That the sentence of expulsion passed upon Brother Thomas J. King, February 6, 1892, by Omadi Lodge, No. 5, be and the same is hereby set aside, and that sentence of indefinite suspension be and the same is hereby passed upon him.

Bro.: White, 5, presented the following report; paragraphs 1 to 6 were accepted by Grand Lodge; regarding paragraph 7, the Grand Master decided that the adoption of Grand Master Mercer's recommendation did not change the by-laws; para-

graphs 8 and 9 were referred to the committee on Jurisprudence :

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

Your committee on Codification of the Law present herewith the changes that have been made in the law since it was promulgated in 1889 :

1. Strike out the words " Credentials, by-laws of chartered lodges, ways and means," in par. 4, Section 1, by-laws relating to Grand Lodge.

2. Add the following as Sec. 7, by-laws relating to Grand Lodge:

SECTION 7.

1. There is hereby created a board of three trustees, whose duty it is to have charge of, manage, control and invest the Orphans Educational Fund of this Grand Lodge, in loans of not to exceed two thousand dollars each, upon real estate, such loan not to exceed forty per cent. of the value of such loan, and drawing not less than seven per centum interest, interest payable annually, and in all cases secured by a first mortgage upon such real estate. All unused money may be deposited in solvent banks on interest until the same shall be required for the purpose of loaning on such real estate.

2. Before such loan shall be made, the applicant shall furnish such board a complete abstract of the title to the lands offered as such security, showing a perfect title thereto in the applicant, and also a statement setting forth the value, condition and improvements upon such lands, and also the amount of the loan desired, the time it is to run and the rate of interest offered, whereupon the said board shall cause an appraisal of said land to be made by three reputable appraisers. Such appraisal shall show, separately, the fair market value of the land, and of the improvements thereon. The applicant shall pay the cost of such abstract and the compensation of such appraisers. If the security offered is deemed satisfactory by a majority of said board, the loan may be completed, subject to limitations hereinbefore imposed, and the securities therefor shall be promptly recorded and held by the treasurer of said board. The borrower shall procure and maintain, at his own cost, sufficient solvent insurance upon the improvements on said land, and keep the policies thereof duly assigned to said board of trustees according to their mortgage interests. No loan shall be made for a longer period than five years.

3. The said board of trustees shall annually elect one of their number as treasurer of said board, who shall have the custody of the money, securities and other property belonging to said fund. He shall pay out said money only upon the order of said board, but not until the mortgages taken therefor shall have been duly recorded, and said abstract extended so as to show such mortgages as valid first liens upon the real estate given as such security. He shall annually give a good and sufficient bond in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty, and that he will well and truly account for and pay over to his successor in office all money and property belonging to said fund that shall come into his hands as such treasurer. Said bond shall be approved by the Grand Master, and shall be filed and kept in the office of the Grand Secretary and recorded at large in a book kept for that purpose, and the Grand Master may, in his discretion, at any time require from said treasurer an additional bond with other and additional sureties. No money securities or property shall be paid out or delivered to said

treasurer until such bond shall be filed in the office of the Grand Secretary. Said bond may be provided by a surety company, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the Grand Lodge.

4. Said treasurer shall, on the first day of June of each year, and at least ten days before the annual grand communication, file with the Grand Secretary a full, detailed and itemized statement of the exact condition of said fund, the moneys received and paid out by him, the dates and sources of such receipt, and the dates and object of such payment, the securities held by him, and upon what lands and the amounts, if any, due and unpaid to said fund, and from whom owing. Said report shall be printed in the same manner as are the reports of the several Grand Officers. Said treasurer shall receive a salary of five dollars per annum, payable annually.

5. Said trustees shall be appointed by the Grand Master, and shall hold their office for three years, except the first appointees, who shall be appointed for one, two and three years respectively, after which one trustee shall be appointed each year. They shall select one of their number as president and one as secretary, and shall annually report their doings to the Grand Lodge. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be at all times opened to the inspection of the Grand Master, or anyone authorized by him for that purpose.

6. No part of this fund shall be used until it shall have reached the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and thereafter only the interest may be used for educational purposes.

3. Make the present Section No. 7, No. 8.

4. Amend Section 103, par. 2, 7th line, by adding after the word "consent," the following words, "by ballot."

5. Amend Section 104, par. 12, page 35, by adding as line 6, the following: "\$10.00 for each special dispensation to elect and install its officer or officers at a time other than that provided by law. Such fee shall accompany the petition requesting the dispensation. Said dispensation to be under the seal of the lodge making the request."

6. Add to Section 107, by-laws relating to lodges as par. 9, the following: "After a petition for initiation has been rejected, no new petition can be received from the applicant under six months."

7. Your committee desire to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the following: Recommendation No. 5, made by Grand Master Mercer (see page 160), changing the title of Grand Custodian to Grand Lecturer, was adopted by the Grand Lodge (see page 224, proceedings of 1891), this change makes it read Grand Custodian in our constitution, and Grand Lecturer in our by-laws.

8. Also to the following report of the committee on Jurisprudence: Decision No. 5, made by Grand Master Mercer, was in accordance with Masonic law (see Section 304, by-laws relating to discipline); the report of the committee having modified the decision, changes the law completely so as to permit members under charges to be present at all times during the trial.

9. Decision No. 8, made by Grand Master Mercer, was in accordance with our law (see Section 104, par. 8); the report of the committee on Jurisprudence leaves it optional with the lodge to either return or retain the money.

All of which is respectfully submitted.



Later in the session Bro.:Wheeler, 1, submitted the following report with reference to the foregoing paragraphs 8 and 9, which report was adopted:

*To the Grand Lodge:*

The attention of the committee upon Jurisprudence has been called to a report made by this committee at the session of the Grand Lodge in 1890, as found upon page 225, paragraph 2, and referred to therein as decisions Nos. 5 and 8, which are fully set forth in the Grand Master's address on pages 153 and 154 respectively.

The committee hastily and, we think, erroneously attempted to modify the decision, and by such report inferentially changed and repealed the law relating to the subject matter decided, viz., the law relating to decision No. 5 being found in Sec. 304, and the law relating to decision 8 being found in Sec. 104, paragraph 8, of the Law of Freemasonry of Nebraska.

Your committee, after due consideration, fraternally recommend that the report of the committee upon Jurisprudence, session 1890, above referred to, be expunged from the journal of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge held for 1890, and be and the decision of the Grand Master as then made be and the same is hereby approved, as being in strict accordance with the then and present existing Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska.

Bro.:Whitmore, 102, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

*To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge A.:F.:& A.:M.:of Nebraska:*

The special committee to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as referred to sociables of subordinate lodges, beg leave to report that from personal observation, as well as from inquiry and investigation, we find that the Grand Master's suggestions were very generally acted upon and that such action has resulted in immeasurable benefit to Masonry in general and the individual lodges in particular; and we recommend that the Grand Lodge earnestly urge upon all subordinate lodges the continuance of the sociables as recommended by the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. PALMER, }  
FRANK WHITMORE, } *Committee.*  
GEO. E. CHILCOTE, }

Bro.:Van Sickle, 50, submitted a report from the special committee of which he was chairman; same was referred back to the committee with instructions to put its recommendation in the form of an amendment to our law. Later in the session the following report was received; unanimous consent was given for immediate consideration of the amendment to our law therein contained; a motion to change "three dollars" to "two dollars"

was lost; the report of the committee was adopted, and the amendment to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge prevailed:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Nebraska:*

We, your special committee on that part of the Grand Master's address relating to members of extinct lodges, would respectfully recommend, in accordance therewith, that the by-laws of this Grand Lodge, 1889, be amended to read:

SECTION 311.

1. Each Master Mason now on the rolls of extinct lodges shall pay into the relief fund of this Grand Lodge the sum of three (\$3) dollars per annum, payable annually, said dues to date from June 24. 5892.

2. The Grand Secretary shall annually notify each Master Mason so carried on the books of this Grand Lodge of the amount due this Grand Lodge, together with amount he may have owed his lodge when it became extinct.

3. No demit shall be issued to such brother until all arrearages are paid.

4. When any such brother shall refuse or neglect to pay said dues the Grand Secretary shall notify the Master of the chartered lodge under whose jurisdiction he may reside, of said failure. Whereupon said Master shall proceed according to the provisions of Sec. 307 of the by-laws, 1889.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. VAN SICKLE, }  
W. E. HATCH, } *Committee.*  
MARTIN ENNIS, }

Bro.: French, 46, presented the following reports from the committee on Jurisprudence, which were concurred in:

*To the Grand Lodge:*

Your committee on Jurisprudence fraternally report upon the following matters:

*Query* by H. M. Welis, of Crete Lodge, No. 37:

An Entered Apprentice is rejected on ballot upon his petition for "advancement and proficiency." He removes to another jurisdiction and petitions there for election therein, and applies to his own lodge for a waiver of jurisdiction.

Is it incumbent upon him to appear and pass another examination, or can the lodge grant his request without it?

*Ans.* If a waiver of jurisdiction is granted, it releases the brother from all connection with or duty to the first lodge. The second can receive his petition and if elected can proceed to confer the other degrees. Any examination deemed necessary can be made by the second lodge, and the brother need not appear before the first for examination.

See par. 8, Sec. 106.

Carried.

*Query:* Is there any law prohibiting a lodge dedicating a hall for Masonic purposes not owned by the lodge but built by a brother, with the express understanding that the same was to be occupied by the Masonic body for a number of years, the lease having been made before said hall was built?

Answered by Decision No. 8, page 325, proceedings '91, and action of Grand Lodge, page 411.

Your committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address upon "the principle of continued membership," having had the same under consideration, would unanimously report:

That we dissent from the principle announced. It introduces confusion and uncertainty in the status of brethren. It requires the enactment of vexatious and cumbersome "red-tape" regulations. The present provisions are ample to cover the case.

*Query to the Committee on Jurisprudence:*

Is it a Masonic offense under the present law for a brother Mason to lease a building or other property belonging to him, to another person or firm for the purpose of selling intoxicating liquors therein either by wholesale or retail?

CHAS. A. PIERCE, S. W. Bennett Lodge, No. 94.

*Ans.* We know of no provisions of law upon the question.

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

Your committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the following request of the Master of Hooper Lodge, No. 72, for this Grand Lodge to remit the Grand Lodge dues of Bro. E. Van Buren, would report:

That in our opinion such request cannot lawfully be granted. Dues are not levied upon the individual members of the subordinate lodges, but the lodges are required to remit to this body a certain sum *per capita*.

If Hooper Lodge deems Bro. Van Buren worthy, it can wholly remit his dues, and pay the amount of the Grand Lodge assessment itself.

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

The undersigned, Master of Hooper Lodge, No. 72, at Hooper, Neb., requests the Grand Lodge to release Bro. E. Van Buren, a member of said lodge, from the payment of Grand Lodge dues hereafter, as long as he shall remain a member of such lodge, for the reason that our lodge has remitted his lodge dues and continues to do so from year to year. He is an old man, and a Mason of over twenty-five (25) years standing and highly esteemed by his brethren. Said brother is a poor man.

J. M. KREADER.

Bro. Mercer, 4, made report as follows, which was concurred in:

*To the Grand Lodge:*

Your committee on Returns find that Trowel Lodge, No. 71, was charged with fees on two Apprentices on its return for 5891, that were gained by waiver of jurisdiction. The said fee of ten dollars having been paid by Trowel Lodge by error in said return, the same should be refunded by this Grand Lodge.

Your committee therefore recommends that an order for the above sum of ten dollars be drawn in favor of said Trowel Lodge, No. 71.

The following reports were submitted by Bro. Edwards, 23, were fully considered and were adopted:

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

Relative to the request for relief from Wahoo Lodge, No. 59, referred to this committee on Relief by the last Grand Lodge, the committee respectfully re-

ports : That from the report of the committee to which the matter was referred one year ago, as appears on page 405, proceedings of Grand Lodge, 1891, the matter had been settled by a former report, and duly approved by the Grand Lodge.

This committee, therefore, recommends that no further action be had upon this subject.

The committee on Relief to which was referred that part of the Grand Secretary's report which refers to relief asked by Washington Lodge, No. 21, Utica Lodge, No. 96, and Wayne Lodge, No. 120, have examined into the matters and find as follows, to wit :

1. The assessment for relief of needy Brethren in the drouth stricken districts made by Grand Master French, and complained of by Washington Lodge, No. 21 upon the alleged illegality of the assessment, this committee finds that the action of the Grand Master, in making said assessment, was approved by this lodge at its last annual session, declaring his said action to be within the lawful authority of the Grand Master, see page 395, proceedings 1891.

Your committee have no recommendation to make as to the request of said lodge.

2. In regard to the request of Utica Lodge, No. 96, for relief from the assessment for relief of distressed brethren in the drouth stricken district, this committee find that said lodge, and almost all its members, at the time said assessment was made, and long thereafter, were severe sufferers from the effect of said drouth, and were then, and have been since, unable in justice to their many needy members, to pay the amount of said assessment of \$18.80; said lodge having been under the necessity of eking out over \$20 relief to many of its own needy members.

Your committee, therefore, recommends that the sum of \$18.80 be appropriated by this Grand Lodge, for relief of Utica Lodge, No. 96, from the assessment aforesaid.

3. In the matter of request for relief by Wayne Lodge, No. 120, from fee for a dispensation granted by the Grand Master for installation of officers, after the time provided by law, do find, that upon the evening of the day fixed by law for installation of officers, the officers and members of said lodge having assembled at their lodge room for purpose of installation, were driven out and to their homes by a terrible storm which arose before they could perform the work, and so were prevented from installing their officers at the proper time. This committee, therefore, recommends that the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) be appropriated by this Grand Lodge for the relief of Wayne Lodge, No. 120, from the fee for dispensation as aforesaid.

The Grand Secretary stated that the railroads of Nebraska had granted the usual convention rate of transportation for this meeting of Freemasons; there being several hundred Freemasons in attendance at Grand Lodge he had presumed that the required "one hundred who had paid full fare one way" were present, and had accordingly signed upwards of fifty return certificates;

he now found that in consequence of the railroads having granted a commercial organisation a rate of "one fare for the round trip" for three days of this week, the number of return certificates he would sign would not come up to the required one hundred; the matter was referred to the committee on Visitors. Later in the session Bro. Sudborough, 25, of the committee on Visitors, recommended that all who had paid full fare coming to Grand Lodge should pay full fare returning and take receipts for sum paid, on which receipts the committee would probably be able to secure the proper refunds.

Grand Lodge was now called to refreshment until two-thirty (2:30) this afternoon.

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## SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, June 16, 1892.

Grand Lodge resumed labor at the appointed hour, Grand Master Slaughter presiding.

Bro. Horne, 57, submitted the following report, which was accepted, and was considered by sections, with action as indicated in brackets:

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

We, your committee on Unfinished Business, beg leave to submit the following report:

We recommend that the following amendments to the By-laws of the Grand Lodge, submitted at our last annual communication, be not adopted:

1. The amendment offered by Bro. Steele, 26, amending Art. 7, Sec. 301, found on page 402, proceedings of 1891. [The report was adopted and the amendment was lost.]
2. The amendment offered by Bro. Lininger, 3, amending Art. 3, Sec. 102, found on page 412, proceedings of 1891. [The report was adopted and the amendment was lost.]
3. The amendment offered by Bros. Wheeler, 1, amending Sec. 104, found on page 414, proceedings of 1891. [The report was adopted and the amendment was lost.]
4. The amendment offered by Bro. Edwards, 23, amending Sec. 110, found on page 415, proceedings of 1891. [Several amendments proposed by Bros.]

Strawn, 1, Reese, 59, and McElHinne, 50, did not prevail; the report was adopted and the amendment was lost.]

5. The amendment offered by Bro.:Tulleys, 53, amending Art. 1, Sec. 110, found on page 416, proceedings of 1891. [The recommendation of the committee was not concurred in; the question of adopting the proposed amendment was divided; the first part of the amendment (substituting "may" for "shall") was adopted; the last part of the amendment (striking out all after the word "demit" in the fourth line) was lost; the only change in the law is to substitute "may" for "shall."]

In the matter of the amendment offered by Bro.:Bowen, 3, found on page 421, proceedings of 1891, we recommend the striking out of the words "ninety days" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one year," and as so amended recommend its adoption. [The report of the committee was adopted and the amendment as amended prevailed.]

The request of Frank Welch Lodge, No. 75, is fraternally referred to the committee on Relief for its consideration.

The foregoing report was fully considered, eliciting expressions of opinion, and reference to the old regulations of our Fraternity, by many members of Grand Lodge.

Bro.:Rheem, 3, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

*To the Grand Lodge:*

Your committee on Accounts have examined the books and accounts of the Grand Secretary, and find the same correct:

The balance on hand in the General Fund, as shown by his books,  
is ..... \$8,688 14  
Balance in the Relief Fund is..... 918 53  
Balance in Nebraska Masonic Home Fund..... 5,598 23

We have also examined the books and accounts of the Grand Treasurer, and find the same correct:

The balance in the different funds:

General Fund..... \$8,748 04  
Relief Fund..... 1,032 70  
Nebraska Masonic Home Fund..... 6,088 63

The discrepancies between the accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer of \$59.90 in the General Fund, and \$14.17 in the Relief Fund, and \$490.40 in the Nebraska Masonic Home Fund, are explained as follows:

Orders outstanding on the General Fund:

No. 417 of 1887..... \$4 90  
A. U. Wyman, No. 854, of 1892..... 5 00  
J. Barton, No. 855, of 1892..... 50 00  
Total..... \$59 90

The Grand Treasurer received \$14.17 interest on relief funds loaned to the

General Fund, which is not shown on the Grand Secretary's Relief Fund accounts.

The interest collected on the Nebraska Masonic Home Funds for 1891 and 1892, amounting to \$490.40, does not appear on the books of the Grand Secretary. The Grand Treasurer should receipt to the Grand Secretary for the \$490.40 interest on Nebraska Masonic Home Fund, and the \$14.17 interest on money borrowed from Relief Fund. When this is done all accounts will agree.

The Grand Treasurer has deposited with this committee certificate of

deposit No. 17,775 on the Merchants' National Bank, Omaha...	\$1,017 35
And certificate of deposit No. 17,500, for.....	5,071 28
And his certified check No. 635 on the same bank for .....	9,780 74

To balance the fund in his hands.

Your committee have examined the matter of the claim of the Ainsworth State Bank, successors to the First National Bank of Ainsworth, against Ark and Anchor Lodge, No. 131, extinct, for rent of hall under contract, amounting to \$156.25, and interest, \$11.82, and we recommend that the same be allowed in the sum of \$156.25, and be paid in the manner following: So much money as may now be in the Grand Lodge treasury on account of said extinct lodge be paid at once, and the balance be paid from the proceeds of dues collected by the Grand Lodge from the brethren of said extinct lodge as fast as the same shall be collected.

Your committee have examined the Grand Secretary's expense account, No. 12, amounting to \$88.65, and find same correct, and recommend it be allowed.

We have also examined the expense account of the Grand Custodian, and find the same correct, and that there is a balance due him of \$30.00, and recommend that an order be drawn in his favor for that amount.

We have also examined the account of the Grand Treasurer for postage, stationery, telegrams and exchange from June 20, 1884, to June 10, 1892, amounting to \$56.25, and find the same correct, and recommend its payment.

We have also examined the following bills, found the same correct, and recommend their payment, viz.:

Rees Printing Co., 400 copies advance reports.....	\$52 61
“ “ “ 30 blank reports, committee on Credentials.....	25 00
John S. Caulfield, stationery.....	4 75
“ “ 4 dozen senate pads .....	12 00
Knight & Leonard, Chicago, 700 advance reports, committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	65 00

Your committee on Accounts have examined annual statement and report of the Trustees of the Orphans Educational Fund, and find the same correct, with the exception of an error in addition, amounting to \$10.

The additions to the fund from interest received being stated at \$163.15, and it should be \$173.15, making the total amount of the fund \$21,018.30 instead of \$21,008.30. The treasurer of the Board of Trustees has deposited with this committee his certified check on the Omaha Loan and Trust Company for \$1,412.07, and his certified check for \$10.00 to balance the cash on hand.

Bro.: Mercer, 4, made report as follows, in which Grand Lodge concurred:

Your committee on Returns, to which was referred that portion of Grand Master's address relating to the "Rebate System," would report that we are strongly in favor of the continuance of the present provisions. It induces promptness in making and forwarding the returns accompanied by the funds. The present year all returns, with the exception of a dozen or less, were in the hands of the Grand Secretary on or before May 7, and the others within a few days thereafter, and were in the hands of your committee at that date for action.

Bro.:Dinsmore, 49, laid before Grand Lodge the following report; the report was amended so as to appropriate two hundred dollars to the committee on Foreign Correspondence; that portion relating to the Grand Custodian was referred to the special committee of which Bro.:Sudborough, 25, was chairman; as thus modified the report was adopted without dissenting vote:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren:*

We, your committee on Ways and Means, fraternally recommend that the following sums, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to be paid out, upon advice and consent of the Grand Master, for the following purposes:

Postage, telegrams, telephone, etc.....	\$220
Janitor.....	60
Light.....	15
Heat.....	30
Stationery.....	60
Blanks, etc.....	250
Ice.....	10
Incidentals unprovided for...	100
Grand Secretary's clerk hire.....	600
Rent, Grand Secretary's office.....	200

\$1,545

We, your committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's address referring to report of Foreign Correspondence, have had the same under consideration, and would recommend that the same be concurred in, and an appropriation of \$100 be made to pay for the compilation of the same.

We would further report that we have had that part of the Grand Master's address relating to the binding of documents belonging to the Masonic Library under consideration, and recommend an appropriation of \$100 be made to carry out said recommendation.

We, your committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's address relating to the steel-plate engravings for portraits of Past Grand Masters Jordan and Armstrong, have had the same under consideration, and would recommend that an appropriation of \$160, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to carry out the recommendation



of the Grand Master, thereby completing the list of portraits of our Grand Masters.

We, your committee on Ways and Means, would recommend the following special appropriations:

One gross manilla filing cases.....	\$50 00
Leather and paper labels.....	25 00
Chairs for Grand Secretary's office.....	50 00
Rug for Secretary's room.....	15 00
Parchment charters, 20.....	120 00
Cases for charters, 20.....	10 00
Set of working envelopes, each lodge.....	25 00
Envelopes addressed to Grand Secretary for each lodge.....	15 00
Membership in General Masonic Relief Association, ending August 31, 1893.....	102 39
Supplies for sale and issue to lodges.....	700 00
Repairs for library room.....	10 00
	\$1,122 39

The same to be extended under the direction of Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

We, your committee on Ways and Means, would respectfully recommend an appropriation of \$500 for clerk hire for Grand Master for the ensuing year, and that all moneys and fees received by Grand Master be paid to Grand Secretary.

We, your committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's address relating to salary of Grand Custodian, would respectfully recommend the sum of \$1,000 be appropriated for salary of a custodian.

We, your committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of Grand Master's report as relates to the stereotyping of the proceedings of this body for the years 1870 to 1873 inclusive, would recommend the appropriation of \$500 for the purpose of carrying out the purpose of said recommendation.

Bro.: Wilson, 19, made report as follows, which was concurred in by Grand Lodge.

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

Your committee on Grievances have had under consideration the petition of Bro.: Arthur P. Childs for reinstatement, and recommend that the petition be granted.

Bro.: Sudborough, 25, presented a report from the special committee of which he was chairman, said committee having been appointed at our last annual communication; consideration of the report was made the special order for eight o'clock this evening.

Grand Lodge was now called to refreshment until eight o'clock.

## SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1892.

Labor was resumed at the appointed hour under direction of M.:W.:Bradner D. Slaughter, Grand Master.

The following request was presented by Bro.:Berge, 123, and was granted :

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

On account of the drouth in western Nebraska in 1890, Indianola Lodge, No. 123, was unable to pay its Grand Lodge dues in 1891 on 63 members reported the previous year.

At the annual communication of Grand Lodge in 1891, Indianola Lodge, No. 123, asked to receive the same rebate when the 1891 dues should be paid as if said dues were paid on or before May 7, 1891, which request was granted.

During the year Indianola Lodge, No. 123, paid the 1891 dues, also dues for 1892. Indianola Lodge, No. 123, would respectfully request the Grand Lodge to instruct the Grand Secretary to give it the credit, in compliance with the action of this Grand Lodge in 1891.

J. H. BERGE.

*Master Indianola, 123.*

Consideration was now given the following report presented this afternoon by Bro.:Sudborough, 25, was fully discussed, and was not concurred in :

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

Your special committee appointed at the last session of the Grand Lodge (see page 415 of Grand Lodge proceedings, 1891) to take into consideration the subject of increasing the revenue of the Grand Lodge, and regulations to pay th salary and expenses of the Grand Custodian, have had the matter in hand for some time, and beg to submit the following recommendations:

That the by-laws of Grand Lodge be so amended that the minimum fee for the degrees in the jurisdiction shall be forty dollars; and that the fee of the Grand Lodge for each Apprentice initiated shall be ten dollars.

We have examined into the matter thoroughly, and find that for years the Grand Lodge of Nebraska has been almost bankrupt immediately after adjournment of the annual session; and in case any emergency arose whereby this Grand Lodge was called upon to assist either our own members or lodges, or any other Grand Lodge asking for assistance, there would be no money in the treasury from which such assistance could be rendered, compelling the Grand Master to either go out and borrow money or make an assessment, which, for a Grand Lodge of nearly twelve thousand members, we believe, is wrong.

By reference to the reports of the Grand Treasurer for the past four or five years, you will notice that he has had to borrow funds every year to pay the running expenses of the Grand Lodge, until the returns or remittances were received at the end of the Masonic year.

With such a change as we suggest, we believe that in a few years the Grand Lodge will have a fund sufficiently large that the interest will be sufficient to meet all extraordinary expenses, will give to the Grand Master a fund to use in case of emergency, so that the Grand Lodge can perform its legitimate work without unnecessary delay. We cite the instance of the suffering of our brethren during the dry season of two years ago, where, before he could do anything to assist our needy brethren he was compelled to levy an assessment upon every member, some of which has not yet been paid.

In regard to the Grand Custodian, we believe it most desirable that his services be continued, and that he be paid a stated salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum and his necessary expenses—his expenses not to exceed seven hundred dollars, to be paid upon vouchers approved by the Grand Master. In our opinion an appropriation of that amount should be made.

We are satisfied it is most desirable to continue the Grand Custodian, as many lodges will be unable to get the "work" of this jurisdiction without his assistance, and it is generally the case that those lodges least able to pay are those who most need his instruction. The cost of such, we consider, is properly chargeable against the Grand Lodge, (except where he makes the visit on special request, in which case the lodge should bear the expense) whereby every member will pay the same proportion of expense for this purpose, it being very undesirable for the Grand Custodian to be compelled to ask each lodge he visits for his fees and expenses, for, as is well known, some of them are totally unable to pay.

Fraternally submitted,

T. K. SUDBOROUGH, } Committee.  
JAMES I. RHEA, }

For the same special committee Bro.:Sudborough, 25, recommended adoption of that portion of the report of the committee on Ways and Means appropriating one thousand dollars for salary of our Grand Custodian during the incoming year; the report was adopted.

On motion of Bro.:Whitmore, 102, it was ordered that the Grand Secretary be authorized to add to the list of lodges named in the report of the committee on Doings of Grand Officers, crediting them with ten dollars (\$10) each paid for dispensation to install officers, the following lodges, viz.: Waterloo Lodge, No. 102, Juniata Lodge, No. 42, Doniphan Lodge, No. 86.

Bro.:Strawn, 1, duly seconded, offered the following amendment to the Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska, which lies over until our next annual communication :

The undersigned propose to amend Sec. 109 by adding as Art. 11:

Any affiliated Mason desiring to join another lodge shall be entitled to a

certificate of his standing in his own lodge, and upon such certificate shall be entitled to apply for membership in any other lodge.

But until elected to membership in another lodge, his standing in the lodge issuing said certificate remains the same as if the said certificate had not been requested or issued.

WINFIELD S. STRAWN, No. 1.

ALBERT A. CURTIS, No. 121.

CHARLES J. PHELPS, 34.

JOHN PRAY, Capitol, No. 3.

F. M. DEVORE, Alliance, No. 183.

Bro.:Dinsmore, 43, submitted a report recommending payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents for services of a boy to attend the telephone during this communication; the report was adopted.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of officers: Bros.: Young, 148, Hampton, 128, and Gibson, 11, were appointed tellers, and choice was made of

Bro.:SAMUEL P. DAVIDSON, 17.....Grand Master.

Bro.:JAMES P. A. BLACK, 76.....Deputy Grand Master.

Bro.:Sudborough, 25, invited Grand Lodge to meet at Omaha next year; on motion, the invitation was accepted.

Bro.:Gilbert, 184, duly seconded, offered the following amendments to our law:

Bro.:James Gilbert, Master Bee Hive Lodge, No. 184, offers the following amendment to Section 4, Article XII of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge:

Strike out the word "twenty-five" at the end of the second line of said Section 4, and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten"; and strike out the word "fifty" at the beginning of the fourth line of said Section 4, and insert in lieu thereof the word "ten."

Seconded by: John Pray, Capitol, No. 3; C. C. Stanley, Bee Hive, No. 184; J. M. Kreader, Hooper, No. 72; Joseph R. Stafford, Nebraska, No. 1; Martin Ennis, Doniphan, No. 86.

Bro.:James Gilbert, Master of Bee Hive Lodge, No. 184, offers the following amendment to Article X of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, relative to the powers and duties of the Grand Master:

At the end of the fourth paragraph relating to granting dispensations, the following shall be added:

*Provided, however,* That no fee shall be exacted for dispensations for balloting and conferring degrees upon candidates without reference to time; and for dispensations to receive and act upon petitions of rejected applicants within a less period than prescribed by law of either Grand or subordinate lodges.

Seconded by: John Pray, Capitol, No. 3; C. C. Stanley, Bee Hive, No. 184; J. M. Kreader, Hooper, No. 72; Joseph R. Stafford, Nebraska, No. 1; James M. Kennedy, Mt. Nebo, 125.

Bro.: Ellis, 60, presented the following request:

*To the Grand Lodge:*

WHEREAS, Melrose Lodge, No. 60, located at Orleans, Harlan county, Nebraska, is located in what is known as the drouth district during the year 1890, and, in connection with all who resided in said burnt or drouth district, suffered largely during the year 1890; and

WHEREAS, A levy of fifty cents for each member was made on all lodges in the State for the relief of destitute members; and

WHEREAS, Said Melrose Lodge, although located in the drouth stricken district, and had many brethren who required assistance, said Melrose Lodge cared for all its own destitute, and asked no relief from the Grand Lodge.

Now, therefore, said Melrose Lodge comes here and asks that the assessment of fifty cents a member be stricken from the books of this Grand Lodge, and said Melrose Lodge, No. 60, be relieved from payment of same.

JOHN A. ELLIS,  
*Master.*

The request was referred to the committee on Relief; that committee made report as follows, in which Grand Lodge concurred:

The committee on Relief, to which was referred the petition of the Master of Melrose Lodge, No. 60, for relief from the assessment by Grand Master French, for aid of drought-stricken sufferers among our western brethren, have had the matter under consideration, and find there is no material difference between Melrose Lodge, No. 60, and Utica Lodge, No. 96, as to their respective financial circumstances, and, as the Grand Lodge refused to grant relief to Utica Lodge, No. 96, it would be unjust and inconsistent to grant relief to Melrose Lodge, No. 60.

Your committee therefore recommend that the petition from Melrose Lodge, No. 60, be not granted.

The case of Bro.: Joshua Vandervort, 47, was now taken up, and the commission which took evidence on the charges preferred against him, as ordered at our last annual communication, was instructed to recommend what penalty should be imposed upon him. Bro.: Oakley, chairman of the commission, submitted the following report, which was adopted without dissenting vote:

*To the Grand Lodge:*

Your commission to whom was referred the matters of charges against Bro.: Joshua Vandervort, late of Salem Lodge, No. 47, for the purpose of

suggesting suitable punishment for the said Brother Vandevort, recommend that he be expelled.

R. H. OAKLEY,  
J. W. MOORE,  
F. G. SIMMONS,  
GEORGE E. HAWKINS  
C. J. PHELPS.

Bro.:Dinsmore, 49, submitted the following report from the committee on Ways and Means, which was adopted :

*To the Grand Lodge :*

We, your committee would respectfully recommend that an appropriation of \$300 be made to cover the incidental expenses of the Grand Master for the incoming year.

Bro.:Oakley, 19, called attention to the report of the special committee "In re economy," and asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the proposed amendment reducing the mileage of members of Grand Lodge from six to four cents per mile; Bro.:Crites, 158, moved to add "provided that representatives shall receive per diem for the necessary time in traveling to and from the place of meeting"—lost; Bro.:Simmons, 38, moved to lay the matter on the table—lost; Bro.:Reese, 59, moved reference to a special committee to report at our next annual communication—lost; and the amendment itself did not prevail.

Bro.:Albert W. Crites, Grand Orator, now delivered the following

#### ORATION.

There can remain in the mind of one who has essayed to prepare a suitable address for an occasion like this, no doubt of the utter want of originality of thought in these piping times of Masonic peace and prosperity. Indeed, it may be truthfully said that all of our ideals in art and literature, as well as in Masonic symbolism and interpretation, have been used over and over again, until they have become very threadbare. It is also undeniable that even mankind are built, intellectually as well as physically, pretty much after one pattern. What passes among us for genius and originality, upon a close analysis, turns out to be merely the rehabilitation of thoughts and ideas as old as the hills. And yet, to the great bulk of the Fraternity, any expression of Masonic truth, is as though it were first coined for the occasion of its utterance. Many brethren are quite familiar with our ritual, who do not seem to have divined that it is merely the husk which envelopes the kernel within. Nor is this

opinion in any sense a slur upon the intelligence of the Fraternity, for as a body there is not a more intellectual set of men in the universe than are those bound together by our mystic ties. Indeed, a desire for knowledge and power is what generally impels the neophyte into our ranks. The human clod, who does not feel stirring within his bosom the divine fire of aspiration, seldom knocks at the doors of our institution. The half-unconscious yearning of the human soul for something beyond, above, or better than the present, is undoubtedly a prime cause for the turning of many a seeker after truth into the pathway of Masonic light and knowledge. Our mystic art might with some propriety be termed the moral philosophy of the relations of man to his fellows. To properly seize and assimilate the lessons and principles involved in our system, one must needs be something of a philosopher, something of a dreamer, something of a sympathizer with human needs and human impulses, and somewhat of a religious cast of mind. By this it is not meant that he must accept and adopt some creed which has been labeled as orthodox by an association of men, whether inspired or uninspired, but only that he must have a powerful sense and appreciation of the universal fatherhood of God and of the universal brotherhood of mankind. The American man of sufficient leisure for philosophical thought and contemplation, such as was so common among men of cultivation and position during the last century, which was, so to speak, the period of Masonic renaissance, is an exceedingly rare being indeed, and so far as my observation has extended, he has not migrated to any very appreciable extent into this trans-Mississippi region. As a people we have been too breathless in our race for immediate and complete success, and too indifferent to the quality of the means by which we achieved it, to have very much regard for these finer relations and duties to each other, which after all, constitute the greatest charm of existence in this life. The eighteenth century, which witnessed the rejuvenation and virtual reconstruction of our ancient craft, was preëminently an age of reflection and philosophical retrospection.

The seventeenth century witnessed the greatest zeal and intensity of purely religious feeling and religious fanaticism. Our own is most certainly an utilitarian age, one in which refined metaphysical distinctions are less valued than ever before, and one in which men of action—that is, men who accomplish their purposes without too much regard for the means employed—are rated much higher than ever before. How frequently do we see men, even in our own ranks, admired and lionized because of their success, who have sacrificed a hecatomb of brethren, more worthy than they, because more considerate of their fellows and more sensible of those fine shades of duty and obligation which lie at the very root and foundation of the Masonic structure, and which were, during the Masonic revival, the motive principle of those who brought it about. Our American life of to-day, in whatsoever channel it may flow, is to a greater degree than ever before influenced by the desire for pure success. Anything which the letter of the law tolerates, or at least does not forbid, is entirely admissible, if it shall lead to success. A spirit more at variance with the Masonic system, and more destructive to its motives, could not possibly exist among a people. And yet, strange to say, the Fraternity has lately had the greatest numerical growth in its history, and likewise the ravages of dry rot in its autonomy have been unexampled during the same period. The evils of non-affiliation, against which Grand Masters have vehemently fulminated and Grand Lodges

have continuously legislated, as well as the indifference and apathy so prevalent among those who yet retain their lodge membership, are in my opinion directly traceable to this cause. Ambitious or designing men think they see in the numerical strength and power of our organization a possible coadjutor to their own selfish purposes, and enter our ranks with the view of having us push them onward and upward, solely because they are members of the Fraternity, and without much consideration of any other merit. To get inside, they make the necessary pledges, but speedily finding out the true design of the institution, they have no further use for it and cast it off as a dry husk. Others, ascertaining the true fact, lend their energies for a time to the moulding of the institution, or that part of it with which they come into immediate contact, to the accomplishment of their purposes, and for a time may measurably succeed, but in the end a plague spot is the result, and the lodge or lodges coming under the baneful influence, become withered and mere cumberers of the ground. Still others, finding their utter want of sympathy with the methods and objects of the Fraternity, become dead branches, to fall off by the process of suspension for non-payment of dues, or for some other neglect growing out of such want of sympathy. And others, the majority, let us hope, unite with us in our great and good work, to become perfect ashlar, good work, square work and true work in the construction of our mystic temple.

It is not every man who pays his debts, or who has never been detected in an infraction of the moral or statute law, who is fitted to become one of us. The investigation should be not only as to these things, but as to his probable purpose in entering the Fraternity, and whether his mind and soul will prove a hospitable soil for the growth and nurture of the seed of charity, fraternity and brotherly love. The most mercenary applicant will make the proper answers to the necessary questions with the utmost glibness, but the brethren should be well satisfied that he possesses positive qualifications for our work before admitting him, and not merely content themselves with the want of knowledge of negative qualifications. The lodge is not an asylum for the mentally halt and maimed or the morally blind of the world, any more than it is for those wanting the physical requirements of the perfect man. There is no room in it for the man given to small, mean intrigues of any kind, nor for the man who will withhold from another the commendation and kindly consideration which he merits, or who will supplant him in any honor or position which he has justly earned by honest, conscientious effort. The true Mason will be the first to see and commend a meritorious act, and the last to admit that a man is depraved beyond redemption. If a brother's conduct appears to be wrong or questionable, the good Mason will cast about for some proper motive, or at least some mitigating circumstance which will palliate a brother's offense. If we are not satisfied that the applicant does possess these fine qualities and capacities, it were far better to mercilessly reject him on the start.

I have thought it more profitable to thus address myself to a few questions of present practical importance, even at the risk of the commonplace, rather than to grope, in the dim, uncertain vistas of a traditional past, after doubtful Masonic circumstances connected with the building of the temple of Karnac or the pyramid of Cheops, or some other structure of the ancients, more sanctified by age than by its motives or purposes. The tracery of the past has been written, is ineffaceable, and is only valuable for its lessons. The present is in-



tensely real, and in a true sense, is all we have whereof to mould our Masonic or spiritual structure. To some of us a useful future in which we may be capable of doing as we would, may never come. It is, therefore, more fitting that we as Masons and as men should rather build for the future, than draw accounts against it to be repaid with usury and tears.

Grand Lodge was now called from labor until half-past eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

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### THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, June 17, 1892.

Grand Lodge was called to labor by Grand Master Slaughter at the appointed hour.

Continuing the election of officers, choice was made of

Bro.: JOHN A. EHRHARDT, 41..... Grand Senior Warden.  
 Bro.: HENRY H. WILSON, 19..... Grand Junior Warden.  
 Bro.: CHRISTIAN HARTMAN, 11..... Grand Treasurer.  
 Bro.: WILLIAM R. BOWEN, 3..... Grand Secretary.

Later in the session appointment was made of

Bro.: GEORGE W. MARTIN, 46..... Grand Chaplain.  
 Bro.: JAMES J. MCINTOSH, 75..... Grand Orator.  
 Bro.: LEE P. GILLETTE, 19..... Grand Custodian.  
 Bro.: CHARLES J. PHELPS, 34..... Grand Marshal.  
 Bro.: MONROE C. STEELE, 26..... Grand Senior Deacon.  
 Bro.: JOHN B. DINSMORE, 49..... Grand Junior Deacon.  
 Bro.: JACOB KING, 3..... Grand Tiler.  
 Bros.: WILLIAM R. BOWEN, 3, CHARLES J. PHELPS, 34,  
 and FRANK E. BULLARD, 32..... Committee on Foreign Correspondence.  
 Bros.: JAMES P. A. BLACK, 76, JOHN A. EHRHARDT, 41,  
 and HENRY H. WILSON, 19..... Committee on Codification of the Law.

As the results of several motions, and a general desire that our funeral service should be published in printed form, Bro.: Lininger, 3, proposed to at once distribute printed copies of the service adopted by the Omaha lodges until Grand Lodge should have time to determine what other action is desirable; his offer was accepted.

Bro.: Warren offered the following, which was adopted, a motion to amend to "ninety days after June 24," not prevailing:

*Resolved*, That our Grand Secretary need not hold the proceedings of this communication longer than July 15, 1892, for want of reports of installed lodge officers for year ending June 24, 1893.

On motion of Bro.: John O. Moore, 45, thanks were voted the four Omaha lodges for entertainment of members of Grand Lodge during this communication.

The newly chosen officers of the Grand Lodge were now installed by Past Grand Master Robert E. French, assisted by M.: W.: Bro.: George W. Lininger; each officer was invested with his jewel, and the Grand Marshal with his baton.

Grand Master Davidson thanked the brethren for the honor done him, and asked the cordial co-operation and advice of each Nebraska Freemason in the performance of the labors of the year just begun.

On motion of Bro.: Simmons, 38, the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, During the year just closed, the affairs of this Grand Lodge have been administered by its Grand Master with singular promptness, fidelity and care; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the hearty thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to M.: W.: Bro.: Brad. D. Slaughter for his faithfulness and zeal in the discharge of his duties as Grand Master, with renewed assurances of our fraternal love and esteem.

On motion of Bro.: Wilson, 19, thanks were voted the Freemasons of Omaha for this repetition of their hospitality and kindness to the members of Grand Lodge. Bro.: Lininger, Master of Capitol Lodge, No. 3, responded, stating that the citizens of Omaha had their hands full with the Commercial Exposition, the National Drill, etc.; that the Freemasons of Omaha intended to do more for the entertainment of Grand Lodge than proved possible, and would do better next time, etc., etc.

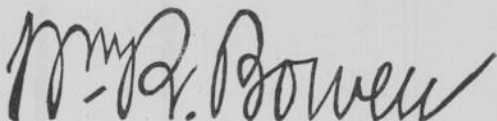
The Grand Master appointed Bros.: Slaughter, 89, Oakley, 19, and Phelps, 34, as the special committee on testimonial to the Grand Secretary.

The payroll was submitted and adopted; and Grand Lodge directed that an order be drawn in favor of the Grand Treasurer for the amount thereof, \$3,411.72.

The Grand Lodge was closed in ample form at High Twelve, peace and harmony prevailing among the Craft.

SAMUEL P. DAVIDSON,

*Grand Master.*

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Wm. R. Bowen". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the title "Grand Secretary".

*Grand Secretary.*

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

**At Rest.**

NAME.	LODGE.	DATE OF DEATH.
JAMES SIPP.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..... — — —
WILLIAM H. MOORE.....	Western Star,	" 2..... June 25, '91.
JOHN MURFIN.....	Western Star,	" 2..... Dec. 9, '91.
BYRON REED.....	Capitol,	" 3..... June 6, '91.
GEORGE W. HUME.....	Capitol,	" 3..... July 2, '91.
GERMAN D. WYATT.....	Capitol,	" 3..... Aug. 8, '91.
DAN. S. PARMELEE.....	Capitol,	" 3..... Sept. 16, '91.
ANDREW J. HARMON.....	Capitol,	" 3..... Dec. 18, '91.
EDWARD DONOVAN.....	Capitol,	" 3..... Mar. 3, '92.
MYER HELLMAN.....	Capitol,	" 3..... Mar 29, '92.
THOMAS L. GRIFFEY.....	Oneida.	" 5..... Jan. 1, '92.
JOACHIN OESTERLING.....	Oneida,	" 5..... April 5, '92.
ELIJAH BARKER.....	Plattsmouth,	" 6..... Feb. — '89.
WILLIAM LLOYD.....	Plattsmouth,	" 6..... Feb. 22, '92.
WALTER E. NEAL.....	Falls City,	" 9..... May 21, '91.
JONATHAN J. MARVIN.....	Falls City,	" 9..... Aug. 30, '91.
GEORGE C. THOMPSON.....	Falls City,	" 9..... Mar. 17, '92.
JOHN S. CAMPBELL.....	Covert,	" 11..... Dec. 25, '91.
JOHN ADLE.....	Nebraska City,	" 12..... Nov. 27, '91.
GEORGE H. BRADLEY.....	Orient,	" 13..... Nov. 12, '91.
HENRY VANDERPOOL.....	Lincoln,	" 19..... Mar. 3, '92.
SAMUEL G. OWEN.....	Lincoln,	" 19..... Mar. 8, '92.
FRANK D. REEVES.....	Lincoln,	" 19..... — — —
DAVID BUTLER.....	Pawnee,	" 23..... May 25, '91.
CHARLES P. NEEDHAM.....	Saint Johns,	" 25..... Nov. 1, '91.
ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON.....	Jordan,	" 27..... Dec. 29, '91.
ZEBULON B. WILDER.....	Tekamah,	" 31..... — — —
JOSEPH P. HENSLEY.....	Ashlar,	" 33..... Dec. 21, '91.
CHARLES J. KREYMBORG.....	Acacia,	" 34..... Oct. 7, '91.
BENJAMIN F. ROOT.....	Crete,	" 37..... Sept. — '91.
EDWARD B. CHASE.....	Oliver,	" 38..... Sept. 6, '91.
ISAAC FUNK.....	Humboldt,	" 40..... Feb. 1, '92.
WILLIAM T. SHARP.....	Northern Light,	" 41..... July 6, '91.
GOTTLIEB LAHER.....	Juniata,	" 42..... June 11, '91.
HENRY O. TALMADGE.....	Hebron,	" 43..... Feb. 23, '92.
OLIVER J. RILEY.....	Harvard,	" 44..... Mar. 13, '92.
JOHN HONEY, SR.....	Evening Star,	" 49..... Feb. 16, '92.
MORRIS L. ALEXANDER.....	Hastings,	" 50..... June 24, '91.
SAMUEL L. COLLINS.....	Hastings,	" 50..... — — —
THOMAS J. PICKET, SR.....	Lancaster,	" 54..... Dec. 24, '91.
SAMUEL G. THOMAS.....	Lancaster,	" 54..... Dec. 25, '91.
OTIS H. PLACEY.....	Lancaster,	" 54..... Apr. 11, '92.
AMOS MILLER.....	York,	" 56..... July 10, '91.
JOSIAH ROGERS.....	Mount Moriah,	" 57..... Dec. 30, '91.
DAVID R. PALMATIER.....	Lebanon,	" 58..... Aug. 3, '91.
JOHN P. BECKER.....	Lebanon,	" 58..... Jan. 14, '92.

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

**At Rest.**

NAME.	LODGE.	DATE OF DEATH.
CARL A. H. SAUSTEDT.....	Wahoo,	No. 59.....Sept. 25, '91.
ABRAHAM MEYERS.....	Thistle,	" 61.....Feb. 1, '92.
JAMES F. JOHNSTON.....	Edgar,	" 67.....June 7, '91.
FREDERICK L. THOMPSON.....	Trowel,	" 71.....Apr. 23, '92.
JAMES F. THOMAS.....	Alexandria,	" 74.....Jan. 18, '92.
DANIEL R. BALL.....	Nelson,	" 77.....Apr. 10, '92.
MAJOR D. WILLIAMS.....	Geneva,	" 79.....Feb. —, '92.
CHARLES E. WILCOX.....	Composite,	" 81.....June 12, '91.
BENJAMIN B. DOLLARHIDE.....	Saint Paul,	" 82.....Sept. 14, '91.
SOREN HANSEN.....	Saint Paul,	" 82.....Sept. —, '91.
DUDLEY B. DAVIS.....	Tyre,	" 85.....June 11, '91.
NEWELL C. DAVIS.....	Doniphan,	" 86..... — — —
JAMES A. COOLEY.....	Ionic,	" 87.....April 28, '92.
ORRIN ROBINSON.....	Star,	" 88.....Mar. 11, '92.
ANSON L. ROOT.....	Euclid,	" 97.....Nov. 21, '91.
ELISHA UNDERWOOD.....	Creighton,	" 100.....Mar. 7, '92.
PIERCE G. WRIGHT.....	Ponca,	" 101.....June 30, '91.
JAMES M. PROVINS.....	Ord,	" 103.....Mar. 23, '92.
ELIAS C. WILCOX.....	Wymore,	" 104..... — — —
EDWIN A. HATCH.....	Wymore,	" 104.....Oct. —, '91.
ABRAM YOUNG.....	Wymore,	" 104..... — — —
JOHN N. RICHARDSON.....	Table Rock,	" 108.....Dec. 11, '91.
ORIEN A. PIERCE.....	Pomegranate,	" 110.....Jan. 25, '91.
NAPOLEON CONVERSE.....	De Witt,	" 111.....Nov. 19, '91.
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS.....	Doric,	" 118.....July 26, '91.
OLIVER H. MARTIN.....	Blue Hill,	" 129.....May 22, '91.
FRANK H. FOWLER.....	McCook,	" 135.....June 15, '91.
ANDREW J. WILLEY.....	McCook,	" 135.....Oct. 16, '91.
JOHN M. HIXSON.....	Square,	" 151.....Dec. 6, '91.
THEODORE H. BOWMAN.....	Square,	" 151.....Dec. 15, '91.
EDWARD I. COLLINS.....	Hartington,	" 155.....June 6, '91.
HENRY H. HUNTER.....	Hartington,	" 155.....Oct. 30, '91.
OLSON BARNHART.....	Hartington,	" 155.....Mar. 8, '92.
LOUIS A. BRETERNITZ.....	Ogalalla,	" 159.....Aug. 3, '91.
NATHANIEL B. WOODRUFF.....	Ogalalla,	" 159.....Jan. 28, '92.
FRANKLIN A. HENDRICKS.....	Trestle Board,	" 162.....Mar. 26, '92.
RALPH WILSON.....	Unity,	" 163.....Nov. 21, '91.
LEVI A. ECHMAN.....	Mystic Tie,	" 166.....Sept. 21, '91.
OSCAR G. FENNER.....	Merna,	" 171.....Feb. 27, '92.
JAMES H. CRAIG.....	Alliance,	" 183.....Oct. 26, '91.
ELI W. HARRIS.....	Bee Hive,	" 184.....Dec. 18, '91.
ABEL DIXON.....	Amethyst,	" 190.....Mar. 21, '92.
DANIEL SAXTON.....	Level,	" 196.....May 22, '91.
SAMUEL C. MURNAM.....	Level,	" 196.....July 10, '91.
WILLIAM WILCOX.....	Golden Fleece,	" 205.....Feb. 14, '91.

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

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	ADDRESS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Alabama	Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	June 6, 1892.
Arizona	Alonzo Bailey	Globe	June 6, 1892.
Canada	C. W. Brown	Toronto	April 4, 1892.
Connecticut	Joseph K. Wheeler	Hartford	February 20, 1892.
Delaware	Daniel McClintock	Wilmington	March 18, 1892.
Georgia	Thomas W. Latham	Atlanta	February 4, 1890.
Idaho	Matthew G. Luncy	Idaho City	October 31, 1889.
Indian Territory	David C. Blossom	Atoka	June 6, 1892.
Iowa	Richard J. Crouch	DeWitt	March 18, 1892.
Ireland	Robert S. Reeves	5 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin	March 30, 1891.
Kentucky	Lorenzo D. Croninger	Covington	February 20, 1892.
Maine	Edward P. Burnham	Saco	April 4, 1892.
Manitoba	Richard Dennis Foley	Manitou	November 13, 1890.
Minnesota	J. E. Finch	Hastings	June 6, 1892.
Mississippi	J. K. McLeod	Moss Point	April 4, 1892.
Missouri	Charles F. Vogel	716 Chestnut St., St. Louis	April 4, 1892.
Montana	Henry M. Parchen	Helena	March 18, 1892.
Nevada	Chauncey N. Noteware	Carson	March 18, 1892.
New Hampshire	Alpheus W. Baker	Lebanon	April 4, 1892.
New Mexico	Richard English	Raton	January 1, 1890.
New York	Thomas C. Cassidy	New York City	February 20, 1891.
Nova Scotia	A. S. Townsend	Parrsborough	March 18, 1892.
Ohio	Robert Gwynn	Bucyrus	March 18, 1892.
Pennsylvania	Rev. Jas. W. Robbins, D.D.	Marion P. O., Philadelphia	April 4, 1892.
Quebec	William M. Le Mesurier	Montreal	October 31, 1889.
South Carolina	Augustine T. Smythe	Charleston	February 20, 1892.
Tennessee	Jefferson C. Cawood, M.D.	Knoxville	March 30, 1891.
Utah	Abbot R. Haywood	Ogden	February 20, 1892.
Vermont	William Brinsmaid	Burlington	June 6, 1892.
Virginia	Ethelred L. Turner		April 4, 1892.
West Virginia	B. F. Martin	Grafton	April 28, 1892.
Wisconsin	Merrick P. Wing	La Crosse	April 28, 1892.
Wyoming	John H. Symons	Laramie	April 28, 1892.

Nebraska commissions expire at the Festival of S. John the Baptist, three years after their respective dates, as per regulation adopted June, '88.

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

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	ADDRESS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Alabama	James W. Chaddock, 12	Nebraska City	September 22, 1889.
Arizona	Lewis A. Kent, 127	Minden	January 4, 1891.
Arkansas	Samuel W. Hayes, 55	Norfolk	March 6, 1878.
British Columbia	William Adair, 5	Dakota City	May 12, 1874.
California	David H. McElhinney	Hastings	November 17, 1890.
Canada	James Gilbert, 184	South Omaha	June 2, 1890.
Colorado	Charles J. Phelps, 34	Schuyler	
Connecticut	Samuel P. Davidson, 17	Tecumseh	October 10, 1889.
Delaware	Edwin A. Allen, 3	Alliance	February 9, 1892.
District of Columbia	Bradner D. Slaughter, 89	Fullerton	October 22, 1890.
England	George W. Lininger, 3	Omaha	June 23, 1883.
Florida	Lee P. Gillette, 19	Beatrice	March 3, 1888.
Georgia	Edwin F. Warren, 2	Nebraska City	March 31, 1883.
Idaho	James A. Tulleys, 53	Red Cloud	February 1, 1892.
Illinois	George H. Thummel, 33	Grand Island	March 14, 1878.
Indiana	Harry P. Deuel, 11	Omaha	November 8, 1890.
Indian Territory	James A. Kennedy, 125	Genoa	October 4, 1890.
Iowa	John J. Mercer, 4	Omaha	July 10, 1890.
Ireland	William Cleburne, 3	Omaha	
Kansas	James B. Bruner, 25	Omaha	June 3, 1890.
Kentucky	Henry Gibbons, 46	Kearney	May 27, 1885.
Louisiana	Albert W. Crites, 158	Chadron	November 6, 1890.
Maine	Thomas K. Sudborough, 25	Omaha	October 15, 1890.
Manitoba	Edwin F. Warren, 2	Nebraska City	March 24, 1877.
Maryland	George Armstrong, 3	Omaha	February 2, 1877.
Michigan	Daniel H. Wheeler, 1	Omaha	June 10, 1891.
Minnesota	Robert C. Jordan, 33	Omaha	February 11, 1889.
Mississippi	John M. Burks, 19	Lincoln	December 31, 1869.
Missouri	George B. France, 56	York	June 25, 1888.
Montana	Charles F. Goodman, 3	Omaha	August 14, 1878.
Nevada	Robert C. Jordan, 33	Omaha	April 25, 1890.
New Brunswick	John J. Mercer, 4	Omaha	May 14, 1888.
New Hampshire	Frank W. Hayes, 15	Fremont	February 8, 1879.
New Jersey	James R. Cain, 9	Falls City	September 24, 1878.
New Mexico	Henry E. Palmer, 6	Omaha	April 25, 1879.
New York	Edward K. Valentine, 27	West Point	February 11, 1889.
North Carolina	Robert W. Furnas, 4	Brownville	September 20, 1869.
North Dakota	John A. Ehrhardt, 41	Stanton	
Nova Scotia	John D. Moore, 33	Grand Island	
Ohio	Robert W. Furnas, 4	Brownville	September 10, 1869.
Oregon	Henry Brown, 3	Omaha	
Pennsylvania	William R. Bowen, 3	Omaha	May 5, 1883.
Prince Edward's Isl'd.	George E. Whitman, 138	Oxford	
Quebec	Milton J. Hull, 67	Edgar	March 6, 1886.
Rhode Island	William M. Knapp, 56	York	April 9, 1877.
South Carolina	Frank E. Bullard, 32	North Platte	January 14, 1881.
South Dakota	Manoah B. Reese, 59	Wahoo	March 30, 1885.
Tennessee	Francis E. White, 6	Plattsouth	June 29, 1888.
Texas	Martin Dunham, 3	Omaha	February 22, 1876.
Utah	Robert E. French, 46	Kearney	May 4, 1888.
Vermont	William R. Bowen, 3	Omaha	June 13, 1877.
Virginia	William E. Hill, 2	Nebraska City	October 21, 1879.
Washington	Charles A. Holmes, 17	Tecumseh	February 15, 1877.
West Virginia	Frank E. Bullard, 32	North Platte	July 18, 1891.
Wisconsin	George E. Hawkins, 26	Beatrice	September 17, 1889.
Wyoming	Roland H. Oakley, 19	Lincoln	March 7, 1877.

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

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

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	George A. Joiner	Tallahadega.
Arizona	George J. Roskruge	Tucson.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia	Walter J. Quinlan	Victoria.
California	George Johnson	San Francisco.
Canada	John J. Mason	Hamilton, Ontario.
Colorado	Edward C. Parmelee	Denver.
Connecticut	Joseph K. Wheeler	Hartford.
Delaware	Benjamin F. Bartram	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	William R. Singleton	Washington.
England	E. Letchworth	London.
Florida	DeWitt C. Dawkins	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Andrew M. Wolihin	Macon.
Idaho	James H. Wickersham	Boise City.
Illinois	Loyal L. Munn	Freeport.
Indiana	William H. Smythe	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	Rev. Joseph S. Murrow	Atoka, Choctaw Nation.
Iowa	Theodore S. Parvin	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	Archibald St. George, Dep'y	Dublin.
Kansas	John H. Brown	Kansas City.
Kentucky	Henry B. Grant	Louisville.
Louisiana	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Maine	Stephen Berry	Portland.
Manitoba	William G. Scott	Winnipeg.
Maryland	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	Jefferson S. Conover	Coldwater.
Minnesota	Thomas Montgomery	Saint Paul.
Mississippi	John L. Power	Jackson.
Missouri	Rev. John D. Vincil, D. D.	Saint Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	William R. Bowen	Omaha.
Nevada	Chauncey N. Noteware	Carson.
New Brunswick	Edwin J. Wetmore	Saint John.
New Hampshire	George P. Cleaves	Concord.
New Jersey	Thomas H. K. Redway	Trenton.
New Mexico	Alpheus A. Keen	Albuquerque.
New York	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York.
North Carolina	Donald W. Bain	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Frank J. Thompson	Fargo.
Nova Scotia	William Ross	Halifax.
Ohio	Jacob H. Bromwell	Cincinnati.
Oregon	Stephen F. Chadwick	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Michael Nisbet	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward's Island	B. Wilson Higgs	Charlottetown.
Quebec	John H. Isaacson	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Edwin Baker	Providence.
Scotland	D. Murray Lyon	Edinburgh.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
South Dakota	Charles T. McCoy	Aberdeen.
Tennessee	John Frizzell	Nashville.
Texas	William F. Swain	Houston.
Utah	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Warren G. Reynolds	Burlington.
Virginia	William B. Isaacs	Richmond.
Washington	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
West Virginia	George W. Atkinson	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	John W. Lafin	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	William L. Kuykendall	Saratoga.



## ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES,

WITH LOCATION, DATES OF REGULAR MEETINGS, ETC.

LODGE.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING.	CREATED.	CHARTERED.
Nebraska, No. 1..	Omaha .....	Douglas .....	First Tuesday.....	— —, 54.....	Oct. 3, 55.
Western Star, “ 2..	Nebraska City .....	Otoe .....	Friday on or before ○ .....	May 10, 55.....	May 28, 56.
Capitol, “ 3..	Omaha .....	Douglas .....	First Monday .....	Jan. 9, 57 .....	June 3, 57.
Nemaha Valley, “ 4..	Brownville .....	Nemaha .....	Saturday on or before ○ .....	Dec. 15, 57 .....	June 2, 58.
Omadi, “ 5..	Dakota City.....	Dakota .....	Saturday on or before ○ .....	Jan. 18, 58 .....	June 2, 58.
Plattsmouth, “ 6..	Plattsmouth .....	Cass .....	First and third Monday .....	Jan. 18, 58 .....	June 2, 58.
Falls City, “ 9..	Falls City.....	Richardson .....	Monday before ○ .....	Oct. 4, 64 .....	June 23, 65.
Solomon, “ 10..	Fort Calhoun.....	Washington .....	Tuesday on or before ○ .....	Aug. 15, 65.....	June 22, 66.
Covert, “ 11..	Omaha .....	Douglas .....	First Wednesday .....	July 24, 65.....	June 22, 66.
10 Nebraska City, “ 12..	Nebraska City.....	Otoe .....	Tuesday on or before ○ .....	Feb. 19, 66.....	June 22, 66.
Orient, “ 13..	Rulo .....	Richardson .....	Monday on or before ○ .....	June 23, 66.....	June 19, 67.
Peru, “ 14..	Peru .....	Nemaha .....	Saturday on or before ○ .....	May 23, 67.....	June 19, 67.
Fremont, “ 15..	Fremont .....	Dodge .....	First Tuesday .....	July 3, 66.....	June 20, 67.
Tecumseh, “ 17..	Tecumseh .....	Johnson .....	First Saturday .....	Dec. 7, 67.....	June 24, 68.
15 Lincoln, “ 19..	Lincoln .....	Lancaster .....	First Tuesday .....	May 4, 68 .....	June 25, 68.
Washington, “ 21..	Blair .....	Washington .....	Second Tuesday.....	Feb. 24, 68.....	June 25, 68.
Pawnee, “ 23..	Pawnee City .....	Pawnee .....	First and third Tuesday .....	Jan. 4, 69.....	Oct. 28, 69.
Saint Johns, “ 25..	Omaha .....	Douglas .....	First Thursday .....	May 28, 69.....	Oct. 23, 69.
Beatrice, “ 26..	Beatrice .....	Gage .....	Second and fourth Monday.....	Mar. 23, 70 .....	June 22, 70.
20 Jordan, “ 27..	West Point .....	Cuming .....	Second and fourth Tuesday .....	Dec. 25, 69.....	June 23, 70.
Hope, “ 29..	Nemaha City.....	Nemaha .....	Friday on or before ○ .....	Nov. 8, 69 .....	June 23, 70.
Blue River, “ 30..	Milford .....	Seward .....	Thursday on or before ○ .....	Apr. 25, 70 .....	June 23, 70.
Tekamah, “ 31..	Tekamah .....	Burt .....	First and third Wednesday.....	Aug. 19, 69.....	June 23, 70.
Platte Valley, “ 32..	North Platte .....	Lincoln .....	Second Tuesday .....	Jan. 15, 70 .....	June 23, 70.
25 Ashlar, “ 33..	Grand Island.....	Hall .....	Second Thursday .....	Aug. 11, 70 .....	June 22, 71.
Acacia, “ 34..	Schuyler .....	Colfax .....	First Thursday .....	July 18, 70 .....	June 19, 72.
Fairbury, “ 35..	Fairbury .....	Jefferson .....	First and third Monday.....	June 30, 71 .....	June 19, 72.

† Or Oct. 28, 69.

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, WITH LOCATION, DATES OF REGULAR MEETINGS, ETC.—Continued.

LODGE.		TOWN.	COUNTY.	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING.	CREATED	CHARTERED.
Lone Tree,	No. 36..	Central City.....	Merrick .....	Wednesday on or before ○ .....	Aug. 9, 71.....	June 19, 72
Crete,	" 37..	Crete .....	Saline .....	First Friday .....	Jan. 8, 72.....	June 19, 72.
30 Oliver,	" 38..	Seward .....	Seward .....	Saturday on or before ○ .....	July 25, 71.....	June 18, 73.
Papilion,	" 39..	Papilion .....	Sarpy .....	First and third Saturday.....	Nov. 18, 72....	June 18, 73.
Humboldt,	" 40..	Humboldt .....	Richardson .....	Thursday on or before ○ .....	Dec. 16, 72.....	June 18, 73.
Northern Light,	" 41..	Stanton .....	Stanton .....	Wednesday on or before ○ .....	Jan. 20, 73.....	June 18, 73.
Juniata,	" 42..	Juniata .....	Adams .....	Monday on or before ○ .....	Feb. 21, 73.....	June 18, 73.
35 Hebron,	" 43..	Hebron .....	Thayer .....	First Thursday.....	Mar. 10, 73.....	June 18, 73.
Harvard,	" 44..	Harvard .....	Clay .....	First and third Tuesday.....	Mar. 25, 73.....	June 18, 73.
Palmyra,	" 45..	Palmyra .....	Otoe .....	Wednesday on or before ○ .....	Jan. 9, 72.....	June 26, 74.
Rob Morris,	" 46..	Kearney .....	Buffalo .....	First Wednesday .....	Feb. 21, 73.....	June 26, 74.
Fairmont,	" 48..	Fairmont .....	Fillmore .....	Tuesday on or before ○ .....	Dec. 4, 73.....	June 26, 74.
40 Evening Star,	" 49..	Sutton .....	Clay .....	Second and fourth Thursday .....	Dec. 22, 73.....	June 26, 74.
Hastings,	" 50..	Hastings .....	Adams .....	First Tuesday .....	Jan. 3, 74.....	June 26, 74.
Fidelity,	" 51..	David City .....	Butler .....	Tuesday on or before ○ .....	Jan. 19, 74.....	June 26, 74.
Hiram,	" 52..	Arlington .....	Washington .....	Saturday on or before ○ .....	Feb. 26, 75.....	June 26, 74.
Charity,	" 53..	Red Cloud .....	Webster .....	Friday on or before ○ .....	Mar. 2, 74.....	June 26, 74.
45 Lancaster,	" 54..	Lincoln .....	Lancaster .....	First Friday .....	April 20, 74.....	June 26, 74.
Mosaic,	" 55..	Norfolk .....	Madison .....	First Tuesday .....	Oct. 1, 74.....	June 23, 75.
York,	" 56..	York .....	York .....	First Friday .....	Oct. 1, 74.....	June 23, 75.
Mount Moriah,	" 57..	Syracuse .....	Otoe .....	Thursday on or before ○ .....	Nov. 7, 74.....	June 23, 75.
Lebanon,	" 58..	Columbus .....	Platte .....	Second Wednesday .....	Dec. 7, 74.....	June 23, 75.
50 Wahoo,	" 59..	Wahoo .....	Saunders .....	Saturday on or before ○ * .....	Jan. 20, 75.....	June 23, 75.
Melrose,	" 60..	Orleans .....	Harlan .....	Saturday on or before ○ .....	Mar. 10, 75.....	June 24, 75.
Thistle,	" 61..	Lexington .....	Dawson .....	First Tuesday .....	May 8, 75.....	June 21, 76.
Keystone,	" 62..	Phillips .....	Hamilton .....	Saturday on or before ○ .....	Jan. 1, 76.....	June 21, 76.
Riverton,	" 63..	Riverton .....	Franklin .....	Saturday on or before ○ .....	Dec. 22, 75.....	June 21, 76.
55 Blue Valley,	" 64..	Wilber .....	Saline .....	Tuesday on or before ○ * .....	Oct. 6, 76.....	June 20, 77.
Osceola,	" 65..	Osceola .....	Polk .....	Saturday on or before ○ .....	Nov. 23, 76.....	June 20, 77.
Livingstone,	" 66..	Firth .....	Lancaster .....	First and third Wednesday .....	Feb. 16, 77.....	June 20, 77.

\* And two weeks thereafter.

	Edgar,	No. 67.	Edgar	Clay	Second and fourth Monday	Feb. 27, 77	June 20, 77.
	Aurora,	" 68.	Aurora	Hamilton	First and third Tuesday	Feb. 10, 76	June 19, 78.
60	Sterling,	" 70.	Sterling	Johnson	First and third Tuesday	July 16, 77	June 19, 78.
	Trowel,	" 71.	Neligh	Antelope	First and third Wednesday	Jan. 28, 78	June 19, 78.
	Hooper,	" 72.	Hooper	Dodge	Saturday on or before ○	Mar. 19, 78	June 25, 79.
	Friend,	" 73.	Friend	Saline	Wednesday on or before ○	May 4, 78	June 25, 79.
	Alexandria,	" 74.	Alexandria	Thayer	Second and fourth Monday	Dec. 26, 78	June 25, 79.
65	Frank Welch,	" 75.	Sidney	Cheyenne	First Tuesday	Dec. 26, 78	June 25, 79.
	Joppa,	" 76.	Bloomington	Franklin	Friday on or before ○	Mar. 29, 79	June 25, 79.
	Nelson,	" 77.	Nelson	Nuckolls	Saturday on or before ○	Mar. 15, 79	June 23, 80.
	Albion,	" 78.	Albion	Boone	First and third Wednesday	Aug. 1, 79	June 23, 80.
	Geneva,	" 79.	Geneva	Fillmore	Friday on or before ○*	Nov. 24, 79	June 23, 80.
70	Composite,	" 81.	Rising City	Butler	Tuesday on or before ○	Mar. 20, 80	June 22, 81.
	Saint Paul,	" 82.	Saint Paul	Howard	Third Thursday	April 15, 80	June 22, 81.
	Corinthian,	" 83.	Wakefield	Dixon	Saturday on or before ○	April 22, 80	June 22, 81.
	Fairfield,	" 84.	Fairfield	Clay	First and third Monday	Sept. 3, 80	June 22, 81.
	Tyre,	" 85.	Blue Springs	Gage	First and third Tuesday	Sept. 16, 80	June 22, 81.
75	Doniphan,	" 86.	Doniphan	Hall	Saturday on or before ○	Jan. 7, 81	June 22, 81.
	Ionic,	" 87.	Niobrara	Knox	Thursday on or before ○	Jan. 24, 81	June 20, 82.
	Star,	" 88.	Decatur	Burt	First Tuesday	Sept. 17, 81	June 20, 82.
	Cedar River,	" 89.	Fullerton	Nance	First and third Monday	Jan. 19, 82	June 20, 82.
	Elk Creek,	" 90.	Elk Creek	Johnson	Wednesday on or before ○	Feb. 11, 82	June 20, 82.
80	Oakland,	" 91.	Oakland	Burt	Second and fourth Wednesday	Feb. 7, 82	June 19, 83.
	Hubbell,	" 92.	Hubbell	Thayer	Second and fourth Saturday	April 29, 82	June 19, 83.
	Beaver City,	" 93.	Beaver City	Furnas	Saturday on or before ○	May 3, 82	June 19, 83.
	Bennett,	" 94.	Bennett	Lancaster	Tuesday on or before ○	May 5, 82	June 19, 83.
	Garfield,	" 95.	O'Neill	Holt	First and third Thursday	June 28, 82	June 19, 83.
85	Utica,	" 96.	Utica	Seward	Wednesday on or before ○	July 14, 82	June 19, 83.
	Euclid,	" 97.	Weeping Water	Cass	First Monday	July 21, 82	June 19, 83.
	Republican,	" 98.	Republican City	Harlan	Wednesday on or before ○	July 27, 82	June 19, 83.
	Shelton,	" 99.	Shelton	Buffalo	Friday on or before ○	July 28, 82	June 19, 83.
	Creighton,	" 100.	Creighton	Knox	Last Saturday	Aug. 19, 82	June 19, 83.
90	Ponca,	" 101.	Ponca	Dixon	Friday on or before ○	Sept. 1, 82	June 19, 83.
	Waterloo,	" 102.	Waterloo	Douglas	Tuesday on or before ○	Sept. 7, 82	June 19, 83.
	Ord,	" 103.	Ord	Valley	Wednesday on or before ○	Sept. 14, 82	June 19, 83.

\*And two weeks thereafter.

ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, WITH LOCATION, DATES OF REGULAR MEETINGS, ETC.—Continued.

520

LODGE.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING.	CREATED.	CHARTERED.
Wymore, No. 104..	Wymore .....	Gage .....	Wednesday on or before ○ .....	Nov. 10, 82 .....	June 19, 83.
Stella, " 105..	Stella .....	Richardson .....	Wednesday on or before ○ .....	Dec. 4, 82 .....	June 19, 83.
95 Porter, " 106..	Loup City .....	Sherman .....	Tuesday on or before ○* .....	Dec. 9, 82 .....	June 19, 83.
Steele City, " 107..	Steele City .....	Jefferson .....	First and third Wednesday .....	Jan. 23, 83 .....	June 19, 83.
Table Rock, " 108..	Table Rock .....	Pawnee .....	Saturday on or before ○ .....	Jan. 24, 83 .....	June 19, 83.
Arapahoe, " 109..	Arapahoe .....	Furnas .....	Saturday on or before ○ .....	Feb. 10, 83 .....	June 19, 83.
Pomegranate, " 110..	Ashland .....	Saunders .....	First Friday .....	Feb. 13, 83 .....	June 19, 83.
100 DeWitt, " 111..	DeWitt .....	Saline .....	Monday on or before ○ .....	Feb. 28, 83 .....	June 19, 83.
Springfield, " 112..	Springfield .....	Sarpy .....	Second and fourth Monday .....	Mar. 30, 83 .....	June 19, 83.
Globe, " 113..	Madison .....	Madison .....	Tuesday on or before ○ .....	Feb. 16, 82 .....	June 24, 84.
Wisner, " 114..	Wisner .....	Cuming .....	Second and fourth Wednesday .....	Feb. 12, 83 .....	June 24, 84.
Brainard, " 115..	Brainard .....	Butler .....	Tuesday on or before ○ .....	July 11, 83 .....	June 24, 84.
105 Harlan, " 116..	Alma .....	Harlan .....	Second Friday .....	July 12, 83 .....	June 24, 84.
Hardy, " 117..	Hardy .....	Nuckolls .....	Friday on or before ○ .....	July 18, 83 .....	June 24, 84.
Doric, " 118..	Dorchester .....	Saline .....	Saturday on or before ○ .....	Aug. 2, 83 .....	June 24, 84.
North Bend, " 119..	North Bend .....	Dodge .....	Second Tuesday .....	Sept. 5, 83 .....	June 24, 84.
Wayne, " 120..	Wayne .....	Wayne .....	Second and fourth Friday .....	Sept. 26, 83 .....	June 24, 84.
110 Superior, " 121..	Superior .....	Nuckolls .....	Wednesday on or before ○ .....	Nov. 22, 83 .....	June 24, 84.
Jasper, " 122..	Odell .....	Gage .....	Second and fourth Wednesday .....	Nov. 26, 83 .....	June 24, 84.
Indianola, " 123..	Indianola .....	Red Willow .....	Thursday on or before ○ .....	Dec. 8, 83 .....	June 24, 84.
Auburn, " 124..	Auburn .....	Nemaha .....	Monday on or before ○ .....	Dec. 25, 83 .....	June 24, 84.
Mount Nebo, " 125..	Genoa .....	Nance .....	Second and fourth Saturday .....	Jan. 1, 84 .....	June 24, 84.
115 Stromsburg, " 126..	Stromsburg .....	Polk .....	First and third Saturday .....	Jan. 16, 84 .....	June 24, 84.
Minden, " 127..	Minden .....	Kearney .....	Wednesday on or before ○ .....	Jan. 22, 84 .....	June 24, 84.
Guide Rock, " 128..	Guide Rock .....	Web-ter .....	Wednesday on or before ○ .....	Jan. 28, 84 .....	June 24, 84.
Blue Hill, " 129..	Blue Hill .....	Webster .....	Friday on or before ○ .....	Feb. 18, 84 .....	June 24, 84.
Tuscan, " 130..	Surprise .....	Butler .....	Thursday on or before ○ .....	Feb. 20, 84 .....	June 24, 85.
120 Scribner, " 132..	Scribner .....	Dodge .....	First Wednesday .....	July 9, 84 .....	June 24, 85.
Elm Creek, " 133..	Elm Creek .....	Buffalo .....	First Tuesday .....	Aug. 8, 84 .....	June 24, 85.
Solar, " 134..	Clarks .....	Merrick .....	Tuesday on or before ○ .....	Aug. 8, 84 .....	June 24, 85.

\* And two weeks thereafter.

ROLL OF EXISTING LODGES.

	McCook,	No. 135	McCook	Red Willow	First and third Tuesday	Oct. 6, 84	June 24, 85.
	Long Pine,	" 136	Long Pine	Brown	First and third Saturday	Oct. 6, 84	June 24, 85.
125	Upright,	" 137	Burchard	Pawnee	Wednesday on or before ○	Nov. 14, 84	June 24, 85.
	Rawalt,	" 138	Oxford	Furnas	Saturday on or after ○	Nov. 15, 84	June 24, 85.
	Clay Centre,	" 139	Clay Centre	Clay	First and third Saturday	Dec. 6, 84	June 24, 85.
	Western,	" 140	Western	Saline	Wednesday on or before ○	Dec. 6, 84	June 24, 85.
	Summit,	" 141	Johnson	Nemaha	Second and fourth Saturday	Dec. 6, 84	June 24, 85.
130	Anchor,	" 142	North Loop	Valley	First Saturday	Dec. 18, 84	June 24, 85.
	Crescent,	" 143	Cedar Rapids	Boone	Fourth Saturday	Jan. 24, 85	June 24, 85.
	Kenesaw,	" 144	Kenesaw	Adams	Friday on or before ○	Jan. 28, 85	June 24, 85.
	Bancroft,	" 145	Bancroft	Cuming	Saturday on or before ○	Feb. 25, 85	June 24, 85.
	Jachin,	" 146	Holdrege	Phelps	Third Thursday	Mar. 31, 85	June 17, 86.
135	Siloam,	" 147	Stuart	Holt	Friday on or after ○	April 30, 85	June 17, 86.
	Emt.Crawford,	" 148	Broken Bow	Custer	Saturday on or before ○	July 13, 85	June 17, 86.
	Jewel,	" 149	Tobias	Saline	Second and fourth Tuesday	Aug. 15, 85	June 17, 86.
	Cambridge,	" 150	Cambridge	Furnas	Tuesday on or before ○	Aug. 10, 85	June 17, 86.
	Square,	" 151	Valparaiso	Saunders	Second and fourth Tuesday	Sept. 7, 85	June 17, 86.
140	Parallel,	" 152	Liberty	Gage	Thursday on or before ○	Nov. 20, 85	June 17, 86.
	Evergreen,	" 153	Pierce	Pierce	Tuesday on or before ○*	Nov. 27, 85	June 17, 86.
	Lily,	" 154	Davenport	Thayer	Friday on or before ○	Nov. 28, 85	June 17, 86.
	Hartington,	" 155	Hartington	Cedar	Wednesday on or before ○	Jan. 26, 86	June 17, 86.
	Pythagoras,	" 156	Ewing	Holt	Saturday on or before ○*	Oct. 24, 86	June 16, 87.
145	Valley,	" 157	Wilsonville	Furnas	Saturday on or after ○	Feb. 22, 86	June 16, 87.
	Samaritan,	" 158	Chadron	Dawes	First and third Thursday	Mar. 17, 86	June 16, 87.
	Ogalalla,	" 159	Ogalalla	Keith	Tuesday on or before ○	Aug. 14, 86	June 16, 87.
	Zeredatha,	" 160	Reynolds	Jefferson	First and third Saturday	Aug. 21, 86	June 16, 87.
	Mount Zion,	" 161	Shelby	Polk	Saturday on or after ○	Aug. 25, 86	June 16, 87.
150	Trestle Board,	" 162	Brock	Nemaha	Saturday on or before ○	Oct. 9, 86	June 16, 87.
	Unity,	" 163	Greenwood	Cass	Friday on or before ○	Dec. 18, 86	June 16, 87.
	Atkinson,	" 164	Atkinson	Holt	First and third Wednesday	Aug. 19, 86	June 21, 88.
	Barneston,	" 165	Barneston	Gage	Tuesday on or before ○	Aug. 20, 86	June 21, 88.
	Mystic Tie,	" 166	Burnett	Madison	Thursday on or before ○	Feb. 18, 87	June 21, 88.
155	Elwood,	" 167	Elwood	Gosper	Saturday on or before ○	June 21, 87	June 21, 88.
	Curtis,	" 168	Curtis	Frontier	First and third Monday	June 21, 87	June 21, 88.
	Amity,	" 169	Rushville	Sheridan	Saturday on or before ○	July 29, 86	June 21, 88.

\* And two weeks thereafter.

## ROLL OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES, WITH LOCATION, DATES OF REGULAR MEETINGS, ETC.—Continued.

522

LODGE.		TOWN.	COUNTY.	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING.	CREATED.	CHARTERED.
		Mason City	Custer	Tuesday on or before ○	Aug. 1, 87	June 21, 88.
	No. 170..	Mason City	Custer	Saturday on or after ○	Aug. 2, 87	June 21, 88.
	" 171..	Merna	Custer	Saturday on or after ○	Aug. 2, 87	June 21, 88.
160	Grafton,	Grafton	Fillmore	Wednesday on or before ○	Oct. 18, 87	June 21, 88.
	" 172..	Grafton	Fillmore	Wednesday on or before ○	Oct. 18, 87	June 21, 88.
	" 173..	Stratton	Hitchcock	First and third Saturday	Nov. 15, 87	June 21, 88.
	" 174..	Culbertson	Hitchcock	First and third Wednesday	Nov. 16, 87	June 21, 88.
	" 175..	Filley	Gage	First and third Saturday	Dec. 9, 87	June 21, 88.
	" 176..	Ansley	Custer	First Saturday after ○	Feb. 18, 88	June 21, 88.
165	Hay Springs,	Hay Springs	Sheridan	Monday on or before ○	Feb. 20, 88	June 21, 88.
	" 177..	Hay Springs	Sheridan	Monday on or before ○	Feb. 20, 88	June 21, 88.
	" 178..	Shickley	Fillmore	Saturday on or before ○*	Jan. 11, 88	June 20, 89.
	" 179..	Beaver Crossing	Seward	Tuesday on or before ○	Aug. 24, 88	June 20, 89.
	" 180..	Benkelman	Dundy	Friday on or before ○	Oct. 8, 88	June 20, 89.
	" 181..	Crawford	Dawes	Saturday on or before ○	Dec. 13, 88	June 20, 89.
170	Incense,	Ohioa	Fillmore	Second and fourth Friday	Dec. 21, 88	June 20, 89.
	" 182..	Ohioa	Fillmore	Second and fourth Friday	Dec. 21, 88	June 20, 89.
	" 183..	Alliance	Box Butte	Thursday on or before ○	Jan. 18, 89	June 20, 89.
	" 184..	South Omaha	Douglas	First Wednesday	Jan. 22, 89	June 20, 89.
	" 185..	Danbury	Red Willow	Wednesday on or before ○	Jan. 24, 89	June 20, 89.
	" 186..	Grant	Perkins	Saturday on or before ○	Jan. 31, 89	June 20, 89.
175	Israel,	Ulysses	Butler	Tuesday on or before ○	Feb. 2, 89	June 20, 89.
	" 187..	Ulysses	Butler	Tuesday on or before ○	Feb. 2, 89	June 20, 89.
	" 188..	Cozad	Dawson	Third Saturday	Feb. 4, 89	June 20, 89.
	" 189..	Gibbon	Buffalo	First Thursday	Feb. 18, 89	June 20, 89.
	" 190..	Gandy	Logan	Saturday on or before ○	Aug. 5, 89	June 20, 90.
	" 191..	Scotia	Greeley	Second and fourth Saturday	Aug. 7, 89	June 20, 90.
180	Minnekadusa,	Valentine	Cherry	Saturday on or before ○	Aug. 15, 89	June 20, 90.
	" 192..	Valentine	Cherry	Saturday on or before ○	Aug. 15, 89	June 20, 90.
	" 193..	Leigh	Colfax	Friday on or before ○	Sept. 3, 89	June 20, 90.
	" 194..	Cortland	Gage	First and third Monday	Sept. 21, 89	June 20, 90.
	" 195..	Gordon	Sheridan	First and third Monday	Oct. 17, 89	June 20, 90.
	" 196..	Stockville	Frontier	Saturday on or before ○	Nov. 1, 89	June 20, 90.
185	Morning Star,	Gresham	York	Friday on or before ○	Dec. 16, 89	June 20, 90.
	" 197..	Gresham	York	Friday on or before ○	Dec. 16, 89	June 20, 90.
	" 198..	Imperial	Chase	Friday on or before ○	Dec. 24, 89	June 20, 90.
	" 199..	Carleton	Thayer	Tuesday on or before ○	July 20, 89	June 18, 91.

\*And two weeks thereafter.

ROLL OF EXISTING LODGES.

	Blazing Star,	No. 200..	Burwell.....	Garfield.....	Thursday on or after ○.....	Aug. 5, 90.....	June 18, 91.
	Scotts Bluff,	" 201..	Gering.....	Scotts Bluff....	Wednesday on or before ○* ..	Aug. 8, 90.....	June 18, 91
190	Golden Sheaf,	" 202..	Randolph.....	Cedar.....	Monday on or before ○.....	Aug. 29, 90.....	June 18, 91.
	Roman Eagle,	" 203..	Pender.....	Thurston.....	Tuesday on or before ○.....	Aug. 30, 90.....	June 18, 91.
	Plainview,	" 204..	Plainview.....	Pierce.....	Tuesday on or before ○.....	Sept. 1, 90.....	June 18, 91.
	Golden Fleece,	" 205..	Chappel.....	Deuel.....	Thursday on or before ○.....	Sept. 2, 90.....	June 18, 91.
	Napthali,	" 206..	Diller.....	Jefferson.....	Second and third Tuesday....	Dec. 31, 90.....	June 18, 91.
195	Parian,	" 207..	Callaway.....	Custer.....	Thursday on or before ○.....	Jan. 31, 91.....	June 18, 91.
	Gauge,	" 208..	Arcadia.....	Valley.....	Friday after ○*.....	Aug. 24, 91.....	June 16, 92.
	Canopy,	" 209..	Elmwood.....	Cass.....	First and third Friday.....	Sept. 4, 91.....	June 16, 92.
	East Lincoln,	" 210..	Lincoln.....	Lancaster.....	First Wednesday.....	Nov. 5, 91.....	June 16, 92.
	Cement,	" 211..	Wood River....	Hall.....	Thursday on or after ○.....	Nov. 27, 91.....	June 16, 92.
200	Compass and Square,	" 212..	Sumner.....	Dawson.....	Last Thursday.....	Dec. 12, 91.....	June 16, 92.
	Square and Compass,	" 213..	Miller.....	Buffalo.....	Friday on or after ○.....	Dec. 14, 91.....	June 16, 92.
	Plumblin,	U..D....	Adams.....	Gage.....	.....	Nov. 17, 91.....	.....

\* And two weeks thereafter.

## ROLL OF EXISTING LODGES.

See page 472 for Statistics.

WITH OFFICERS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 24, 5893.

LODGE.		MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
Nebraska,	No. 1..	Joseph R. Stafford....	John L. Meyer.....	Winfield S. Strawn....	William C. McLean.
Western Star,	" 2..	Herbert C. Freeman....	Frank B. Eccleston....	Frank E. Helvey.....	Milton R. Thorp.
Capitol,	" 3..	George W. Lininger....	John Pray.....	John G. McBride.....	John Bamford.
Nemaha Valley,	" 4..	Benjamin F. Jones....	Suliven O. McNinch...	Joseph L. Roy.....	James M. Hacker.
5 Omadi,	" 5..	William Adair.....	Robert E. Evans.....	Louis A. Hart.....	Everette J. Raymond.
Plattsmouth,	" 6..	Veloseo V. Leonard....	Julius Pepperberg....	Edwin W. Cook.....	Ackland Salisbury.
Falls City,	" 9..	James R. Cain.....	Robert A. Wherry....	Charles L. Mettz.....	Amos E. Gantt.
Solomon,	" 10..	Elias H. Clark.....	Edwin N. Grenell....	Allen Craig.....	Bela G. Fermer.
Covert,	" 11..	Samuel J. Boden.....	William L. Ritter.....	Randolph B. Chapman.	Eben K. Long.
10 Nebraska City,	" 12..	James B. Northcutt...	Neil Sinclair.....	William F. N. Houser..	William C. Willman.
Orient,	" 13..	John C. Shepherd....	Miles D. Simpson.....	George Bowker.....	George D. Kirk.
Peru,	" 14..	Jacob Zaring.....	Sterling P. Glasgow...	Monroe J. Combs.....	Daniel C. Cole.
Fremont,	" 15..	William T. Crook.....	Thomas J. McKinney...	Alexander M. Arries..	Daniel J. Springer.
Tecumseh,	" 17..	John S. Harman.....	John S. Harman.....	Charles M. Wilson....	Austin W. Buffum.
15 Lincoln,	" 19..	Lucian B. Treeman....	Alexander H. Hutton..	James Tyler.....	James W. Frow.
Washington,	" 21..	William H. Palmer....	John Klotz.....	William H. H. Davis..	Edward C. Jackson.
Pawnee,	" 23..	Joseph L. Edwards....	William H. Reed.....	John M. Bever.....	John H. Iron.
Saint Johns,	" 25..	Thomas K. Sudborough..	Jo. F. Barton.....	William E. Nason.....	James B. Bruner.
Beatrice,	" 26..	Frank H. Crowell....	Frank W. Cole.....	Noah M. Ryan.....	Samuel S. Hare.
20 Jordan,	" 27..	Daniel C. Giffert....	Aaron Bornett.....	Joseph F. Zajicek....	Florando E. Krause.
Hope,	" 29..	Jeremiah Marlatt....	John W. Taylor.....	William Hawxby.....	Right Hasterman.
Blue River,	" 30..	Elisha Courtright....	Jacob H. Culver.....	Samuel H. Rice.....	George W. Brandon.
Tekamah,	" 31..	Charles T. Dickinson...	Frank E. Ward.....	.....	James R. Sutherland.
Platte Valley,	" 32..	Charles McDonald....	Charles F. Ormsbee...	Robert Shuman.....	Frank E. Bullard.
25 Ashlar,	" 33..	Samuel Hexter.....	Charles P. R. Williams.	Nathan H. Hurford...	Charles W. Bringer.
Acacia,	" 34..	Fred Kropf.....	Walter W. Wells.....	Donald McLeod.....	Frank E. Moore.
Fairbury,	" 35..	Oscar G. Collier.....	Edward L. Cline.....	James P. Hicks.....	Albert H. Lyons.



	Lone Tree,	No. 36..	William H. C. Rice .....	Emil Hansen.....	George Bockes.....	Bell E. Berryman.
	Crete,	" 37..	Frank Johnson .....	James Muncey.....	John B. Foss.....	William L. Lovell.
30	Oliver,	" 38..	Harry T. Jones.....	T. Frank Skeede.....	Samuel C. Oaks.....	Smith D. Atkins.
	Papilion,	" 39..	Malcom P. Brown.....	Jurgen George Selk.....	Charles L. Hover.....	Isaac D. Clarke.
	Humboldt,	" 40..	Gustavus A. Acken.....	J. Roch Williamson....	Loyal M. Dupray.....	J. Frank Snetthen.
	Northern Light,	" 41..	Charles L. Lamb .....	Charles P. Parrish.....	William T. McFarland.	Henry F. Stephens.
	Juniata,	" 42..	Enos J. Hanchett.....	David H. Freeman.....	Thomas Hughes.....	William Brookley.
35	Hebron,	" 43..	Jacob J. Werner.....	William P. Gordon.....	Allen G. Stewart.....	James Dinsmore.
	Harvard,	" 44..	James S. Catterson.....	Harry N. Webster.....	Thomas J. Woollum...	Levi B. Munger.
	Palmyra,	" 45..	John O. Moore.....	Dwight Wait.....	Charles A. Sweet.....	William S. White.
	Rob Morris,	" 46..	Walter W. Barney.....	James D. Hawthorne...	Wallace C. Bierce.....	Robert E. French.
	Fairmont,	" 48..	Henry Musselman.....	Henry Beecher.....	Joseph W. Talmage...	Andrus F. Ashley.
40	Evening Star,	" 49..	Albert K. Marsh.....	Edward W. Woodruff..	Harry L. Vradenbury..	John M. Birkner.
	Hastings,	" 50..	Abijah R. VanSickle...	Elroy Petteys.....	Peter A. Stewart.....	Albert J. Williams.
	Fidelity,	" 51..	Thornton B. Myers.....	William F. Quade.....	George A. Hummer.....	William F. Downing.
	Hiram,	" 52..	Joseph Hammang.....	Andrew B. Batson.....	George H. Jewett.....	John C. Hammang.
	Charity,	" 53..	Charles F. Cather.....	Henry W. Brewer.....	Alexander G. Willis...	Robert B. Fulton.
45	Lancaster,	" 54..	Landy C. Clark .....	Lewis C. Dunn.....	Robert B. Graham.....	Henry A. Guild.
	Mosaic,	" 55..	Ernest H. Tracy.....	Silas G. Dean.....	George W. Box.....	Lucius M. Gaylord.
	York,	" 56..	William H. Reader.....	Gustav T. Wrucek.....	William H. Davis.....	Willard L. Whedon.
	Mount Moriah,	" 57..	Othniel Horne.....	Charles B. Page.....	Schnyler Buck.....	Ernest W. Risser.
	Lebanon,	" 58..	Gus. B. Spiece.....	Edwin H. Chambers...	Amni L. Bixby.....	Gus. G. Becher.
50	Wahoo,	" 59..	Frank P. McCutchan...	James J. Willey.....	James W. Ball.....	Edward E. Good.
	Melrose,	" 60..	John A. Ellis.....	Eben P. Young.....	George M. Wallace.....	Hervey T. Ferguson.
	Thistle,	" 61..	Fred L. Temple.....	Richard H. Spradling..	John Wisner.....	Walter H. Andrews.
	Keystone,	" 62..	William U. Biggart.....	Henry McCoy.....	Edward Dearing.....	Charles D. Husted.
	Riverton,	" 63..	Willis P. Fulton.....	Eugene Hunter.....	David Eastwood.....	Rufus M. Stark.
55	Blue Valley,	" 64..	William H. Mann.....	George H. Tracy.....	Porter F. Dodson.....	Charles B. Goodell.
	Osceola,	" 65..	Thomas H. Saunders...	Milton R. Snodgrass...	James N. Scott.....	Edwin L. King.
	Livingstone,	" 66..	Edson R. Spencer.....	Timothy H. Davis.....	Arista Phillips.....	Edgar D. Champion.
	Edgar,	" 67..	Charles A. Voorhees...	Theodore Hoeger.....	Harris C. Hart.....	John G. Prosser.
	Aurora,	" 68..	William H. Alden.....	Charles Allen.....	Joseph P. Hough.....	Eugene E. Carr.
60	Sterling,	" 70..	Johnson P. Renshaw...	William Kneeland.....	John M. Borland.....	Francis O. Dort.
	Trowel,	" 71..	Nelson D. Jackson.....	Henry E. Kryger.....	Julius E. Wilder.....	Hugh L. McGinitie.
	Hooper,	" 72..	John M. Kreader.....	Wm. M. Sanders.....	Moses T. Zellers.....	Edward W. Renkin.
	Friend,	" 73..	Charlie M. Sanders.....	Charles E. Friend.....	Joseph A. Cowperthwaite	Denoice C. Page.

ROLL OF EXISTING LODGES, WITH OFFICERS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 24, 5893.—Continued.

LODGE.		MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN	SECRETARY.
		George H. Danforth....	David A. Sherwood....	Edwin M. Jenkins.....	John C. Orr.
65	Alexandria, Frank Welch,	No. 74.. James J. McIntosh. ...	Julius Neubauer.....	Louis J. Taylor.....	Francis H. DeCastro.
	Joppa,	" 75.. James B. Sumner.....	Charles H. Davis.....	James E. Kelly.....	Winfield S. Marr.
	Nelson,	" 76.. Frank S. Shaw.....	John Veach.....	Eli W. Imler.....	Ira G. Foster.
	Albion,	" 77.. Homer D. Wager.....	Paul A. Krause.....	William R. Hoffman...	Edward J. Kingham.
	Geneva,	" 78.. Richard A. Matteson..	E. Alister Coombs.....	Edward O. Lemmon...	James H. Dempster.
70	Composite, Saint Paul,	" 79.. Willis A. Baldwin ...	Jesse H. Rising.....	Nelson Halderness....	Arthur W. Ladd.
	Corinthian,	" 80.. Bruce E. Jolls.....	Farmer W. Crew.....	John Amsler.....	Benjamin F. Adams.
	Fairfield,	" 81.. James Hart.....	Joseph B. Elseffer....	Charles H. Merritt....	John G. Moir.
	Tyre,	" 82.. William W. Wright...	Melvin D. Gates.....	Edgar S. Randall.....	Horace A. Ewell.
75	Doniphan,	" 83.. Martin Ennis.....	Mathias B. Walsh.....	James H. Casbeer.....	John Ault.
	Ionic,	" 84.. George G. Bayha.....	John C. Thomas.....	Charles F. Raymer....	Ozro B. Foster.
	Star,	" 85.. Thomas R. Ashley.....	James Ashley.....	William M. McClintock.	Frank Nelson.
	Cedar River,	" 86.. Henry H. Eyman.....	Henry E. Knapp.....	Thomas A. Loveland...	Robert G. Langley.
	Elk Creek,	" 87.. Henry N. Libby.....	Thomas B. Rogers.....	John E. Kreidler.....	Cyrus H. Gilmore.
80	Oakland, Hubbell,	" 88.. James W. Holmquist...	Charles E. Cord.....	John W. Parker.....	John W. Youngman.
	Beaver City,	" 89.. Andrew F. Agnew.....	George Cottam.....	Washington I. Conn...	Victor L. Fried.
	Bennett,	" 90.. William T. Ager.....	Clayton B. Roberts....	Hubbell H. Johnson...	Harvey Ford.
	Garfield,	" 91.. Charles A. Pierce.....	Judson E. Vanderlip...	William T. Collings...	Samuel S. Hewitt.
85	Utica,	" 92.. James C. Harnish.....	William J. Dobbs.....	Aaron J. Vail.....	Daniel H. Harris.
	Euclid,	" 93.. Joseph Jones.....	Thomas J. Brant.....	E. H. Benedict.....	George W. Meals.
	Republican,	" 94.. Stephen W. Orton.....	John C. Lehman.....	.....	Howard N. Colman.
	Shelton,	" 95.. Clarence A. Luce.....	James Muir.....	John McKay.....	Charles V. Hay.
	Creighton,	" 96.. Charles S. Bailey.....	Ambrose H. Morris....	David E. Logan.....	Nelson J. Ludi.
90	Ponca, Waterloo,	" 97.. Robert M. Peyton.....	Nathaniel L. Raymond.	Valentine Ambros....	Joseph E. Brown.
	Ord,	" 98.. Thomas R. Orr.....	Fay Mattison.....	John L. Burns.....	Jacob Demmer.
	Wymore,	" 99.. Frank Whitmore.....	John Emrick.....	John A. Mohr.....	Asa W. Rose.
	Stella,	" 100.. William S. McCarthy..	George W. Hall.....	Frank A. Royce.....	George Johnson.
		" 101.. David Chamberlin.....	Legene S. Sage.....	Albert W. Jackson....	George P. Emig.
		" 102.. J. A. W. Hull.....	E. W. Lawson.....	Charles P. Philbrick...	Samuel T. G. Moore.
				Jesse W. Jameson.....	W. R. Wyatt.

95	Porter, Steele City, Table Rock, Arapahoe, Pomegranate,	No. 106..	Charles W. Conhiser . . .	William Rowe . . . . .	Thomas S. Nightingale .	Alfred Watkinson.
		" 107..	George M. Bixby . . . . .	Nathaniel D. T. Willie.	Harry H. Kline . . . . .	David A. Chancellor.
		" 108..	James A. Carlock . . . . .	C. H. Barnard . . . . .	Gabriel R. Martin . . . .	James Tillotson.
		" 109..	Andrew J. McPeak . . . . .	Robert B. Chambers . . . .	William D. Pruitt . . . . .	John H. Mooney.
		" 110..	Ephraim D. Laughlin . . .	George D. Lawson . . . . .	Omer D. Harford . . . . .	Thomas Johnson.
100	DeWitt, Springfield, Globe, Wisner, Brainard,	" 111..	William H. Leacock . . . .	William H. Staley . . . . .	Lewis Howell . . . . .	Frank W. Miles.
		" 112..	John B. Lichtenwallner . .	S. Clark Haney . . . . .	John D. Quinley . . . . .	George J. Timberlake.
		" 113..	James Stuart . . . . .	Seth J. Arnett . . . . .	Stephen Jones . . . . .	Richard A. Maloney.
		" 114..	Solomon S. Krake . . . . .	Nathan C. Sears . . . . .	Henry D. Deily . . . . .	Andrew R. Oleson.
		" 115..	Byron Atkinson . . . . .	Samuel M. Truax . . . . .	Vernon B. Loomis . . . . .	John E. Hicks.
105	Harlan, Hardy, Doric, North Bend, Wayne,	" 116..				
		" 117..	James H. Fair . . . . .	Willis J. Raynor . . . . .	William A. Hayes . . . . .	Newton J. Webber.
		" 118..	William Freidell . . . . .	J. Frank Longancker . . .	Alfred N. Mosier . . . . .	James Scherzer.
		" 119..	Michael Dowling . . . . .	Harvey I. Adams . . . . .	Burlingame Walker . . . .	John B. Foot.
		" 120..	Fremont S. Neely . . . . .	Enoch Hunter . . . . .	Wm. H. Beckenhauer . . .	Frank A. Dearborn.
110	Superior, Jasper, Indianola, Auburn, Mount Nebo,	" 121..	James F. Bradshaw . . . . .	Wallace W. Kendall . . . .	James L. Harren . . . . .	Albert C. Felt.
		" 122..	Ira N. Pickett . . . . .	Thomas R. Callan . . . . .	Arthur B. Templeton . . .	William A. Bock.
		" 123..	Albert H. Barnes . . . . .	Donald D. McAlpine . . . .	Arthur J. Rand . . . . .	George W. Roper.
		" 124..	Thomas W. Eustice . . . . .	Robert C. Boyd . . . . .	William H. Horrum . . . .	William P. Freeman.
		" 125..	Peter L. McFayden . . . . .	Louis G. Stocks . . . . .	Fred C. Campbell . . . . .	Horace E. Adams.
115	Stromsburg, Minden, Guide Rock, Blue Hill, Tuscan,	" 126..	James D. Edwards . . . . .	Dana D. Little . . . . .	Isaac G. Moore . . . . .	Owen W. Barnes.
		" 127..	Joseph S. Dickman . . . . .	Arthur H. Burnett . . . . .		Galusha L. Godfrey.
		" 128..	Isaiah B. Hampton . . . . .	Irving W. Crary . . . . .	John S. Stratton . . . . .	Edward M. Parker.
		" 129..	John W. C. Theirman . . . .	William J. Whitten . . . . .	Charles D. Robinson . . . .	Oliver C. Klingman.
		" 130..	George H. Miller . . . . .	Stephen R. Neal . . . . .	Theron T. Palmer . . . . .	Sidney Schram.
120	Scribner, Elm Creek, Solar, McCook, Long Pine,	" 132..	William K. Wright . . . . .	Charles Inches . . . . .	Lee M. Whitman . . . . .	Edward C. Burns.
		" 133..	George G. Case . . . . .	Edwin W. Potter . . . . .	Theodore C. Anderson . . .	Thomas G. Spencer.
		" 134..	John C. Hartwell . . . . .	Hans M. Kokjer . . . . .	William C. Robinson . . . .	
		" 135..	Thomas G. Rees . . . . .	Artman Snyder . . . . .	Horace H. Easterday . . . .	Joseph D. Robb.
		" 136..	Jerome D. Alexander . . . . .	Robert S. Hall . . . . .	Ephraim O. Merritt . . . . .	James A. Nay.
125	Upright, Rawalt, Clay Centre, Western, Summit,	" 137..	James J. Bernard . . . . .	William C. M. Shinn . . . .	Joseph L. Stitt . . . . .	James N. Butcher.
		" 138..	Stewart W. Lee . . . . .	Daniel D. McIntyre . . . . .	Hallis R. Montague . . . . .	James L. Lashbrook.
		" 139..	Herman E. Stein . . . . .	Andrew J. Jennison . . . . .	Hugh B. Louden . . . . .	Charles C. Blanchard.
		" 140..	Peter Waldorf . . . . .	James H. Swan . . . . .	Charles Sommers . . . . .	Jonas S. Pusey.
		" 141..	David D. Adams . . . . .	George N. Sollars . . . . .	William B. Greene . . . . .	William J. Hoback.
130	Anchor,	" 142..	Henry E. Davis . . . . .	George W. Smith . . . . .	Samuel McClellan . . . . .	Nathaniel K. Redlon.

ROLL OF EXISTING LODGES, WITH OFFICERS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 21, 5893.—Continued.

528

LODGE.		MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
	Crescent,	No. 143.. William A. Gibson.....	William H. Ward.....	Reuben H. Shaffer.....	Nehemiah W. Goodrich.
	Kenesaw,	" 144.. Henry E. Norton.....	Charles D. Courtright..	Eugene B. Moore.....	S. Howard Smith.
	Bancroft,	" 145.. Thomas M. Seuter.....	Almond L. Wilder.....	Frank G. Senter.....	Joseph E. Blenkison.
	Jachin,	" 146.. Ezra Temporal.....	William R. Hart.....	George E. Hunt.....	Harry E. Bush.
135	Siloam,	" 147.. James A. Rice.....	Fred S. Hunt.....	Horace Shank.....	Robert E. Chittick.
	Emmet Crawford,	" 148.. Alpha Morgan.....	Leander H. Jewett.....	Francis M. Rublee.....	Edward Royse.
	Jewel,	" 149.. Eugene A. Leet.....	Frank J. Nerud.....		Richard G. Drysdale.
	Cambridge,	" 150.. William H. Faling.....	Washington Enlow.....	Ira A. Hanning.....	Stephen K. Keyes.
	Square,	" 151.. William T. Craven.....	Uriah B. Craven.....	Thomas Hull.....	Ithamar C. Stephens.
140	Parallel,	" 152.. John W. Allen.....	Jasper Dunn.....	David S. Hardin.....	John T. Harden.
	Evergreen,	" 153.. William E. Bishop.....	Charles Gates.....	George F. Kieper.....	William A. Spencer.
	Lily,	" 154.. Adelbert D. Pierce.....	Joseph H. Eberman.....	Robert A. Goundie.....	Robert Tweed.
	Hartington,	" 155.. Homer A. Miller.....	Julius F. Jenal.....	George D. Card.....	Levi H. Monroe.
	Pythagoras,	" 156.. Albert A. Ege.....	Henry V. Hileman.....	Ernest C. French.....	Garret H. Benson.
145	Valley,	" 157.. Wendell P. Pierce.....	Charles W. McComb.....	Henry O. Dixon.....	William W. McGaw.
	Samaritan,	" 158.. Augustus J. Handlan.....	Joseph M. Robinson.....	Eugene F. Irwin.....	Allen G. Fisher.
	Ogalalla,	" 159.. Albert Phelps.....	Elwood R. Breisch.....	Edwin M. Searle.....	George F. Copper.
	Zeredatha,	" 160.. Alonzo H. Bothwell.....	Robert Bruce.....	Nathaniel B. Moore.....	Water C. Parker.
	Mount Zion,	" 161.. James Patterson.....	Ensign S. Mitchell.....	Henry W. Humiston.....	Charles E. Humiston.
150	Trestle Board,	" 162.. Benjamin H. Bailey.....	James F. Biggs.....	Thomas M. King.....	Almon C. DePue.
	Unity,	" 163.. William J. Laughlin.....	Josephas V. Carns.....	Lars C. Hanson.....	Cyrus F. Hall.
	Atkinson,	" 164.. Charles M. Forney.....	Benjamin D. Sherwood.....	William Dickerson.....	Van Tromp Ferguson.
	Barneston,	" 165.. Seth S. Ratliff.....	James M. Howe.....	Proctor Goins.....	William Tauer.
	Mystic Tie,	" 166.. Washington G. Russell.....	Charles S. Snider.....	Thomas K. Hansen.....	Felix Hales.
155	Elwood,	" 167.. Burton L. Chambers.....	Jerome G. Pace.....	Andrew Dow.....	A. Carley Adams.
	Curtis,	" 168.. William H. Latham.....	Charles B. Compton.....	Willis M. Wilson.....	Edward A. Compton.
	Amity,	" 169.. James R. C. Davis.....	William N. Ford.....	Wilber H. Disney.....	Charles E. Mays.
	Mason City,	" 170.. Mack C. Warrington.....	James Gooley.....	David Word.....	William N. Hurley.
	Merna,	" 171.. Isaac A. Coleman.....	Julius J. Wilson.....	John J. Stanford.....	Marion M. Hicks.
160	Grafton,	" 172.. Josef Franz.....	William H. Bartz.....	Albert Holmes.....	Wm. A. Combs, <i>acting</i> .
	Robert Burns,	" 173.. Benjamin F. Noll.....	Frank H. Wilcox.....	Peter J. Newcomb.....	Epaphro D. Crow.

ROLL OF EXISTING LODGES.

	Culbertson,	No. 174..	Wiley S. Cornutt .....	Philip M. Green .....	Bernard Conway.....	Ernest W. Eisenhart.
	Temple,	" 175..	Elijah Filley .....	Lewis B. Canfield .....	James C. Penrod.....	John L. Addington.
	Gladstone,	" 176..	Edward L. Cleveland .....	James F. Sharpless....	Jostiah A. Armour.....	Archie H. Shepard.
165	Hay Springs,	" 177..	J. Edwin Brown .....	Charles H. Townsend...	William B. McQueen...	Charles Weston.
	Hesperia,	" 178..	William M. Van Buren .....	Rodolph B. Campbell...	Sanford M. Huston.....	Thomas C. Canine.
	Prudence,	" 179..	John L. Evans.....	Frank A. Greedy.....	Francis A. Ritchie.....	DeWitt Eager.
	Justice,	" 180..				
	Faith,	" 181..	Frederick C. Scofield...	Fred Beaman.....	Samuel P. Macomber...	Llewelyn B. Hall.
170	Incense,	" 182..	William Riddell .....	Ryland L. Clemons....	John A. Fulton.....	Charles C. Conner.
	Alliance,	" 183..	Francis M. Devore.....	Clayton A. Porter.....	Walter H. Jackson....	Robt. C. Noleman, <i>acting</i> .
	Bee Hive,	" 184..	Charles C. Stanley .....	Walstein B. Wyman....	John B. Watkins.....	Arthur L. Brainard.
	Boaz,	" 185..	Samuel R. Messner.....	Hiram W. Parker.....	Edward E. Underwood..	Solomon H. Stilgebouer.
	Plumb,	" 186..	David E. Gray.....	Daniel J. Fink.....	James E. Miller.....	Addison P. Slack.
175	Israel,	" 187..	Daniel C. Northway.....	William A. Avery.....	Douglas W. Patrick...	Hiram A. Creekpau.
	Meridian,	" 188..	Charles E. Allen.....	Elbridge D. Owens....	Amos R. Landon.....	John T. Buckley.
	Granite,	" 189..	Robert J. S. McCallum..	Millard F. Kinkade....	Dorwin F. Ingles.....	Ira A. Kirk.
	Amethyst,	" 190..	Alonzo P. Tarbox.....	Isaac N. Froman.....	Cilbert C. Copley.....	Sebastian E. Douglass.
	Crystal,	" 191..	John T. Price .....	William B. Weekes....	Emmett Love.....	Theodore J. Stoetzel.
180	Minnekadusa,	" 192..	William T. Bullis.....	Thomas C. Hornby.....	Francis M. Walcott....	Charles H. Cornell.
	Signet,	" 193..	Virgil W. Graves .....	James H. Hamilton....	Samuel C. Smith.....	Gustav A. Strande.
	Highland,	" 194..	Orville R. Deming .....	Albert A. McNickle....	Jacob Bond.....	George D. Stratten.
	Arcana,	" 195..	Charles H. Johnson.....	Samuel H. Ladd.....	Charles A. Schrandt...	Robert McCarty.
	Level,	" 196..	William H. Wilmeth.....	Byron G. Lane.....	James M. Gammill.....	Burton G. Moulton.
185	Morning Star,	" 197..	Samuel A. Tobey .....	William Davidson.....	William P. Haines. ...	Robert S. Hirsch.
	Purity,	" 198..	Cash D. Fuller .....	Fred Hoffmeister.....	Roley E. Arterburn...	Albert B. Taylor.
	Gavel,	" 199..	Archibald L. Johnson...	Jonas C. Bauman.....	Alois F. Hinz.....	John F. Rambo.
	Blazing Star,	" 200..	Thomas L. Hall.....	J. Willard Newman...	Thomas H. Doran.....	Lyman D. Freeman.
	Scotts Bluff,	" 201..	Peter McFarlane.....	John R. Stilts.....	Milton Byal.....	Oscar W. Gardner.
190	Golden Sheaf,	" 202..	Sidney O. Reese .....	Thomas F. Ziegler .....	Canvas D. Miller.....	Ned W. Crandell.
	Roman Eagle,	" 203..	J. Madison Curry.....	Clayton E. Hadley .....	Foster D. Edgar.....	Merton N. Snyder.
	Plainview,	" 204..	John F. Hecht.....	Abel Buckingham.....	Snow Phinney.....	John B. Bringloe.
	Golden Fleece.	" 205..	Albert H. Nichols.....	Frederick Sudman.....	James S. McLaughlin..	Benjamin A. Vaughan.
	Napthali,	" 206..	Algy D. Willey .....	Adrain H. Walker.....	Charles W. George.....	John W. Miller.
195	Parian,	" 207..	Frank L. Haycock.....	Henry H. Andrews.....	William H. Penn.....	Peter Dierks.
	Gauge,	" 208..	James W. Landers.....	Peter Christian.....	Elwood E. Benner.....	John G. Menck.
	Canopy,	" 209..	George Hatch .....	Robert N. Robotham...	James A. Current.....	James A. Robertson.

ROLL OF EXISTING LODGES, WITH OFFICERS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 24, 5893.—Continued.

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LODGE.	MASTER.	SENIOR WARDEN.	JUNIOR WARDEN.	SECRETARY.
East Lincoln, No. 210..	William H. Graham	Fremont C. Smith.....	Willison E. Field.....	Elam H. Landis.
Cement, " 211..	Rosecrans R. Root..	George B. McGlarson..	William B. Kern.....	Stephen Jones.
200 Compass and Square, " 212..	Edward C. Wilson..	James K. Smith.....	Alber H. McLaughlin..	Thomas E. Moore.
Square and Compass, " 213..	Erie W. Northrop ..	William M. Craven.....	Frank D. Brown.....	Howard C. Harbaugh.
Plumblin, U. D. '... .	Luther R. Horrum..	I J. White.....	William H. Barnhouse .	

ROLL OF EXISTING LODGES.

REVIEW  
OF THE  
PROCEEDINGS OF FELLOW GRAND LODGES.

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*To the Grand Lodge of Nebraska :*

The law of Freemasonry in Nebraska provides that the Grand Secretary shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the committee on Foreign Correspondence. All the willing hands of the jurisdiction being busy with other work, the undersigned has attempted to make the report so loudly called for at our last annual communication, and ordered printed with our 'ninety-two proceedings. Our Grand Master has further ordered that this report be printed in advance of our communication, and thus it is guaranteed that our labor shall not be in vain, as was the case with the three unpublished reviews we have heretofore written.

It is ten years since the Freemasons of Nebraska have read a review of the proceedings of fellow Grand Lodges, and our aim in the following pages will therefore be to present things done, decisions made and opinions entertained. We may occasionally comment on what is before us, and once in a while may give our own notions; *information* is presented in order that those Nebraskans who have been admitted to our Fraternity during the past decade may gain a *knowledge* of the *science* of Freemasonry. This is not the kind of a review we prefer to write, for in our thirty years' service we have reached some conclusions that we like to share with our fellows; we would rather set one brother a-thinking than to post a thousand on current events. But as knowledge must precede thought, we must needs confine ourselves this year to matters of fact—gathering bricks wherewith to build hereafter should our Grand Lodge continue to publish these reviews, instead of pigeon-holing them, as heretofore. At the same time we don't propose to nightly count our words, so as to curtail our review to fifty pages, nor to expand it to thrice that size, but will be as concise as the matter that may be in hand and our ability will permit. Following custom, we begin with

ALABAMA.

Dec. 1, 1890.

70 : 240 / 294 : 9,546.

M.·W.·Henry H. Brown, G.·M.· R.·W.·Myles J. Greene, G.·S.·

The foregoing formula means that we have before us the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, which met *Dec. 1, 1890*, in its *seventieth* annual communication, there being present *two hundred and forty* of the *two hundred and ninety-four* lodges of the jurisdiction, which latter lodges have *nine thousand five hundred and forty-six* affiliated Master Masons in good standing.

See! We seek to present information in condensed form, and think the above plan will answer our purpose, if our readers will keep our interpretation in mind.

## ALABAMA.

Dec. 1, 1890.

70 : 240 / 294 : 9,546.

M.·W.·Henry H. Brown, G.·M.· R.·W.·Myles J. Greene, G.·S.·

Desiring that Freemasonry in Alabama may keep abreast with the rapid growth and material prosperity of the State, the Grand Master refers to the absence of a proper appreciation of Freemasonry, because of a want of Masonic knowledge, and the consequent lack of interest in our institution. He proposes as a remedy for these evils the establishment of an efficient system of lecturing the lodges, and says he has found "as a rule the lodges which best do the work of conferring the degrees are the lodges that flourish the most and have the best membership." We think his finding, "as a rule," is correct; but we suggest, as a valuable and efficient adjunct to the remedy he proposes, an early return to, and strict observance of, the ancient regulations and old-time customs that once distinguished our society from its innumerable imitations—imitations that Freemasonry in turn imitates, and thus induces a lassitude that is deplorable if not dangerous.

During the year the Grand Master visited about one-tenth of his lodges; decided that a profane has the right to join the lodge of his choice, though living in the jurisdiction of another—the result of which is to give all lodges concurrent jurisdiction; decided that a lodge cannot hold its regular meeting at an earlier hour than that fixed by its by-laws; and that Freemasons should not lay the foundation stones of buildings that are to be owned by private individuals or used for profit.

The Grand Secretary, like most of his corps, bemoans the tardiness with which the annual *returns* came in from the lodges. In Nebraska we rebate "one cent per day per member" for each day before June 1 "both copies of the annual return *and the funds*" (for the year ending April 30) reach the Grand Secretary's office, "provided that the returns shall be reasonably accurate and well made," and provided further that the rebate shall in no case exceed twenty-five cents per lodge-member. The result is that *all* the returns and *all* the funds are received each year by or before June 1, and most of the lodges earn the full rebate of twenty-five cents for each member of the lodge. We don't think Nebraska did a wonderful thing in appropriating a system used by most water and gas companies; we have no patent on it, and we fraternally commend it to the consideration of our fellow Grand Lodge as a panacea regarding *returns* and their appertaining dues and fees.

The Grand Secretary reports the receipt of a valuable donation of books for his Grand Lodge library from the widow of Bro.·Daniel Sayre, so long the Grand Secretary of this jurisdiction; thanks were voted for same.

In this jurisdiction a *Home* is being considered; a periodical, *The Masonic Guide*, is published at Birmingham, but no copy has reached us; a new Masonic code is under weigh; one hundred more chairs and two hundred more aprons are to be purchased for next Grand Lodge—straws show, etc.; eighteen lodges were chartered, and six continued under dispensation; the badge of mourning is a



"blue ribbon, partly covered by a narrower black ribbon, worn on the left lapel of the coat or vest." Finances are in good condition, and the "Permanent Trust Fund" (?) amounts to over twenty-one thousand dollars. Will Grand Secretary Greene kindly correct the name of his Representative near Nebraska to "James W. Chaddock"?

Past Grand Master Palmer J. Pillans, veteran Freemason, veteran reviewer, and Nebraska's Representative since 'sixty-seven, writes the review. We have spent so much time with his Grand Lodge that we can give his review but brief mention. Regarding the denial of Masonic burial of suicides, he asks: "If the brother was in good standing before the act, will you punish him without trial when he can in nowise defend himself?" He is a firm believer in the antiquity of Freemasonry; believes in absolute secrecy of the ballot; agrees that a voluntary non-affiliate is not entitled to the rights and benefits of Masonry; says that reviewers "do not claim to be always indisputably correct in their views"; presents the query that if a brother *under charges* cannot demit, can he hold office? commends our Grand Master Mercer's address, and says our Grand Orator Black "delivered an eloquent oration, most original in its conception."

M.·W.·George M. Morrow, G.·M.· R.·W.·Myles J. Greene, G.·S.·

## ARIZONA.

Nov. 11, 1890.

9 : 6 / 8 : 429.

M.·W.·George J. Roskruge, G.·M.· R.·W.·John M. Ormsby, G.·S.·

Brief and business-like is the Grand Master's address. He adhered to the old regulation and decided that seven is the constitutional number for a lodge of Master Masons; approved by-laws requiring six and nine dollars dues per annum; loaned a thousand dollars from the *Widows' and Orphans Fund* at twelve per cent. interest; made thoughtful recommendations for the good of the Craft, and in due time was elected and installed Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales; received and honored the Representatives present from fellow Grand Lodges, and closed after three days' session devoted mainly to home affairs. The names of all members of all lodges are published, *all* given names being in full, *e. g.* "George Henry August Hartman," "Herman Henry Julius Willman." There is no review, although P.·G.·M.·Morris Goldwater has earned his spurs in the M. A. S. in previous years.

M.·W.·George W. Cheney, G.·M.· M.·W.·George J. Roskruge, G.·S.·

## ARKANSAS.

Nov. 18, 1890.

51 : 358 / 409 : 12,654.

M.·W.·J W. Sorrels, G.·M.· R.·W.·Fay Hempstead, G.·S.·

The Grand Master created eleven new lodges. He decided that "a Mason who becomes intoxicated every week or two is an habitual drunkard," and that petitioners for new lodges must be affiliated Master Masons, to both of which we assent; he also decided that a demit is no evidence that its possessor is a Freemason; he recommended that his successor's "contingent fund" be increased to five hundred dollars per annum; commended the *Masonic Trowel*, published in Little Rock, by P.·G.·M.·George Thornburgh, in which we heartily concur.

From the excellent report of the Grand Secretary we learn that two thousand copies of Grand Lodge proceedings are printed annually, and that fifty cents per copy is charged individuals for the Digest (Law). As Librarian, he reports the accession of some two hundred and fifty bound volumes during the year.

A grand temple in Little Rock is to be ready for our Arkansas brethren by S. Johns Day, December, 1891. The Grand Treasurer is required to deposit all Grand Lodge funds in his official capacity and name. Fourteen lodges were chartered. The committee to visit the Arkansas School for the Blind reported that the Superintendent, Dr. John H. Dye, "is the right man in the right place"; our opinion is that, difficult as it often is to establish charitable and benevolent institutions, it is far more difficult to find "the right man" to manage them. The statistical tables, forming the appendix of these proceedings, are admirably arranged. There is no review, although there are, to our limited knowledge, half a dozen Arkansas Freemasons amply able to write one, or a dozen.

M.·W.·W      K. Ramsey, G.·M.·.    R.·W.·Fay Hempstead, G.·S.·.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

June 18, 1891.

20 : 10 / 10 : 726.

M.·W.·A      McKeown, G.·M.·.    Bro.·W. J. Quinlan, acting G.·S.·.,  
in the place of R.·W.·Henry Brown, deceased.

Special communications were held during the year to lay the foundation stones of the Young Mens Christian Association building, and the Hospital for Women and Children in the city of Vancouver; we note the presence at these ceremonies of "the Holy Writings, the Book of Constitutions, the Golden Vessel of Corn, the Silver Vessels containing Wine and Oil, the Great Lights, the Fine Orders of Architecture, and the Working Tools"; cement, not mortar, was spread by the Grand Master; and after the work was done, the brethren (in keeping with a time-honored custom) passed around the stone and placed upon it their offering.

The Grand Master's address treated of local matters; he created three new lodges; decided that failure to sign lodge by-laws did not justify a brother in refusing to pay lodge dues.

The Deputy Grand Master, R.·W.·. Marcus Wolfe, made an interesting address, tenderly and touchingly referring to the untimely death, the many virtues and the valuable services of the deceased Grand Secretary. We note his language in speaking of the *honorary* degree of a Fellow Craft as well as the sublime degree of a Master Mason.

The report of the acting Grand Secretary is mainly financial, and one abstract shows (if we are not mistaken) that the ten lodges have "funds and property" to the amount of forty-five thousand dollars, and expended over nine hundred dollars for relief during the year—a showing that few jurisdictions can equal; considerable revenue is received by Grand Lodge from sale of diplomas at two dollars each—ours cost the brethren three and one-half cents each, with no revenue for Grand Lodge.

The Grand Treasurer, R.·W.·H. F. Heisterman—Grand Secretary in 'seventy-one, two and three—reports a Charity Fund of over five thousand dollars, same annually receiving ten per cent. of total Grand Lodge income.

Grand Lodge appropriated two hundred dollars toward a stone in memory of its deceased Grand Secretary. Three lodges were chartered; the Grand Lodge of Tasmania was recognized; the Grand Lodge being at labor proceeded to a church and attended divine service, and in his sermon the Grand Chaplain, the Lord Bishop of New Westminster, declared that "there is neither antagonism nor rivalry between us (Freemasons) and the Christian system"—all of which we verily believe, and think every Freemason of our land should not only know that this is so, but be prepared to demonstrate the fact to others, should occasion require.

There is no review, we regret to record.

M.·W.·Marcus Wolfe, G.·M.· R.·W.·W J. Quinlan, G.·S.·

#### CALIFORNIA.

Oct. 14, 1890.

41 : 206 / 241 : 15,831.

M.·W.·Morris M. Estee, G.·M.· W.·George Johnson, acting in the absence of R.·W.·Alexander G. Abell (since deceased), G.·S.·

We have marked for presentation here the entire beginning of the Grand Master's address, but as we have written several reviews for the Grand Lodge of Nebraska which were not printed for want of funds, we are uncertain as to the reception that will be given this review at home, and hesitate to go beyond a mere recitation of the transactions of fellow Grand Lodges, with brief comment and no attempt at argument. We therefore omit the page and hope our brothers in California will not think their pearls have been cast before non-appreciative swine. The Grand Master declined to approve some proposed reductions of lodge dues, holding (as did our Grand Master Mercer) that "it is not right to consent to an act which may render the lodge useless as a charitable institution and possibly, in time, make it necessary to surrender its charter;" as our Grand Master Lininger says, the great object of Freemasonry is the relief of distress. The Grand Master alluded to the serious sickness of veteran Grand Secretary Abell, proudly reciting his eminent services, and (evidently with foreboding) earnestly hoping for his recovery. Grand Lodge appointed a committee to convey its sympathy to Brother Abell. He attested the record of this communication and died Dec. 28, 1890, after thirty-five years of service to his Grand Lodge and Freemasonry at large. He did well that which came to his hand, and has gone to the reward that awaits him whose work has been such that The Master may have honor and the Craft profit thereby. By a circular recently received we learn that Brother George Johnson has been chosen as Brother Abell's successor—"Genial George," we hear him called.

This Grand Lodge, with a number of others (we are not reviewing the Grand Lodges alphabetically), has a permanent fund from which considerable income—over three thousand dollars in California this year—is derived; whereat a regret arises at the failure to create the "Revenue Fund" that was proposed in our Grand Lodge in 1874. The proceedings of 1889 cost two thousand dollars; the income this year was thirty thousand dollars, the outgo twenty-six thousand, and the balance on hand is eight and a half thousand.

The Grand Lecturer presents an interesting and comprehensive report, and says that "not one Master in ten has ever read the Landmarks of Masonry," which is true of other jurisdictions. Reports were received from seven Masonic

Boards of Relief of the larger cities of California, showing disbursements for the year of over eighteen thousand dollars; Nebraskans received one hundred dollars and returned ninety-five; these seven Boards had received nearly eight thousand dollars from Grand Lodge, and an equal donation was again made at this session, together with considerable appropriations for specific relief. Thirty-eight hundred dollars was appropriated for salary of Grand Secretary and his assistant. The *returns* of all the lodges were received before Grand Lodge met, and the funds "in *nearly* every instance" accompanied the returns. Six lodges were chartered. A Widows and Orphans Home is proposed, but consideration was postponed one year and information is to be obtained as to the number of individuals needing such refuge.

The review is by Bro. William A. Robertson. Regarding the *Homes* that are proposed he believes "that the interest on the necessary amount could be so distributed as to do greater good to a greater number, provided, of course, the Board of Relief was judiciously selected." He deems excellent (and he's probably right) the California system that requires each Master-elect to present to the installing officer a certificate that he is proficient in *all* the work of the three degrees; believes in exemption from lodge dues on the payment of a sum the interest of which will equal the annual dues—so do we, with rigid safeguards, but our Grand Lodge has not given the subject the consideration it deserves; thinks "no Grand Master can in one year sufficiently familiarise himself with the duties of his office or the requirements of the Craft to fill the position acceptably;" remembers our Brother Pierson (Azariah T.C.) as "the brightest Masonic light west of the Mississippi;" speaks of the 1889 oration of Bro. Charles H. Gould, of Montana (before and since of Nebraska), as "truly grand" and comments on "its marvelous beauty, viewed from either a Masonic or literary standpoint;" is charmed with joint-occupancy of lodge rooms; doesn't understand the radically conservative views of our veteran Brother Vaux, of Pennsylvania; deems the Past Master's degree superfluous; says "Masonry might learn much from modern societies"—we think it has learned too much—has too much imitated its imitators;" doesn't take stock in dormant lodges or dormant Masons, and refers to the latter as tramps; favors a "general Masonic conference"—we had one in Baltimore in 'forty-two and another in Chicago in 'eighty-seven, and the last thing the last one did was to undo all it had done; appreciates the sociability engendered at lodge meetings by a light lunch—we are the junior steward of our particular lodge and will provide bouillon, Wein bread, hash, and cigars at our next meeting.

He reviews Nebraska fairly and pleasantly, and says Grand Master Mercer's address "is full without being prolix."

M. W. Alvah R. Conklin, G. M. R. W. Alexander G. Abell, G. S. (since deceased.)

#### CANADA.

July 15, 1891.

36 : 301 / 350 : 20,892.

M. W. John Ross Robertson, G. M. R. W. John J. Mason, G. S.

Were it not that we have checked every other of the three hundred and forty pages of (too) small type in the pamphlet before us, we would like to emulate Grand Master Robertson and preach(?) a sermon(?) on his text at a corner-stone

laying "To Masonry the public schools of any country have relationship." The individual Freemasons of North America as a rule uphold the public schools, and while we all know that no such thing could be, yet one of our Grand Lodges has been openly charged with formulating the Bennett law of Wisconsin. In Central and South America our brethren are more directly engaged in educational work than we of the United States and Canada, and beyond seas still more thorough work in this direction is carried on by our Fraternity, if we are not misinformed.

In one of the records of these corner-stone layings, corn, wine and oil are referred to as emblems of plenty, cheerfulness and consolation.

In his address to Grand Lodge the Grand Master concisely states the position of the Fraternity in his charge as follows:

The records in the hands of the executive officers of the Craft inform us that the numerical strength of our lodges has increased, that the financial position of Grand Lodge is visibly stronger and that, at the same time, a keener interest has been developed in the cause. This, in a phenomenal manner, has increased the membership, and confirms the belief that the steadfast and earnest endeavors of my predecessors have laid the foundation of a work which possesses a moral magnetism to attract all who labor in the cause of fraternal progress, and creates a feeling which compels those who do not gather at our altars, including many who view with hostile mind our rites and ceremonies, to recognize the exceptional position the Fraternity occupies, as being composed of men who, firm in their belief in and under the guidance of the Deity, are intent upon good, imbued with a desire to foster in everyday life a feeling of kindly charity one for another, and to soften the sad unrest of our common humanity.

The Grand Master states that the receipts for the year are about nineteen thousand dollars and the expenditures eighteen thousand. He justly commends the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, of which he is president, and of which the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was one of the earliest members. He makes a suggestion that strikes us favorably—that in Grand Lodge the Grand Master's address and the reports of other Grand Lodge officers be referred to the *chairmen* of all the standing Grand Lodge committees for subdivision and reference.

He decided that Masonic clothing could not be worn at a funeral unless the ceremonies, other than religious services, are exclusively under charge of the Craft, and that signing lodge by-laws is not essential to membership—we assent. He traveled over nine thousand miles during the year on official duty, issued about ninety special dispensations "to attend church," "to initiate under twenty-one," "to attend an At Home," "to attend ball," etc.

The Grand Secretary's report is a voluminous document, egg-like in being full of meat. Among the funds received three thousand dollars accrue from certificates (diplomas?) and another three thousand from interest. Among the expenditures is the item of "orders on benevolence," ten thousand dollars.

The Grand Treasurer's report shows about seventy-two thousand dollars on hand, sixty of which is General Fund and twelve Asylum Fund.

One hundred pages of the pamphlet are devoted to the reports of the seventeen District Deputy Grand Masters, wherein are set forth in detail the condition, characteristics, faults, financial standing, average attendance, etc., of *each* of the Canada lodges; these data were gleaned by personal observations in the lodges, and indicate an earnest, intelligent brotherhood; some of the District Deputies traveled nearly three thousand miles, made one hundred visits, and

wrote five hundred letters during the year; every lodge in the jurisdiction but one was visited during the year.

Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of Tasmania; declined to prohibit the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage in connection with its lodges, on the ground that such action would be an unwarrantable interference with the rights of lodges; adopted elaborate regulations regarding Masonic clothing and insignia.

The review is by the veteran writer, M. W. Henry Robertson. He deems our Grand Master Mercer's address "well worthy of attention," but pronounces him "behind the times" in holding that an officer cannot demit or resign—to which we reply that "*the times*" are not of as much importance or consequence in Freemasonry as "*old times*," and our Grand Master Mercer is too thorough a veteran in war and disciplinarian in Masonry to countenance any dereliction of duty or violation of obligation. He—Bro. Robertson—"must again repeat that there is no legitimate Grand Lodge of Ontario;" maintains the air-line rule of lodge jurisdiction; deems life-membership (exemption from dues) in lodges "all right if a mathematically correct system is adopted and faithfully administered;" thinks a Past Officer of one jurisdiction, affiliating in another, should carry his rank with him; claims that a Master cannot invite any Master or Past Master to occupy the East to confer degrees; doesn't like the small type in which Canada proceedings and his review are printed"—(neither do we); favors "the cottage system" for Masonic Homes; and regarding the writing of reviews, says:

Our "patent condenser" has been known over here for a good many years by that name. It was born of necessity, and cultivated by experience. The only way is to keep on trying. Our Grand Lodge very decidedly objects to long reports, and so we have to boll them down whether we want to or not. We hope that this will be taken as sufficient excuse by any jurisdiction which we have not sufficiently noticed. The art of condensation is very difficult to acquire, and only those who have tried it can know and appreciate the difficulty of doing justice to these proceedings in a limited space.

We have endeavored to convey to our Nebraska brethren some idea of our fellow "Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario;" it is earnest, intelligent, learned, active and of high tension; it has an able, enthusiastic Grand Master with a practical turn of mind and withal the talent of adaptation—he never permits a good idea to escape him; the subordinate officers—they're a host—are efficient and industrious; and apparently every Freemason of Canada, from the youngest Apprentice to the Grand Master on the throne, believes in our Institution, tries to build it up, and tolerates no anarchists.

M. W. John Ross Robertson, G. M. R. W. John J. Mason, G. S.

#### COLORADO.

Sept. 15, 1891.

31 : 68 / 75 : 5,719.

M. W. Ernest L. N. Foster, G. M. R. E. Edward C. Parmelee, G. S.

Of twenty living Past Grand Masters of Colorado thirteen were present at this communication, together with "H. P. H. Bromwell (Honorary P. G. M.);" which confirms our impression that Freemasonry in Colorado is alive and its veterans unshaken. P. G. M. Henry M. Teller is recorded as Nebraska's Representative. We invite the attention of Grand Secretary Par-

melee to the spelling of Edward C. Parmalee, Representative of Vermont; he says it took us twenty years to learn to spell his name aright, but he himself seems uncertain whether it should be *e* or *a*.

Early in the session the Representatives of fellow Grand Lodges were called to the East, received with grand honors, and welcomed—a pleasant custom that may prove beneficial.

The Grand Master visited one-third of his lodges; laid several foundation stones, and declined to lay others, believing that our Fraternity should restrict these ceremonies to public, educational and charitable edifices; appointed W. Bro. Charles J. Phelps, 34, as Colorado's Representative near Nebraska, which was a fitting appointment, as Brother Phelps annually spends July and August in his park at Minnehaha-on-the-Ruxton on the Pike's Peak trail. He decided that "a brother cannot completely sever his connection with the Fraternity;" that "a lodge cannot appear as such to escort a commandery of Knights Templar performing funeral services"; that absence of the letter of dispensation of a lodge renders the meeting irregular and its work illegal; he also decided that, in a certain case, the making of several brethren charter members of a new lodge severed their membership with their own lodges, a proposition we cannot assent to, for we deny the power of Grand Lodge to make or unmake the membership of any constituted lodge, whether of its own jurisdiction or that of another Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary made a business-like report—he ought to, this being his twenty-fifth—and like most of his corps, deplores his inability (after extra effort) to secure the annual returns and funds from all his lodges. We are not the veteran he is, but we've learned how to get in *all* our returns and funds *on time*.

Grand Lodge recognised the Grand Lodges of Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania; pronounced clandestine the so-called Grand Lodge recently organised in Ohio, prohibiting intercourse with its members; and after closing spent a social evening together.

In this jurisdiction Freemasons over sixty years of age are exempt from Grand Lodge dues—about four hundred being so recorded; Apprentices and Fellow-Crafts may be dropped from lodge returns after two years; the Past Master's degree is not essential for installation; signing the by-laws is not essential to membership; a petition for demit must lie over one month; demits must be canceled after the brother is elected to membership; and no lodge can ballot upon a petition until the committee thereon report the following details:

1. What is his age? 2. Is he married or single? 3. If married, is he living with his wife? 4. What is his occupation, and where is he employed? 5. Is he physically qualified for admission? 6. What is the character of his company and associates? 7. Is he addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors? 8. Does he gamble? 9. Does he habitually use profane or indecent language? 10. Has he licentious or immoral habits? 11. Is he a law-abiding citizen? 12. Does he possess sufficient education and intelligence to understand and value the doctrines and tenets of Masonry? 13. Has he ever made previous application for degrees? And if so, where and when?

The review is by M. W. Lawrence N. Greenleaf; is an admirably condensed compendium of the doings of the Grand Lodges, with few extracts, and fewer opinions that we do not adopt as our own; hence we cannot take issue with him, which is likely all the better for us next year.

Some of our readers are aware that we have a notion that the so-called progress of this active-minded generation is *uncovery* rather than discovery, and that we are merely restoring old things instead of inventing new ones. It is our further belief that it would be impossible to-day to find men with brains and ingenuity enough to devise an institution so intricate as ours, so harmonious in in all its parts, so broad and far-reaching in its conceptions, and so well adapted to charm, benefit and elevate all manner of men. Somewhat akin to our notion is the following thoughtful expression of Brother Greenleaf, in which there is much to be read between the lines. He replies to Reviewer Diehl, of Utah, and says:

We have no time to reply to Bro. D.'s views upon landmarks, etc., but will say that we have a defined idea that Masonry in *three degrees* goes back to remote time, despite the ridicule so frequently heaped upon those who advance such views. The evidence must be sought in the internal structure of our system, and not in historical references, which are too often misleading. Suppose, Bro. D., you give some of your scholarly thought to our symbolism, and consider why there must be *three degrees*. We say, frankly, we do not believe that Masonry originally consisted of the E. A. degree, that the F. C. was added, and then in due process of time the M. M. We believe, as we have heretofore had occasion to say, that it was a perfect system *at the start*, and that the work of the Masonic symbolist of the future lies in the direction of *restoration*. We may be wrong in our surmise, but it is worth investigation. The three degrees are so interwoven that we cannot conceive of either as having stood for the Masonic system at any period of our history. When Masonry was founded, it can be truthfully said: "There were giants in those days."

We hope to meet Bro. Greenleaf next summer, either in Denver or at Bro. Phelps' park on the Ruxton, where we own an hundred feet square that we wouldn't swop for the same sized lot at the corner of Wall street and Broadway.  
M. W. John M. Maxwell, G. M. R. W. Edward C. Parmelee, G. S.

## CONNECTICUT.

Jan. 21, 1891.

103 : 110 / 111 : 15,505.

M. W. Clark Buckingham, G. M. R. E. Joseph K. Wheeler, G. S.

Our Warren of Nebraska must look out for his poetic laurels, for this communication was opened with an ode composed by the ubiquitous Wheeler of Connecticut, Grand Secretary, Reviewer, Past Representative of Nebraska, Colon and Cuba, and England, etc., etc.; perhaps this ubiquitous dignity will dispel our puzzlement at finding among the *permanent* members of his Grand Lodge a Past Grand Sentinel, (?) to say nothing of Past Grand Treasurers, Secretaries, Deacons, Marshals, etc.

In his address the Grand Master reports witnessing a degree conferred where "every office was filled by Past Masters," and doubts if any other lodge in his jurisdiction that could thus fill its stations and places and do the work as well as on the occasion he refers to—in our own particular lodge the Master is a P. G. M., the Deacons, Stewards and Tiler are P. M's., and the undersigned serves the refreshments "with credit to himself and pleasure to the Craft"—and the Master can, from personal observation, tell more about Solomon's Temple, the quarries beneath and the ruins of it, than any Freemason we ever met, unless it be our old friend, now gone, Brother Rob Morris.

In this jurisdiction, as in some others, all correspondence regarding waiver of jurisdiction to or from lodges outside Connecticut, must be sent through its



Grand Master, a regulation that reminds us of army days, and seems likely to avoid misunderstandings.

In his conclusion, the Grand Master calls attention to some of the errors he found creeping into our time-honored Institution:

Such as assembling together as a lodge to perform Masonic labor upon a day that is strictly prohibited by our laws, and contrary to our Masonic teachings, also in *imitating other organisations*, which have for their motive a beneficiary purpose, where they have to resort to means we as masons could not consistently with our Masonic teachings adopt.

The Grand Secretary remarks that the average membership of Connecticut lodges—one hundred and forty—is larger than the average membership of any other jurisdiction in the country. He reports regarding the “Masonic Charity Foundation” recently organized, now having some eleven thousand dollars on hand, about which we hope to learn more in the future.

Among the appropriations we note one of fifty dollars to the Masonic Veteran’s Association, “to be used exclusively for the publication of the annual reports of the proceedings of that body.” The Past Masters degree remains in this jurisdiction. The Grand Deacons are elected, not appointed. Grand Lodge dues are not required on lodge members who have been Freemasons thirty years. Lodges not represented in Grand Lodge—there was but *one* this year—must show cause why the penalty for non-representation should not be inflicted.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence, which is to be regretted, as its Past Reviewers Barlow and Wheeler have earned much reputation for Connecticut and have made valuable contributions to the masonic literature of America. Brother Wheeler’s poor health may account for the omission, in which case we prescribe ten weeks’ sojourn in the Nebraska park on Pike’s Peak, where his friend “Phelps of ours” and the undersigned will be glad to welcome him with a guarantee of complete restoration to physical vigor.

M.·W.· Hugh Stirling, G.·M.· R.·W.· Joseph K. Wheeler, G.·S.·

#### DELAWARE.

Oct. 7, 1891.

85 : 21 / 21 : 1,787.

M.·W.· James S. Dobb, G.·M.· R.·W.· William S. Hayes, G.·S.·

From the Grand Master’s address we learn that but one of his lodges occupies a hall with bodies not Masonic, and that a bed in each of the two hospitals in Wilmington is supported by Freemasonry.

Grand Lodge has a charity fund of over twelve hundred dollars; ordered correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Scotland to ascertain when a body was created that once existed, probably prior to 1750, in Delaware; considered the reprinting of its proceedings; is hard at work on the work; paid one hundred and thirty-five dollars for a banquet.

In this jurisdiction “every Mason is particularly enjoined to avoid addressing or saluting each other as a Freemason unless in private or in open lodge;” Masonic funerals are exclusively Masonic; Grand Master answers no queries unless they are under lodge seal.

The review is by Bro.·L. H. Jackson, Past Deputy Grand Master and Grand Chaplain. It would be easier to review were it not all in the same type. He found much to commend in Nebraska proceedings of 1890; does not consider

signing the by-laws essential to lodge membership; objects, as we do, to calling Freemasonry an "Order."

M. W. Nathaniel F. Wilds, G. M. R. W. William S. Hayes, G. S.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Nov. 12, 1890.

80 : 21 / 21 : 3,832.

M. W. James A. Sample, G. M. R. W. William R. Singleton, G. S.

The pamphlet before us contains the record of the semi-annual communication of May 14, 1890, the annual communication of Nov. 12, the "Installation Communication" of Dec. 27, and of several special communications, which shows how handy it is to have all the lodges within a radius of half a dozen miles. The semi-annual was called off and on several times. At several of these communications we note the presence of our Past Grand Master, M. W. Milton J. Hull, who is having a good time with metropolitan Freemasonry.

The Grand Master permitted a lodge to attend church; reports a celebration of the fiftieth *Masonic* birthday of his Grand Secretary; recommends sale of the Masonic Temple, of which the lodges own one-fifth and all Masonic bodies one-third; proposes that the title of the next building be vested in Grand Lodge; attributes the ten-per-cent gain in membership to the Knights Templar triennial conclave in 1889; and presents the report of the Masonic Board of Relief of Washington City, from which we glean that "the unworthy have not received a single dollar from our funds," that an employment bureau had been established with excellent results, and that much relief had been bestowed.

This being an old Grand Lodge, its affairs are well regulated, and there is little to do at its annual communications. It recognised the Grand Lodge of Tasmania, chartered one lodge, improved upon its money methods, and elected a "corporator," whatever he may be. The library consists of over twenty-five hundred volumes. An admirable consolidated statement of the financial condition of all the lodges shows over thirteen thousand dollars cash on hand, together with some forty thousand dollars' worth of stocks and bonds, over thirty-five hundred dollars having been expended for charity during the year—an excellent exhibit.

The review is by R. W. William R. Singleton, fifty years a Freemason, who now presents his twenty-first review. As this is our first published Grand Lodge review (we have written several that were not published), we will present, without comment, several extracts from Brother Singleton's review. They are upon various topics:

The number seven has generally been considered the minimum to whom a charter can be issued, but there is no Masonic general law prescribing that or any other minimum.

When the business of lodges was transacted in the degree of Entered Apprentice, and the *ritual* lodge required seven officers, that number was the minimum for obtaining a warrant. When, in the United States, the change was made that all business should be transacted in a lodge of Master Masons, some brethren held that as three constituted a ritual lodge of Master Masons, a quorum of three was sufficient for the transaction of business; and we believe that in Virginia that number constitutes a business quorum.

We desire to say that fully to do justice, which is our *Masonic duty* to every brother, we should go further; that whenever a brother leaves the jurisdiction of his present lodge and desires to affiliate at his new place of residence, a certificate of good standing in his recent lodge should admit him to the new without further let or hindrance. This is Masonry, and

it implies that the lodge demitting him has done its full duty, and has not *sent away* bad material which they were glad to be rid of. Hence, as we know lodges now fail in this duty, it becomes necessary that the lodge into which the applicant seeks admission should have an investigation notwithstanding the *certificate* gives the brother *all* the good character ever required for a member: but is it right and just to any brother that he should be *degraded* to the level of a profane by permitting one unknown party to reject his application? There was a time, anciently, about 1725, when it required in some lodges in England that three adverse votes must be given to defeat the application of a profane even: in some lodges there was no secret ballot, but the voting was *viva voce*.

The secret ballot became necessary when Masonry became too popular and secrecy was no longer observed in the Fraternity; when Masonry lost and *never* has since recovered its best virtues, *silence* and *secrecy*. Hence the protection of the institution required the secret ballot in every branch, save only so far as we know in the Consistory of the A. A. S. Rite, where the open vote by ye and nay is still preserved. It is our opinion that when a brother with proper certificate presents himself for affiliation there should be at least three unfavorable votes to reject him.

We do now, as then, deny the right of a Grand Lodge committee, "star-chambered," as it may be, to award a punishment greater than that set up by a lodge after a fair trial. The verdict may be set aside and a new trial ordered with instructions, but do not open the doors and surrender the inherent right to a fair trial by our "peers." The committees of Grand Lodge "in review" of transcripts sent up are not "peers" of a private member of a lodge, and when a Grand Lodge, upon report of such committee, ignorant of all extenuating circumstances and never having *heard* a word of the testimony, undertakes to assess originally a punishment violate the rights of all Masons.

This is in accordance with our idea of the power of any Grand Lodge. It being a sovereign body, and making a constitution for its own government, should have the same authority to set aside any provision in said constitution—to temporarily set it aside for good cause agreed upon by all present.

Masonry is not a "total abstinence society," but every member should be strictly observant of *temperance* and *moderation* in all things; and we have positively refused, as a Mason, to belong to any other temperance organisation, holding that it would be a severe reflection upon the church to which we belong and to Masonry to admit that their principles were insufficient to keep us from intemperance.

We require here that every petition be complete in all particulars before it can be received by a lodge. If a waiver of jurisdiction be necessary, *that* waiver must accompany the petition. Try the rule, all of you, and you will find no future troubles between lodges and jurisdictions. Let the applicant encounter all of such before he can apply to any lodge. If he does not know how to go about it, let his Masonic friends, or the proper officers of the lodge in which he intends to file his petition, instruct him in that preliminary, as they *have* to instruct him how to write his petition.

We advise our Nebraska Freemasons who visit Washington City to call upon Brother Singleton, who will be found on the *first* floor of the Masonic Temple, with his Grand Lodge library around him; we guarantee a fraternal welcome.

M. W. Thomas F. Gibbs, G. M. R. W. William R. Singleton, G. S.

## FLORIDA.

Jan. 20, 1891.

62 : 104 / 117 : ? ? ? ?

M. W. Henry W. Long, G. M. R. W. DeWitt C. Dawkin, G. S.

We have heretofore criticised the frequent record that "the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, *after prayer by the Grand Chaplain.*" It seemed to us that if the record stated that the Grand Chaplain did his duty, it should also and impartially state that the Grand Junior Warden did *his* duty; the only object that we would have in writing such a record would be to give the *prayer*, and here in Florida we find the Grand Chaplain's prayer in full.

During the year the Grand Master created ten new lodges; granted over

thirty special dispensations; ruled that the Grand Master might remove a Master for incompetency, and that continuous absence from the jurisdiction of his lodge rendered him incompetent—but suppose he returned?

The veteran Grand Secretary recommends that his Grand Lodge follow *our* custom of sending *four* copies of proceedings to fellow Grand Lodges, the fourth copy to go to the Grand Master reviewed; he says they (the reviewed Grand Masters) “like to see what is said of them by others”; but it was not for this reason that we began the custom, but for the more weighty purpose that our retiring Grand Masters might improve themselves in Masonry by reading the commendations and criticisms of those more experienced than themselves.

Grand Lodge chartered nine lodges, and, to our astonishment, gave number seventeen (the number of an extinct lodge) to one of them, although there were already one hundred and seventeen lodges on the rolls—we would as soon think of giving the name of a deceased child to another in the same family; adopted the report of a committee recommending that “in the interest of economy” the 1891 review be not printed, but it was printed, all the same, in the interest of Freemasonry at home and abroad, and to our great gratification, for proceedings without the review are like “the play of Hamlet,” etc.; resolved that the law of the jurisdiction be published “in *as cheap a form as possible*,” which we deem unwise; reversed the Grand Master’s decision regarding the Master incompetent because absent; arranged for beginning the construction (in Jacksonville?) of a Grand Lodge building, and confirmed the report of the committee on Installation that had conferred the Past Master’s degree upon a score of Masters-elect.

The review is by Grand Secretary Dawkins. He deems Nebraska’s 1890 proceedings “a beautiful book in every respect;” pronounces Grand Master Mercer’s address “able, interesting and instructive;” thinks Grand Orator Black’s report contained “many gems of thought.”

His views regarding Masonic Homes are thoughtful and are here presented for the benefit of the Craft, his comments on the proceedings of Mississippi and Missouri:

We are always delighted at every observable movement looking to the accomplishment of the charitable purposes and motives which furnish the foundation of such enterprises, but we have recently been impressed to question the advisability of such a plan for the accomplishment of the greater good in that direction, based upon any given amount of investment. For instance, let us assume that the Home will cost \$200,000, complete, paid for, and good title, and that in addition to a self-producing income, an annual tax upon the Fraternity of the State of \$2,000 will pay the annual expenses of the institution, these annual contributions to be perpetual, or as long as the Home stands and prospers. When the needy beneficiaries are necessarily congregated or grouped, many of them far away from the soothing influences and happiness of family and friendly affection, association and care, and hence the question arises, whether or not an investment of the first cost, \$200,000, in safe six per cent. stocks, thus producing the annual revenue of \$12,005 to be expended in charity, requiring no annual tax upon the Craft, will do more good in the direction intended, and with less expense than the Home plan. Our meditations are the result of our observations of the history of other similar Homes, all constantly demanding much attention, and as constantly soliciting material aid, and is not the *quiet* sinking fund plan more in harmony with the idea of “that charity which is not puffed up,” etc.? We have before us the examples of others, and we are apt to have the experience of Mississippi after a while.

We here [Missouri] observe that a Home costing only \$125,000 requires an annual contribution of \$15,000 to run it, and great effort and ingenuity to raise it. Now, we respect-

fully suggest, in connection with what we have heretofore written, would it not be wise, as a practical business proposition, to sell the Home, consecrate the money arising therefrom as a nucleus of an adequate sinking fund, definitely stated, which, when raised, to be sacredly consecrated to charity, and the interest thereon to be faithfully, discreetly and economically handled upon the principles suggested in our review of Mississippi?

That every Grand Lodge should devise some practical means and method for the adequate relief of the just demands of charity upon its jurisdiction, is not a question of doubt; but what method or plan will accomplish the most good, with a given amount of investment, is a very important question, whenever the means and ends are matters of consideration. Masonic Homes, for the maintenance of widows, orphans and indigent Masons, have been established by many of the Grand Lodges, which justly give them fame and glory, and by them great good is accomplished; and, in perhaps every instance, Charity Funds are also established, and this seems to be a growing enterprise among the Grand Lodges, and many beneficiaries there are who "rise up and call them blessed," but, in every instance, the expense of maintaining those "Homes" is a continual severe tax upon the Fraternity where they severally exist, and so much so that we have been seriously impressed that a well-devised grand charity "Sinking Fund," the interest whereon only is dispensed in charity, would be attended with more satisfactory results. For further thought on this subject we refer to what we have hereinbefore written in review of some of the Grand Lodges, especially Mississippi, and we recommend that the Grand Lodge of Florida soon begin to consider this subject for itself.

Regarding non-affiliates, he says:

A demit is a demit, whether a recommendation is in it or not, and a recommendation found in an old demit is not much of a recommendation anyway. Besides, a demit carries its recommendation with it, whether expressed in it or not, else it would, being alike in principle, be like throwing slop into your neighbor's yard, when a recommendation is not meant. When a Mason takes a demit and lays it up to rest, he is not much of a Mason, anyway, and Masonry can do better without him. Don't force drones back into the hive, for they are N. G., and if a drone has been out in the wet and cold until he feels like hustling, simply give him a chance, exercising all the hope and help all you can.

He thus advises West Virginia—we in Nebraska know how good and how pleasant a thing it is for *all* the returns and *all* the funds to be received weeks before Grand Lodge meets, and to have *all* the funds in the Grand Treasurer's hands, and *all* accounts balanced, so the committee on Accounts can do its work and with certainty report results:

To have the returns of those one hundred and seventeen lodges pouring in upon the Grand Secretary on the first day of the session is bad. If our experience is worth anything, it is impossible for that officer to perform his official duties in a manner satisfactory to himself or anybody else. Then it is wrong. The lodges had two months in which to make returns and pay dues, but did not until the last moment allowed them, and we pity the Grand Secretary, for we have been there. The Grand Secretary should be required by law to close his account ten or fifteen days before the session, with the returns and dues all in his hands by law under penalty. Try it, brethren, and see how nicely it will work, and please excuse us for this well-intended meddling.

M.·W.·Angus Paterson, G.·M.· R.·W.·DeWitt C. Dawkins, G.·S.·

#### GEORGIA.

Oct. 28, 1891.

104 : ??? / 305 : 13,450.

M.·W.·John S. Davidson, G.·M.· R.·W.·Andrew M. Wolihin, G.·S.·

Grand Master Davidson says in the beginning of his address, that "we have kept pace in Masonry with the material progress of the commonwealth," and that is saying a good deal for our society. The fact that Brother Davidson was at this session elected Grand Master for the third or fourth time, indicates that

his brethren think he has "set the pace;" we listened to his welcome to the General Grand Chapter at Atlanta, in 1889, and then thought it a graceful and fitting courtesy from the head of Ancient Craft Masonry to a kindred organisation; we deemed him a strong, broad man, and the record before us proves that time only was needed to more than justify our estimate. A material evidence of his vigor is the liquidation during his term of the Grand Lodge debt of ten thousand dollars; a result which the Finance Committee plainly attribute to him, when they say he defended his Grand Lodge in court without fee, reduced the interest on the debt from eight down to four per cent., compelling acceptance of the lowest rate by threatening to carry the debt himself; as the committee further says: "Is it a matter of *much* surprise that the standard of this Grand Lodge is high, and that every department of Grand Lodge is so prosperous, with such a Grand Master and with such subordinate lodges as constituents?" In his address he touches upon several points that indicate a keen appreciation of the elements of strength in Masonry, as, for instance, the improvement of Grand Lodge reviews by including a review of the work and advancement of Chapter Masonry—fostering the General Masonic Relief Association—engaging in social reunions—erection of halls—encouragement of such institutions for Masonic research as the Quatuor Coronati Lodge of England, etc. He decided that no appeal for relief can be made without the approval of Grand Master or Grand Lodge; that Masters and Wardens cannot resign or demit; and recommends that demission be only on a unanimous vote by secret ballot. He created twenty-four lodges and Grand Lodge chartered twenty-three of them; and from his remarks we learn that each petition for a new lodge "contains the solemn and binding pledge and contract that such new lodge shall never be a burden to this body (Grand Lodge) by taking from its treasury more than is contributed thereto." We concur in his "opinion that even though this Grand Lodge is not near as large as Georgia in its constituency, its credit is fully equal to the State's." [Lest some should think the foregoing too nearly approaches *latrìa*, we remark that it does us good to find a robust man at the head of Freemasonry, albeit we never exchanged a word with Brother D.]

Grand Lodge recommended that fifteen more new lodges be created; *expelled* twenty-eight brethren for *non-payment of dues*, which seems to us an outrage, injuring alike the brethren disciplined and Freemasonry in Georgia and at large—we hope for an explanation of this action that will change our view; reiterated its law depriving non-affiliates of twelve months' standing of about all their Masonic rights except the right to visit three times—a regulation that restores our good humor; received sixteen thousand dollars during the year, and spent it all.

The review is by Brothers Benjamin H. Bigham, W. E. Mumford and W. S. Ransay. The committee deems the Past Master's degree of no practical use; thinks Iowa's law admitting Master Masons to lodge membership on a two-third ballot "a dangerous innovation"—if we were the Czar of all the Freemasons, there would be no ballot at all on admission of a brother, neither would there be any demits; pleasantly reviews Nebraska, 1889; and says:

In our opinion a Grand Representative near a Grand Lodge has no special duty to perform, and is not invested with any responsibility. He is only expected to witness the harmony existing between the Grand Lodges. His appointment is simply a compliment to

which his commission bears attestation, and the recognition of the Grand Lodge is attested by receiving him. No Grand Lodge can be required to make the appointment, nor could the Grand Lodge be required to acknowledge it when made. It is regarded by all Masons as an expression of good will, merely a courtesy and not obligatory.

M.·W.·John S. Davidson, G.·M.· R.·W.·Andrew M. Wolihin, G. S.·

## IDAHO.

Sept. 8, 1891.

24 : 15 / 20 : 825.

M.·W.·George Ainslie, G.·M.· R.·W.·James H. Wickersham, G.·S.·

Past Grand Wardens, Past Grand Treasurers and Past Masters are permanent members of this Grand Lodge, but apparently Past Grand Secretaries are barred, or else "few die and none resign."

The Grand Master, with legal acumen, considers the constitution of his Grand Lodge, and wisely concludes that "it is about time that we should carefully revise that instrument and make it conform to our wants and requirements, and make it so explicit in its language as to leave nothing to implication, keeping at the same time firmly within the lines of the ancient landmarks and regulations of the Fraternity."

If we are not mistaken, any proposed change in the law of this Grand Lodge must be read three different times before it can be put upon its passage. The "Orphan Fund" amounts to seventeen and a half thousand dollars, nearly all drawing eight per cent interest; one hundred and fifty dollars thereof was this year expended for the benefit of three orphan children of Freemasons.

The report of Grand Secretary Wickersham reads like the address of a Grand Master, and his report as Grand Librarian is like one of Parvin's twenty years ago—may a like result follow! He has added a number of volumes to his library this year, and urges that the pamphlet proceedings of fellow Grand Lodges be bound, and therein he is wise, for it is marvelous how these pamphlets disappear without one's knowing it. He has, "after great trouble and anxiety, about completed the gallery of Masonic Grand Secretaries"—we apprehend our photograph was the last of the lot, and we sent it on the same principle that the woman married a man—"to get rid of him;" Brother Wickersham is a boss collector; we wish we had his gift. He urges that it be made "the imperative duty" of each lodge to compile a register of its members, a valuable idea which our Grand Lodge will willingly promote by furnishing a sufficient number of Nebraska *compendiums* at lowest cost; please make a note on't, Bro.·W.

Much attention is being given to instruction in the work, a sum being placed at the requisition of the Grand Lecturer that proportionately in our jurisdiction would exceed four thousand dollars.

In addition to the register of lodge membership urged by the Grand Secretary, measures were taken to secure the photographs of Past Masters and brief autobiographies of all Grand Officers.

We are pleased to note that in Idaho "a regularly elected and installed officer of a lodge cannot resign during his term of office," for we think that *Freemasonry* doesn't mean that its members, especially its office-bearers, are *free* to disregard obligations assumed; also to quote the following:

After the ballot has been taken, EXAMINED, and the result ANNOUNCED by the Master, it is final and conclusive; nor can it be set aside by the LODGE, MASTER, GRAND MASTER, or the GRAND LODGE.

## Regarding relief:

It is the opinion of this Grand Lodge, that when a lodge responds to the request of a sojourning brother asking for relief, it is the duty of the lodge to which he belongs to reimburse the lodge granting the relief, so far as it can do so without material injury to itself.

It is true that our office is at "Omaha, 1608 Capitol Avenue," as stated in the very complete compilation on page 101 of these proceedings, but we prefer "Freemasons Hall," for we thus baptised the building, and are gratified to know that the name has spread in the last fifteen years.

In marked contrast to the very brief (sometimes curtailed to merely the name) obituary notices of deceased brethren that appear in many proceedings, including our own, are the Masonic histories of each departed brother that appear in the volume before us. We think there rarely is excuse for the omission of the date of death, and to such datum should be added the date and place of birth, the dates and lodge of entering, passing and raising, the offices held, and a few words giving the characteristics of the departed. Such course would be easy in Nebraska, for each of our lodges has a *compendium* in which these data are (or should be) recorded.

New to us, and with commendable features, is the *résumé* of "occupation of members"—attorneys 2, blacksmiths 1, miners 14, merchants 3, etc.—that follows the list of members of each lodge.

The average fees for the three degrees in Idaho lodges are over sixty-three dollars, and the average annual lodge dues about eight and one-half dollars.

The review is by Charles C. Stevenson, "Correspondent," "having only been a Mason five years, and being only twenty-nine years of age;" but from the way he has passed judgment on Massachusetts as "the most backward Grand Lodge in America," criticised Washington, prodded Missouri, sassed Connor of Tennessee, dubbed Innes of Michigan "The Great Clipper," and even "cussed" one poor swain, we concluded he was as old as our old friend Pierson of Minnesota, who said he was born B. C. But his review is a bright one. Speaking of the presentation of a flag by some ladies, he says: "Brother Bromwell did the *behalfing* for the ladies."

His review of Nebraska, 1890, is complimentary, Grand Master Mercer's address being pronounced "exhaustive," and Grand Master Jordan being thanked for representing Idaho.

His views regarding the antiquity of Freemasonry, Masonic homes, lodge attendance, and non-affiliation are expressed in the following extracts:

Many very learned men say that there is no God; we believe there is. Many abler men say that while there is a God, the bible is a lie from beginning to end; we believe that it is the inspired word of God, and therefore true. Many able men are positive that the soul is not immortal; we believe it is. Many able men declare that King Solomon is a myth, and that his temple never existed; we believe that it did. Many able men proclaim broadly that Masonry did not exist at Solomon's temple; we believe that it did, and we believe that the power that instituted Freemasonry was abler, greater, and better than any human being who ever lived. It has existed too long and endured too much to have ever been fashioned by human hands.

A Masonic home is very apt to become an elephant on one's hands. Few Masons care to become paupers, as many characterize the inmates of homes. To our mind a good charity fund, the interest of which could be applied for the relief of distressed brother Masons, is productive of more substantial good than a home.

We may have been croaking last year, but it does strike us as a fact that Masonry is not



taken hold of and taught in the right way. Our older brethren are ready to sit back and let the young fellows do the work, so they stay away from the meetings; the attendance runs down, the young members become disheartened, and the lodge is at a standstill. Are there not hundreds of lodges in this fix? We said, and still say, that the dry, bum-drum style of Masonry, as it exists in many places now, *is* driving most of our best young men into other societies. In our opinion Freemasonry needs a little waking-up; there are too many asleep.

Go to the fountain head, and stop demission. If a brother desires to demit, make him first show a certificate of election in some other lodge, and then transfer his demit to that lodge. Thus a Mason will always be affiliated. If one becomes a sore-head because he failed to secure an office, etc., and swears that he wants no more of Masonry, and requests a demit, don't give him the demit, but drop him from the rolls forever and ever, amen! If such were the law, he would probably hesitate before he requested to be entirely severed from Masonry; and if he did persist in going, the Fraternity would be better off without him. This is the New York law, which we have been trying to introduce in Idaho. It failed last year, but we'll carry it in the near future. Our Masons do not believe in forcing brethren to become non-affiliates, and then force them under the ban. Some claim that the right to demit is an inherent right, guaranteed by the ancient landmarks, regulations, or something else, *which we do not believe*; but even if it is so, we do not believe that it was the intention that the landmarks should injure Freemasonry, as this curse of "non-affiliation" is doing at the present time.

Regarding some minor matters presented by him, we venture to suggest that a lodge under dispensation is inchoate and has no *members*; that for years in Nebraska "the Grand Secretary (has) reported the annual returns of *all* the lodges received and their dues paid in full;" that Brother Brown, of Kansas, is President of the *Secretaries Guild of Freemasonry in North America*, which will have "a convention of the Masonic reportorial at Denver, Colorado, on the occasion of the Knights Templar conclave" next August—but it will be for *work*, not for parade; that "reviewer" is the aptest title for one who writes a report on foreign correspondence; that all "constituent" lodges are "subordinate," but all subordinate lodges are not constituent, for some are inchoate or under dispensation.

We entirely agree with our brother that avouchment that a brother has sat in a chapter of Royal Arch Masons is not legal information in the lodge. We are gratified to learn that "in Idaho a charter is not given to a lodge until it has *exclusive* control over its lodge-room."

We have spent a pleasant evening with our fellow Grand Lodge of Idaho.  
M.·W.·John H. Myer, G.·M.· R.·W.·James H. Wickersham, G.·S.·

## ILLINOIS.

Oct. 6, 1891.

52 : ??? / 538? : 43,930.

M.·W.·John M. Pearson, G.·M.· R.·W.·Loyal L. Munn, G.·S.·

We have before us a volume of over five hundred pages in type no larger than that in which this line appears; it is impossible for us to fairly review same without taking more space than is permissible, therefore will skim it over, but may not get the cream.

An emergent communication was held in November, '90, to lay the foundation-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple in Chicago, a building of some eighteen full stories; it's really a truss bridge on end and well anchored, being built of steel, with a veneering of stone and brick. We note that the record of the ceremony shows that the casket was placed in the cavity *beneath*

the corner-stone; that the corn, wine and oil were used as emblems of plenty, joy and gladness, and peace.

The Grand Master created fourteen lodges, the fee from each being one hundred dollars. He reports that lodges are building, leasing and furnishing halls all over his jurisdiction; only two lodges had surrendered their charters.

Grand Secretary Munn doesn't brag, but we do for him, because in sixteen days after Grand Lodge closed his 1890 proceedings were received by us. The edition is over three thousand copies. His report shows that the Illinois lodges expended for relief during the year twenty-four thousand dollars—nearly sixty cents per capita. Salaries are fifteen hundred for Grand Master, twenty-five hundred for Grand Secretary, four for Grand Treasurer, and three hundred for Reviewer. Grand Lodge dues are seventy-five cents, the same as ours.

Grand Lodge ordered a reprint of its early proceedings; adopted the report of its committee on Jurisprudence regarding relief, from which we extract the following:

That the care of a sick and destitute brother is a legitimate burden on Masons, to be borne to the extent of their ability by the Masons among whom his lot may be cast, and that the performance of this duty affords no ground for a claim for reimbursement by the lodge to which the recipient of their bounty belongs.

Such has been the judgment of this Grand Lodge for the past sixteen years, and while your committee reaffirm the justice of this well-settled opinion, we believe it to be the right of any lodge to authorise other lodges or individuals to incur expense in behalf of members in need of assistance, and that such authorisation creates a valid ground for a claim for the amount thus expended.

From the oration of R. W. Bro. George W. Warvelle we present the following paragraphs:

It is a matter of congratulation for us that in tracing our Masonic genealogy, and proving our descent from the English Craftsmen, we are compelled to rely on no doubtful theories or unsubstantial legends. Fortunately there exists authentic data in the shape of contemporaneous documentary evidence, upon which we may with confidence rely, and which fully confirms all our claims of ancient and honorable lineage. These documents, for the most part, consist of manuscript versions of what are known as the old charges, or the regulations for the government of the Craft, and of these there are some thirty-one copies in existence, of undoubted antiquity. They are deposited in the British Museum, the Grand Lodge of England, and in the archives of its constituents, and may be seen by any person who may desire to investigate for himself the stability of our claims. The earliest document yet brought to light connected with the progress of Freemasonry in England is known as the Halliwell manuscript, dating from the fourteenth century—November, 1388—and is supposed to have been made in obedience to an ordinance of Richard II, calling for returns from the guilds and crafts. It is in every respect a remarkable document, and the most precious heritage that has come down to us. It is written on vellum, and its composition is in meter or a sort of rude verse. From international evidence it is supposed to be the work of a poet priest or monk of that day, a supposition that is strengthened by the well-known facts of early ecclesiastical patronage, and the probable dearth of clerical attainments among the workmen of that period. Here, then, we have authentic evidence 500 years old of the existence of a Masons' guild at that time, in full and vigorous life, and in these days of mushroom societies of doubtful pedigrees, 500 years is not too short a period on which to predicate the term "ancient." The next in importance is known as the Coke manuscript, which, like the one I have just described, is contained within the archives of the British Museum. It is in a fine state of preservation, and its original cover of wood still remains, together with the rough twine connecting the vellum sheets, apparently as it was sewed 400 years ago. Then there is the Landsdowne manuscript, dating from the sixteenth century, written upon three and one-half sheets of stout paper, and the parchment roll in the custody of the Grand Lodge of

England, bearing date Dec. 25, 1583. There are, besides, a large number of other ancient documents, many of which bear evidence of being copied from others still older, all tending to indicate the existence of the society at a very early date.

These documents have reference to Masonry as an artificer's guild only, and such it continued to be until late in the sixteenth century. Prior to the year 1424 it was strictly an operative association, working privately with closed doors, and sedulously guarding the secrets of the trade, and Scotch Masonry so continued long after it ceased in England. At this time, however, occurred a most remarkable circumstance that completely changed the character of the association as well as its future destinies, and to which we owe the fact of our assembly here to-day. It would seem that the power and influence of the trades union were not unknown even in those days, and that our ancient operative brethren had arrived at a full understanding of its value, for we find that in this year, being the third year of Henry VI., an enactment was had called the Statute of Laborers, whereby Masons were no longer permitted to assemble as a body of operative workmen, or to exercise their handicraft with guarded doors, nor were they permitted to fix the price of their labor or establish ordinances affecting apprentices. The object of the statute was to break up the guilds by denying to them the benefits of combination, but, like many other attempts of suppression, the results were far different from the expectation, for, notwithstanding this prohibition, the society continued to exist as a benevolent and fraternal association, with its membership confined to workmen actually engaged in operative Masonry. But during the sixteenth century, while it still continued to be a trade society, its benefits and advantages were no longer confined to operative Masons, and workmen in other lines were received, until finally, in the century following it became purely speculative, and men from every walk of life, including persons of rank, began to seek admission. During this period was engrafted upon it the system of mystical philosophy which has ever since formed one of its distinguishing characteristics, and about this time may properly be fixed the birth of modern Freemasonry as a system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols.

Five Masonic schools were held at different parts of the jurisdiction, with an average attendance of fifty lodges and one hundred and seventy brethren.

The review is by M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins. We have checked far more paragraphs therein than we can mention, much less extract. We present some of his views regarding Masonic Homes, thinking same may be of benefit to our Nebraska brethren, who are earnestly considering what should be done in this direction:

Brother Vincil says we do not fancy love feasts. On the contrary, we like them. But because we enjoy them in their place, it does not follow that it is wise to invoke their methods in a Masonic deliberative body. Our brother sets forth some of the facts which followed theirs to indicate its beneficent character, and we rejoice with him in every item of promise or fulfillment of the noble purpose for which the Home is designed. That does not, however, alter our opinion of the impolicy of settling the responsibility of building, managing or supporting such institutions upon the Grand Lodge, and it has happened that it is in the midst of bursts of enthusiasm which becloud the judgment that Grand Lodges have become committed to enterprises and policies that entailed upon them years of vain struggle, if nothing worse. Nobody can question the beneficence of the intentions or of the objects of them which planted Masonic colleges in half a dozen jurisdictions in this country, under the auspices of Grand Lodges, but the contagious enthusiasm with which the movement was inaugurated does not seem to have been a guaranty of the wisdom of the plan adopted. The last one of them has disappeared. That anyone should question the wisdom of the Grand Lodge in taking a step whose logical outcome is a demand that the necessary revenues of an eleemosynary institution shall be secured by enforced taxation, doubtless seemed ungracious to many Missouri Masons besides Bro. Vincil: but the indications are already apparent that Missouri Masons will be among the first to perceive the disinterestedness of such questioning, and the littleness of attributing it to a feeling that no good can come out of the Nazareth of a particular jurisdiction. You cannot go on teaching Masons for generations the lesson which at once approves itself to human judgment, that their charitable obligations bear a definite relation to their ability to give, and then *in the name of a fraternity into whose*

*covenants this just principle is inextricably woven* require a brother whose necessities and the wants of his wife and little ones compel him to carefully weigh every penny of his outlays to contribute as much for charity as his more fortunate brother who cannot spend his income, without producing friction. Kentucky tried it, and though the Craftsmen of no jurisdiction are more generous—as is shown by their liberal support of their "Home" since the compulsory method was abandoned—the result was appalling.

We have referred to the demand that the necessary revenues of such an institution shall be secured by enforced taxation, as the logical outcome of the action of a Grand Lodge in assuming the management of it. In Missouri it has come sooner than we expected, having cropped out at the very communication at which was presented this report of Bro. Vincil's which cites the fact that no symptoms of the "vociferous" have shown themselves, as evidence that we are neither too conservative or too hypercritical. With this proposition for a *per capita* tax for the support of the Home, comes, as we have seen, the inevitable friction, considerable enough to secure its postponement for a year.

Far surpassing our article on eating muffins is Brother Robbin's comments on the "Masonic Mutual Soap-Making Company," of which article we give the conclusion:

There can be no question that the sentiment in favor of the use of soap as one of the chief instrumentalities in securing that cleanliness which is next to godliness, is also well nigh universal among the better informed, and particularly among Masons, all of whom have found their initiatory experience as such an object lesson strikingly enforcing its necessity. Nor can there be any doubt, considering the soap advertisements have seised upon the newspaper, the best of our periodical literature, dead walls and mountain cliffs, that there is either profligate mismanagement of soap manufacturing, or an enormous profit exacted, entailing heavy losses upon those not able to bear them, so that however great the general confidence in the virtues of soap, there will always be much doubt, unless Grand Masters and Grand Lodges come to the rescue, as to which is the honest, well-managed, and therefore *safe* concern of which to buy. Wherefore we cannot doubt that the Grand Lodge will ultimately become an advertising bureau for the soap-boilers as well as for the insurance men. Once rid of the old foggy notion that Masonry should not be used to boom business enterprises, and then everything "goes" that is beneficent and profitable.

We have long held the following views:

A suspended Mason is not outside of the Fraternity, and so it ought not to require the intervention of the Grand Lodge, as in the case of an expelled Mason, to get him back again. He is still a member of the Fraternity and of the lodge—a member under disabilities, and as the body that imposed the disabilities did not see fit to release their hold of him, it ought to be competent to remove them.

The word *restore* is applied only to the rehabilitation of expelled Masons; the word *reinstated* to cases of suspension. The Grand Lodge reserves to itself the right to restore to one who has wholly lost it his Masonic character, but nothing more. When he is restored it is to a condition of non-affiliation, and membership in a lodge—whether it be the lodge from which he was expelled or some other—can only be acquired by petition and unanimous ballot.

Here is a practical suggestion for saving time in Grand Lodge:

Take the method pursued in Illinois, instituted by Grand Master Cregier at the suggestion of the writer twenty years ago, in which, by a system of cards distributed to the representatives with the blank returns, by them presented—after having entered their name, rank and lodge upon them—successively to the committees on credentials and mileage and per diem, the necessity of reading the time-consuming reports of either of these committees *in extenso* is obviated. The committee on credentials takes from the card the name of the representative, correctly spelled by himself, and lists it, with his rank against his lodge already entered upon their blank report: passing to the committee on mileage and per diem close at hand, his name is entered upon their blank, and from that blank the mileage already computed is entered upon his card, by which process each representative has that portion of the reports of each of these committees, which refers to him, in his own pocket, and can call attention to any error made by either when their

reports are presented, or before. This card he surrenders to the committee on mileage and per diem when he receives his mileage and per diem order.

With him, "we have made it an unvarying rule not to copy complimentary things said of us by our brother reviewers." Brother Power, of Mississippi, will not earn the dollar (proffered by brother Robbins) for telling his front name, for he says he doesn't recognize himself as *John L.*

M. W. : Monroe C. Crawford, G. M. : R. W. : Loyal L. Munn, G. S. :

## INDIANA.

May 26, 1891.

74 : 460 / 469 : 24,776.

M. W. : Jacob J. Todd, G. H. P. : R. W. : William H. Smythe, G. S. :

Perhaps it is because we are getting older and notice such matters more, but it seems to us that the veteran Freemasons of North America have been rapidly passing away in the last two or three years. Here on opening the proceedings of Indiana, we find a letter from Brother William Hacker, saying that for the first time in *forty-six* years he is unable to attend Grand Lodge. The committee to whom his letter was referred made a report, from which we present an extract, and since then our veteran brother has gone hence.

Masonry is universal. Its promoters have lived through the ages. Its advocates appear with every year of the world. Their lives and histories mark the progressive eras of the Order. The Grand Lodge of Indiana has had, and has now, one of the greatest and most eminent of these. Year after year his form has been before us: but it seems now that this most successful meeting of the Grand Lodge of Indiana lacks that perfect completeness that we have so often contemplated in the past with gratification and pride. Our Most Worshipful Past Grand Master William Hacker is not with us to-day. Illness, which we most fervently hope is but a temporary ailment, confines him to his home, so that his loved and familiar form is not now standing in our sight. His absence can not and will not be passed unnoticed.

The advice of the Grand Master seems fitting in this connection:

While we mourn the departure of loved ones, let us seek opportunities for doing good to those who linger with us. We believe that these our dead are not lost to us. We expect to meet them when we pass beyond the river, because as Masons we are taught and believe in the immortality of the soul and the doctrine of the resurrection to eternal life.

The Grand Master reiterates the position of Indiana regarding relief for sojourning Freemasons, which (if we are not mistaken) is that it is the duty of the Craft finding a brother needing relief to extend it, without expectation of reimbursement by his lodge unless his lodge has specifically agreed to refund; we do not think Indiana is singular in this. In our 1877 proceedings will be found an exhaustive report on this subject, which we (then young in our work) induced Grand Secretary Gouley, of Missouri, to glean and compile. It gives the law, custom and sentiment of nearly every American Grand Lodge on this subject; and we fraternally invite attention thereto; were we the *General* Grand Master, we would have the report compiled anew and read in every lodge; it might teach our fellows to be charitable regarding relief.

The Grand Master imperatively prohibited *any* solicitation for aid by Indiana lodges that have been burned out. He says: "Let us hope this is the last begging letter. Every lodge should have its property insured. If not, each lodge should and *must* bear the burden of its own culpable negligence." He created four new lodges; appointed Bro. Roger Parry Grand Steward and

Grand Tiler—a dual bearing of office, which (so far as we know) has for the first time in Freemasonry been prohibited by a Grand Lodge within the last two years (that is, in the same body).

Grand Lodge received during the year nearly twenty thousand dollars; expended over eighteen, and has a balance of over fourteen; it has twelve thousand invested in long-time county bonds; it recognised the Grand Lodge of Tasmania and deferred recognition of New Zealand. The Grand Secretary reported that a reprint of Indiana proceedings would cost about two dollars and a half per volume; the second editions (not reprints) of Nebraska proceedings, about six hundred pages to the volume, cost about three-fifths as much. He urged that Grand Lodge place the United States flag on its Masonic Temple—and Grand Lodge so ordered.

The review is by Bro. William Commons; is in nice, large, clear type; is almost without an extract. Regarding the sojourner needing relief, he says:

If worthy, his wants are relieved, not because we expect to be reimbursed, but because we are loyal to the injunction of Masonic charity. With us it is incumbent on the lodges that each shall relieve the wants of worthy brethren, resident or sojourning within its jurisdiction. Such is our mode of procedure in "affairs Masonic," and no worthy brother goes empty away.

He exemplifies Indiana relief by saying:

A small lodge in Indiana, when a brother was stricken down among them, old and paralytic, expended more than did \* \* \* \* Lodge in nursing, subsistence and medical attendance, and when he was able to go, gave \$240 more to enable him to reach his friends and his home. We speak advisedly in this, for it was our own lodge, and at the time we were its Master. Yet we did not expect return from the lodge where he had so long held membership and had expended his vigor and means in the cause of Masonry. All we knew, or needed to know, was that he was in need, and that *wherever he was he was entitled to relief*, and that it was our duty to extend it to him. "as far as we could do without inconvenience to ourselves:" and that the inconvenience was to be measured by the brother's necessities. By our loyalty to Masonry we believe ourselves to be under obligations to render assistance.

He gives nearly five pages to Nebraska, 1890; defends the length of his Grand Master Long's address of forty-three closely printed pages (he "sat through it all and did not find it dull") by comparing its length with that of our Grand Master Mercer as in the proportion of three to five—some five hundred of us sat through the latter address and found it mighty interesting and sound. In this connection he remarks that "there are too many members who are not Masons, and so many of them think they should be Grand Masters that when their self-supposed merits are not recognised they are prone to run after side shows." ??? He compliments our "constituent" lodges on their excellent financial standing, and altogether seems to think well of Nebraska.

M. W. Nicholas R. Ruckle, G. M. R. W. William H. Smythe, G. S.

#### INDIAN TERRITORY.

Aug. 18, 1891.

17 : 33 / 38 : 1,570.

M. W. Leo E. Bennett, G. M. M. W. Joseph S. Murrow, G. S.

Past Masters are members of this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master reports having created ten new lodges; having occasion as an officer of the United States to oust many land-jumpers, he was gratified that

no Freemason was among the number; had few requests for dispensations; refers to his defaulting Grand Treasurer, short twelve hundred dollars; wrestles with the work; scores some shiftless lodge-secretaries, and suggests that they be arraigned for neglect of duty—good scheme; thinks a Master who smokes in the East sets a bad example—we concur, but have been bribed to “take the South” by invitation to smoke a cigar at the same time.

The Grand Secretary presents a full and thorough-going report; acknowledges assistance rendered by his Grand Master in preparing his proceedings, which is reversing the ordinary experience; has added to Grand Lodge library.

The Grand Treasurer shows an income for the year of seventeen hundred dollars, seventeen hundred expended, and fifteen hundred remaining.

Grand Lodge chartered ten lodges, presented each lodge with a *book* (?) of fifty blank petitions; ordered that all non-affiliates be listed and the lodges be notified—what then? took issue with a lodge in Scotland for making a Mason of a resident of Indian Territory, which is a useless attempt to compel others to conform to our custom; granted liberal relief to a Mason's widow and orphans; listened to a thoughtful oration by Bro. Robert W. Hill, who also delivered an eulogy on Brother Albert Pike; closed, and then attended a banquet. In the lists of members of lodges there are few initials.

Grand Secretary Murrow writes the review; pronounces Grand Master Mercer's address “a whopper” and a very exhaustive review of the powers and responsibilities of a Grand Lodge; he compiles the year's decisions of the Grand Lodges he reviews, gives very few of his own opinions, and maintains his reputation as a kind veteran who seeks to do good and isn't disputatious about trifles.

M. W. Leo E. Bennett, G. M. M. W. Joseph S. Murrow, G. S.

## IOWA.

June 2, 1891.

48:387/444:22,525

M. W. James D. Gamble, G. M. M. W. Theodore S. Parvin, G. S.

Our next-door neighbor is too close to be viewed with a telescope, and the 500-page pamphlet before us is too big for microscopic examination—there is nothing small about it or its jurisdiction. But as our mission is to glean information for our home readers, we will give but little time to Iowa, whose works are well known to all Nebraska Freemasons, and approved by most of them.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa has several distinguishing features—the largest Masonic library in the world, an excellent library and office building, and the Grand Secretary who has been longer in such service than any other in the “States,” having served, with one year's intermission as Grand Master, since 1844.

As we have concluded to give little time to Iowa, being unable to do justice thereto, we skip most of the thousand checked passages in the proceedings before us; any one desiring a copy can obtain same by addressing the Grand Secretary at Cedar Rapids, for he (and we) believes in putting Masonic literature where it will be read.

Grand Master Gamble's address proves him to be able, thoughtful and vigorous; with us, he abhors non-affiliation, and recalls “the romantic provisions of our tender law” anent the Masonic drone, or tramp.

Grand Custodian Van Saun visited one hundred and twenty-three places dur-

ing the year, holding three hundred and forty-three sessions, averaging three hours each.

The Grand Secretary devotes two whole pages to lodges that had not sent in their annual returns and funds; modestly we commend to him "the Nebraska plan," which always brings in all the returns and funds on time. His report as Librarian would gangrene an envious man, so large is his theme, and so gorgeous his illustrations.

The Grand Lodge has under consideration the establishment of a *Home*, and appointed a committee to ascertain the probable number who would become inmates, the probable cost of a Home, the probable annual expense of maintaining same, and the average cost per year of each inmate.

"Brother Right Worshipful C. Hartman, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, was introduced by Past Grand Master Van Saun, Grand Representative of that jurisdiction, and was received by Grand Master Gamble with the honors due his rank."

Three hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated for relief.

The Finance Committee examined the printing expenses of a number of fellow Grand Lodges, and presented the following *average*: Number of lodges, 383; number of copies of proceedings printed, 1,550; number of pages, 393; cost, \$1,494; cost per page, \$3.73.

We attempt no review of Brother Parvin's prodigious review, much as we would like to do so; we advise our reading brethren to send for a copy; we present his remarks on the address of the Grand Orator of Kansas.

We have an address by the Grand Orator, Rev. James G. Dougherty. Neither he no Brother Brown has given it a name, wherefore we will supply it to the best of our ability, and call it, "What is Masonry, and of What Use Is It?"

The brother discusses this subject very properly and forcibly. In his opening paragraph he says: "The hour invites us to serious reflections, not to mutual congratulations, or to glorification of our worthy order. It is our fortune to live in an age and in a nation where all fraternities must offer some justification of their character and give a reason for their existence." This is all very well, save as to the Masonic Fraternity. All others existing to-day, at least in this country, originated within a half-century, and with a single exception, that of the Odd Fellows, within less than two decades. It is well enough *for them* to offer some justification of their character, and give a reason for their existence, but it is a work of superfluity for the Mason to attempt such a thing for our Fraternity, which dates back to a period beyond which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and such a justification has been published to the world year after year for nearly two centuries, and in numbers multiplied by the decimals of the thousand, wherefore it is too late in the day to offer such reasons. He thinks that Masonry has not shown a due appreciation of its uses. We are quite sure that many *Masons* have not done so, and we are sure that "its ancient honor, its honorable antiquity," will avail little to future generations, or to our own, unless we Masons of to-day live lives that are honorable, being conspicuous in our communities as men *just and true*, men of *sterling integrity*, men *upright* in all *relationships* of life, *faithful* in our families, *true* to our neighbors, *loyal* to the state. It is only when Masons live up to the full measure of the teachings of the institution that the outside world will give to the institution the credit which is its due.

M. W. : Ralph G. Phelps, G. M. : M. W. : Theodore S. Parvin, G. S. :

#### KANSAS.

Feb. 18, 1891.

35:260 / 341:18,089.

M. W. : John C. Postlewaite, G. M. : M. W. : John H. Brown, G. S. :

Kansas is another of our next door neighbors whose methods are well known to many of our Nebraska Freemasons, and our review of this jurisdiction will



therefore be brief. It is remarkable in having had but one Grand Treasurer, the venerable Christian Beck, from '58 until now. Its Grand Secretary ranks ours about a year in term of service, having been installed in '71, the three preceding years having been devoted to deeds of more exalted usefulness as Grand Master. He is also President of *The Secretaries Guild of Freemasonry for North America!!*

From the Grand Master's address we learn that he created nine new lodges and constituted eleven. He decided that a lodge of Fellowcrafts may pass upon the proficiency of, and ballot upon, an Apprentice seeking advancement; that a town equidistant from two lodges, is in the concurrent jurisdiction of both; that a lodge loses jurisdiction over material as soon as it passes beyond its jurisdiction with *bona fide* intent to locate elsewhere.

Amendments to the law were proposed to scinch the non-affiliate; one that a demit be not granted in one lodge until the brother has been elected in another lodge; the other that the demit be not granted until the brother has petitioned another lodge for membership, and then the demit shall go to the lodge, not to the brother. The agitation of this matter of non-affiliation (prevalent in Nebraska since '69) indicates an appreciation of the menace to the existence of our society, and an effort towards self-preservation; it also shows a disposition (more or less wittingly) to return to the old-time regulation that every brother should belong to some lodge; that regulation may, in these latter days, need to be supplemented by legislation whereby a demit becomes the equivalent of what is known in our Army as a "descriptive list," serving to transfer a brother from one lodge to another—simply this and nothing more. The most that a demit was, in old times, intended to do was to enable a brother to travel from one lodge to another; it did not contemplate that in the interim he should cease to be a Mason; and the quicker we get back to the old regulation the better for all concerned.

The Grand Lodges of New Zealand and Tasmania were recognised.

From the review by Grand Secretary Brown, an old hand at the forge, we make a few extracts:

It is pleasing to note the willingness of our California brethren to now reasonably compensate the Grand Lecturer. We contend that there is no officer of the Grand Lodge who is more entitled to compensation than he who spends his time in instructing his brethren.

He discussed at some length the feasibility of building a "Masonic Home" within the jurisdiction of his Grand Lodge. In doing so, he expressed the views we have long entertained and frequently expressed in these reports. We have always doubted the practicability of Grand Lodges embarking in such enterprises, for the simple reason that the building and maintaining of such institutions require a much larger expenditure of money than the brethren can well afford, and the result is a serious burden. The management of such enterprises is usually conducted on the same plan as church fairs; the incidental expenses about absorb the income, and many times leaves a deficit to be provided for by a few liberal churchmen. On the other side of the Atlantic these institutions seem to grow and succeed well, doing much good in the way of providing for the wants of the poor and needy of our Order. On this side we are not so favorably situated, especially in the Western States. There is one notable exception—Kentucky has her "Masonic Home," but not without its burdens. In our judgment it is bad policy to incur large expenditure of funds, especially in the Western States, where a large majority of the membership are only in moderate circumstances, and not able to increase their burdens. For the above, and many other good reasons that could be mentioned, we do not believe it good policy for Grand Lodges to engage in doubtful enterprises, and, therefore,

believe with Grand Master Todd, that more practical good can be done by providing for a Charity Fund, such as many of the Grand and constituent lodges have done and are now doing. Let such fund be dispensed with proper restrictions, under the management of a competent Board, with as little expense as possible, that the greatest good may be done to the greatest number.

It is beginning to look as though many of us were growing a little too personal in what we have to say in these annual reviews, and it might be well to call a halt and see if we cannot get along without indulging in so many personalities. This does not seem in keeping with the grand and elevating principles of Freemasonry. We are not expected to agree upon all mooted questions now being so freely discussed by the guild. In all things we say and do let us not forget that we are brethren, bound by ties not to be broken.

We want to say right here, that the Eastern Star chapters are doing a grand good work among the members of our Fraternity, and we propose to give them all the encouragement we can in the noble and glorious work in which they are engaged. The members of this Order are our brothers, their wives, sisters and daughters. Why should we bar them out of our lodge rooms?

In his review of Nebraska for '90 he speaks of Grand Master Mercer's address as strong and vigorous, and refers to another Past Grand Master as follows:

The writer hereof notes with much pleasure the attendance of his old and highly esteemed friend and brother Robert C. Jordan, Past Grand Master. Our earnest prayer is, that he may be spared for many years to give counsel to his Masonic brethren, as he has done for so many years.

M.·W.· Andrew M. Callahan, G.·M.· M.·W.· John H. Brown, G.·S.·

#### KENTUCKY.

Oct. 1, 1890.

91:380/427? : 15,974.

M.·W.· William W. Clarke, G.·M.· R.·W.· Henry B. Grant, G.·S.·

Thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, Grand Secretary Grant for having his proceedings sewed instead of stabbed; a small matter, costing little, that adds to the comfort (and the good temper, sometimes) of the reviewer, for the pamphlet lies open and flat.

In his address, the Grand Master proposes that Representatives near fellow Grand Lodges forfeit their commissions if absent from two consecutive sessions of the Grand Lodge by which they are accredited; recites the efforts of brethren in San Domingo to obtain from him authority to open and hold a lodge, which he did not grant; submits a claim for services rendered as President of the La Grange Masonic College in 1850 and 1851, presented by the family of the deceased brother; suggests the donation to the Masonic Home of about ten thousand dollars' worth of Masonic Temple stock belonging to Grand Lodge, which suggestion is concurred in by the Grand Treasurer. He decided that "the right of visit accrues as such to affiliated Masons only"—slowly we are getting back to first principles; that the Past Masters degree is part of the ceremony of installing a Master; that a petitioner need not be of age, but must reach his majority before initiation; that "a Fellow Craft should wear his apron with one corner turned up."

The Grand Treasurer's report shows about eight thousand dollars received during the year, seven thousand expended and eight thousand remaining; also invested funds to the amount of twenty-six thousand.

The report of the Grand Secretary is very full and complete. He complains

(as we sometimes have), that tardy reports of installed lodge officers delay the issuance of Grand Lodge proceedings; endeavors to impress upon lodge secretaries that documents sent them are for the lodge, not for their personal wastepaper basket; sagely queries how a Grand Secretary can *enforce* a law; finds his office crowded with the accumulation of books and papers "the value of which cannot be estimated"—we're apprehensive a fire will relieve him some day.

Grand Lodge dismissed an appeal from the Grand Master's decision, deeming the taking of such appeal "a wonderful feat;" recognised the new Grand Lodge of North Dakota; wasted time by calling the roll of lodges on the question of the hour at which its officers should be elected; chartered seven lodges; declined to recognise any of the Grand Lodges in the Republic of Mexico; declined to provide a Grand Lecturer for its lodges; donated its ten thousand dollars' worth of Temple stock to the Home; adopted a system of roll calls during Grand Lodge to learn whether members were entitled to per diem; purchased over sixty dollars' worth of books for its library during the year.

The Masonic Widows and Orphans Home of Louisville this year received over eight thousand dollars from the lodges in Kentucky (fifty cents from each member, we think); and we extract the following from the report of the Grand Lodge Committee:

The last report of the Home, submitted for the inspection of the Craft, your committee find to be replete with encouragement to its friends, and containing nothing to justify or extenuate the sinister efforts of the *few remaining malcontents*, who seem ever on the alert to obstruct its progress, embarrass its policy, and destroy its usefulness. *Its continued exemption from debt, its steadily-increasing patronage, its efficient and unselfish management by a zealous, ever-watchful, though unremunerated, Directory; the exceptionally good health of its inmates; the ample yet provident provision for their physical comfort and employment, as well as recreation and amusement, together with the educational facilities, mental and moral, for the development and cultivation of the mind and heart*—have signally, and in a few years, converted what was once regarded as an *experiment* of doubtful propriety into a very decided if not phenomenal success. And in the opinion of your committee, all that is now needed to assure the grandest possibilities of the Home, is the faithful, earnest, and harmonious co-operation of our subordinate lodges throughout the Grand Jurisdiction, thus supplying this *supporting column* to the Grand Temple of Charity which *Wisdom* has already conceived and *Beauty* adorned.

Over two hundred lodges have ceased to exist in this jurisdiction, being one-third of all that ever existed; we should like to learn the reason why; will the accomplished Kentucky reviewer inform us?

The review is by our veteran brother, James W. Staton, and contains over one hundred pages with few extracts. He records that some years since there was a rage for new lodges, but that a reaction has set in (he doesn't say why), as many as sixty being extinguished in one year, "with more to follow;" to the system of one ballot for the three degrees he is "becoming somewhat converted"—somewhat converted is becoming; he thoroughly believes in the Kentucky Masonic Home—and well he may; thinks if some could have their way, Grand Lodges would be "endowed with about as little power to control or regulate their property as a third-class debating society;" recommends lodges to insure against fire; doesn't think that all Masonry is spurious which does not spring direct from English-speaking Grand Lodges—nor do we; thinks officers cannot resign—so do we; thinks uniformity of ritual is conducive to interest in Masonry—how would it do to act on that excellent idea in Kentucky; his ex-

perience with Masonic life insurance companies hasn't been satisfactory; advocates the liberal distribution of Masonic proceedings—so do we; pronounces unwise the practice of changing Grand Masters each year; thinks Grand Masters have only such prerogatives as Grand Lodges give them, and thinks the "ancient prerogative business is a humbug;" thinks reviews should contain some discussion—so do we, but we're avoiding it this time; learns for the first time, from Virginia, 1889, that W. Bro. George Washington once was Grand Master of of Virginia—and so do we; does not favor commutation of lodge dues "unless made a permanent investment and the principal held sacred"—we can submit a plan that will meet his conditions whenever he or our own Grand Lodge desires it; does "not believe that speculative Masonry began in 1717, but that it is much older."

M. W. Charles H. Fisk, G. M. R. W. Henry B. Grant, G. S.

#### LOUISIANA.

Feb. 9, 1891.

79:60/108:4,314.

M. E. Charles F. Buck, G. M. R. W. James C. Batchelor, G. S.

At the annual communication of '90 the Grand Lodge ordered the sale of its temple site, also the demolition of its thirty-five-year-old hall, preliminary to the erection in its place of a temple costing sixty thousand dollars. The old temple site was sold for fifty thousand; but it was found that the new temple would cost more than the specified sum. So a special Grand Lodge was held in August, '90, to consider the matter, resulting in raising the limit to one hundred and ten thousand, which, added to the value of the ground, will result in a commodious building owned by Grand Lodge, with a debt of seventy thousand dollars to be paid in thirteen years. Perhaps we are occupying too much space with this matter of brick and mortar, but we have been much interested in the addresses and reports that led to the conclusion, the confidence and unanimity displayed, and, above all, in the conceded fact that the lodges of Louisiana, both in city and country, are more active than they have been for years. And we hope others will enjoy, as we do, reading the following extract from Grand Master Buck's address:

I believe that the Freemasons of Louisiana, in common with those of our whole country, are infused with a growing conception that under the auspices of American institutions, Freemasonry moves toward the breaking of a light such as has never dawned upon it before. The great tendency of the age, with its boundless resources, its gigantic developments and startling surprises, is to ameliorate the condition of the masses. But in this struggle the wise middle courses of fundamental truth are often departed from. Self-interest becomes the controlling inspiration, and individuals and "bodies" move upon the lines pointed out by its suggestions. Conflicts are inevitable, and in the shock of encounter one rises upon the fall of another. Indeed, this is the tragedy of life, and even Freemasonry can neither stay the denouement nor avert the catastrophe.

All intelligent humanity is to-day organized in bodies professing principles of good and striving to realise them. But how many accomplish permanent results? Built on the casual foundation of self-interest, aiming only at results deemed beneficial in the light of its interested scope, each at once finds itself confronted by someone whose interests run counter; fundamental truths and principles are forgotten, and the clashing aims assume the movements of a strife for physical or material supremacy. Not so with Freemasonry. Contemplated in the light of contrast in which it appears, to these self-inspired and self-interested combinations, Freemasonry stands forth sublimely exalted in the universality of its promise of peace and good will to all mankind. It cannot arrest, as, indeed, no

human factor can, the movement of the awful tragedy. But it can soothe and calm the torrent of its passion, elevate the general design, and, though it cannot stay the work of destruction, it may relume, even upon the ashes of chaos, the recreating fires of human love and universal brotherhood. So is Masonry a constant factor for good, moving ever onward toward that plane of peaceful equilibrium foreshadowed in the conception of its harmonious universality.

This exalted view of the conservative, ennobling and beneficent influence of Masonry is well understood to-day; at least by the Masons themselves. Freemasonry, like the true religion, is essentially unselfish; from this springs its utility as an educator of men and its power as a founder of universal brotherhood. Freemasonry, again, founded on fundamental and eternal truths, is original and unassailable; it can neither be supplanted or imitated. It will survive hostile attacks as easily as rival encroachments. It is to-day everywhere honored and prosperous. Why should it not be so with us? Why cannot we, too, "seize this current while it serves" and rise to a just appreciation of our value and strength? Let us show that we have confidence in ourselves, and we will soon convert many who are now wavering in their opinion of us, to have confidence in us.

In perusing the record of the annual communication we learn that lodges are rarely permitted to occupy halls with other organisations; that the Festival of S. John the Baptist is generally observed throughout this jurisdiction, the funds realised being devoted to relief and alms-giving; that the Grand Lecturer is deemed an important factor of the conceded prosperity; that "Relief Lodge No. 1" expended nine hundred dollars during the year, "applicants from Nebraska" receiving about fifteen dollars—we hope no imposter got this sum; three lodges were chartered and two continued under dispensation.

From a recapitulation of recent enactments by Grand Lodge we learn that the petitions of rejected petitioners must be in writing and be referred to an investigating committee; that a lodge is not liable for sums paid to or for one of its members by another lodge, contracted and paid without its consent, and is not legally liable for a debt it had no part in contracting; that recognition of a foreign Grand Lodge must be considered at two annual communications; that correspondence between lodges of different States regarding waiver of jurisdiction over material must be conducted through the Grand Master; that the Grand Master may suspend the action of any regulation, by-law or edict, that is not a constitutional provision.

The review is by Past Grand Master J. Q. A. Fellows, who departs from the ordinary custom and considers topics instead of jurisdictions. To one who has the privilege of reading all the reviews, it is immaterial which course is pursued, and no doubt his method suits him and his jurisdiction. In the paper before us we find much less original matter than is usual in Brother Fellows' reports, and we miss his valuable opinion on the subjects under consideration by most reviewers. He has tabulated the statistics, names of office-bearers, etc., of the Grand Lodge, deeming this a better plan than to give same in connection with each jurisdiction. We thought of adopting a similar course, but concluded that the average reader would obtain a better idea of each jurisdiction to have these data presented as he went along. His report will be found valuable and instructive by those seeking light upon the topics he considers. We follow his extractive lead, and present two extracts from his report:

It seems to be generally conceded that each lodge within its territorial jurisdiction should have the exclusive right to say whether or not any one [profane] therein residing should be made a Mason. One ground of this right, as it is put by some of the writers,

is the protection of the Craft everywhere. The character of an individual, his fitness, is best known, and necessarily so, by those among whom he lives, and if made a Mason, he is not made for the lodge wherein he is made, but for the whole world of Masons. I become obligated to him and he to me, as much if made in South Africa or New Zealand, as if made in my own lodge. Here, we take it, is the ground work, the foundation of the rule of exclusive territorial jurisdiction. There may be and are cases where it would be very inconvenient to enforce this rule, and hence the various Grand Lodge regulations, by which a waiver of jurisdiction is sought and the same granted or refused. It is the attempt to avoid an anticipated refusal which causes most of the complaints arising under this subject.

But another question arises, growing out of the encroachment on the jurisdiction, by a resident and citizen of one state or country being made a Mason by a lodge in another country while temporarily residing therein. Some say he is no Mason and should not be recognised as such by anyone. But he was made a Mason in a regular lodge of Masons, and took the obligation which makes him a Mason. He is bound to each and all of us the same as though made in our lodge, having jurisdiction over the place of his actual residence and citizenship. But although a Mason, and under certain circumstances, certain that his hail would be responded to (indeed we would not dare to refuse to respond), yet we may say to him you shall not sit in my lodge, and the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction violated might issue similar instructions to its lodges, but could not, without seeming stultification, declare him not a Mason.

The British Grand Lodges do not hold to the exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and occasionally citizens of the United States are made Masons while temporarily within the British Isles. Their rule seems counter to the foundation of the right of exclusive jurisdiction, and, we submit, should be modified. This could easily be done without a clash, were it not that some claim that when the jurisdiction is fixed, as, for instance, by the rejection of a petition, the candidate can never apply to any other lodge without consent of the first lodge, though the candidate has been absent permanently from its jurisdiction for years. This is carrying the rule of exclusive jurisdiction to the extreme, which the reason of the rule does not warrant.

We would remark, as a matter of history, that in Louisiana, prior to 1850, all business and work, except the conferring degrees, was done with the lodge opened in the degree of entered apprentice, and that we believe such is still the practice as to all lodges in existence at that time, except two, or perhaps three. In 1850, in the constitution of the Grand Lodge, that practice was forbidden, it requiring all business and work, except conferring degrees and lecturing, to be in a lodge open in the third degree. This, however, was changed by the revised constitution of 1858, and the law has been since that date, that any business, except what pertained specially to the work of the degrees, could be transacted with the lodge opened in the first degree. The habit acquired, however, by the eight years of enforced departure from the ancient and immemorial usage, has continued to this day, so much so that an innovation is considered by many a landmark. The practice is so manifestly detrimental that the wonder is that a return has not long ere this been made to the ancient usage.

M. W. Charles F. Buck, G. M. R. W. Richard Lambert, G. S.

#### MAINE.

May 5, 1891.

72 : 174 / 191 : 20,968.

M. W. Albro E. Chase, G. M. R. W. Ira Berry, G. S.

With a due regard for the authority of his station, the Grand Master "ordered that all Master Masons in good standing be admitted to seats as visitors during this communication;" to a Freemason this seems much preferable to the *motion* to admit.

We do not understand the "proxy" who frequently appears in the report of the committee on Credentials—several lodges are represented by Master, both Wardens and a *fourth* brother as "proxy"—proxy for whom? for the lodge?—or is he an *alternate* to serve should the others be absent? Nebraska's Repre-

sentative, M. W. Edward P. Burnam, P. G. M., was present; to him we are indebted for services recently rendered.

Bent, as we are in this review, upon presenting the *practical* features of Freemasonry, we cull the following from the Grand Master's address:

In every period of life, the acquisition of knowledge is one of the most pleasing employments of the human mind. But in the hours when are begun the study of the laws of nature, and of the faculties of the human mind, and of their application to Masonry, then there is a pleasure of sublimer nature. The cloud which seemed to cover nature's mysteries from the view, gradually dissipates. The world in which we are placed opens with all its wonders upon our eyes: the powers of attention and observation seem to expand, and while we see the immensity of the universe of God, and mark the majestic simplicity of those laws by which its operations are conducted, we feel as if we were awakened to a higher species of being, and admitted into nearer intercourse with the Author of nature, and fully perceive how we are taught to rely upon an eternal being, an infinitely glorious and incomprehensible one. We are likewise taught how Masonry becomes a teacher of the worship of God, annexing to it the other parts, such as resignation under difficulties, temperance, justice and a constant interchange of good offices toward mankind, and by its principles we thereby become stones fit for the spiritual temple.

The Grand Lodge celebrated S. Johns Day by attending a clam-bake, and (like the Grand Commandery of Nebraska at the S. Louis triennial) left the caterer's bill a matter of contention "until the Supreme Court shall decide that it is right to pay for what you don't get."

The Grand Master thinks "public installations, properly conducted, are efficient means to make known the principles of Masonry." He refers to "the free bed" in the Maine General Hospital, which has been in almost constant use, and is at the disposal of the Grand Master. We leave his address by quoting his views regarding relief for sojourners:

To the lodges and members of other jurisdictions let us declare our willingness to exercise the broad principle of universal benevolence toward all mankind. That while we regard relief claimed from us under the garb of Masonry as the resulting trust when extended, yet, for relief given to those distressed ones sojourning among us, we will claim no return as of civil right, but we appeal to them for aid in establishing a system of reciprocity in relief to the extent of their ability, when notice is given of the helpless condition of any one of their immediate family.

The charity fund amounts to over twenty-six thousand dollars, over one thousand dollars having been expended for relief this year.

From the report of the committee on Grievances we infer that in Maine the Grand Lodge, not the subordinate lodge, expels or suspends, the Grand Lodge action being based on the recommendation of the lodge. Two regulations were adopted that will facilitate work when Grand Lodge is in session: one that the brethren shall remain *seated* during election of officers; the other that the committee on Pay-roll shall be a committee on leaves of absence. But the very best legislation considered at this session is the following:

That no Mason shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner aid in circulating any printed document or cipher, as a ritual of any part of Symbolic Masonry, under the penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the constitution of the Grand Lodge for *gross* unmasonic conduct.

And all Masons are enjoined to be vigilant in enforcing this regulation.

In reading the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters we learn of one lodge that has only eight dollars of outstanding dues; another that has raised

twenty-three candidates in one year; another whose iron safe is arranged so that it will fall outside the building when it burns, an idea which we incorporated some years since in the hall we planned for our brethren at Hastings; another that has the best hall "East of Boston;" another that, in the presence of the D.:D.:G.:M.:., was declared closed without form.

The standing resolutions provide that this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured; prohibit the wearing of Masonic emblems, lest it be thought the wearers are *operative* masons endeavoring to receive *more wages*; that under a special dispensation no election of officer or candidate shall be held until forty-eight hours after the notices of the meeting have been *delivered* to brethren living within one mile of the lodge room, and mailed to all others; a visitor *may* be required to exhibit a certificate under seal of his having been made a Mason; a brother on trial may testify in his own behalf; lodges may appear in public at the reception or funeral of the President or Governor; petitions for new lodges need the recommendation of *all* lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected by its creation, and such lodges petition for a dispensation empowering them to "discharge the duties of Ancient York Masonry;" the Past Grand Wardens are permanent members of Grand Lodge.

In the library catalogue appear three bound volumes of Nebraska Grand Chapter "*reprint*;" we beg to amend, those proceedings, 1873 to 1890, being a *second edition* (not reprint) from the original electrotype plates.

We have already extracted largely from these proceedings for the information of Nebraska Freemasons, and on coming to the review find we have checked numerous paragraphs for comment and extract. As we have elsewhere been taught to do, we will omit our words and give the signs that distinguish this jurisdiction.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is by the veteran reviewer, M.:W.: Josiah H. Drummond, Past General Grand High Priest, and Past Grand Commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States. The views of so experienced a Freemason are valuable, and we will make no apology should our extracts from his report prove extensive.

His views upon the subject of Masonic Homes will be of present interest to Nebraska readers, and we quote as follows:

While the old questions which have returned again and again for discussion are perhaps no nearer a conclusion, in which all will agree, than heretofore, quite a number of new questions that have arisen within a comparatively short time seem to be nearing a settlement. One of the most important is that in relation to Masonic Homes, and we desire to call the attention of the Craft in Maine especially to our remarks in this report touching that subject. The time was when any Grand Lodge would have deemed it highly desirable to have such an institution if it could raise the means for providing it, but experience has called attention to the fact that the number of beneficiaries in a jurisdiction may be so small as to make it unwise to establish one. Then also the point has been raised, that in very many cases it is better for all concerned to *aid in the support* of the needy than to furnish them a *full* support. The Home almost necessarily implies that the beneficiaries shall receive therein their full support.

In determining the question, therefore, various elements enter into consideration, and it is now true that in almost all jurisdictions a careful investigation as to the number who will need such an institution, and the comparative expense of their support there or in other places, is influencing the decision. Relief of the distressed is one of our first duties, and this question and all questions relating to it should receive the careful consideration



of the Craft. We therefore hope that the views of the committee will not be deemed correct, as a matter of course, but that the subject will be studied by the Craft, with the view of establishing and maintaining the best system that can be devised.

Under Alabama he says:

Measures were taken looking to the establishment of a Masonic Home. This is an object of the grandest character, but we fraternally suggest to our Alabama brethren that the history of such enterprises shows that the cost should be carefully counted in advance, and that the work should not be entered upon until the Grand Lodge and its subordinates are put in a position of reliable prosperity; a system by which every lodge in the jurisdiction shall be annually visited should be established and put in successful operation before the great work of establishing and maintaining a home *by taxation* should be commenced.

Under Missouri he says:

One thing is certain: The Home cannot be sustained by voluntary contributions of individuals and lodges from year to year: the Grand Lodge must arrange for the maintenance of the Home by a regular annual appropriation, or a permanent fund must be raised, whose income will be sufficient for the purpose. All contemplating this system of charity, as well as our Missouri brethren, may as well look the matter squarely in the face at the outset, as to find themselves obliged to do so later. Of course, a *per capita* tax is the fairest method, as by that means each generation takes care of their own distressed, except that the Home itself has been provided by those who have gone before them.

Let it be understood that we are not opposing the Home system: we hold, as we have already said, that in the larger jurisdictions the system is a wise one: but in the smaller jurisdictions it would be insane folly; and the question of its wisdom in a particular jurisdiction is a practical one, to be determined by the circumstances, prominent among which is the probable number of beneficiaries.

He reviews Nebraska for 1890 at length; commends Grand Master Mercer for discussing matters "with great ability and perfect fairness;" deems his nineteenth decision "very timely;" and, as there is no Freemason whose *dictum* on the subject of proceedings is more valuable than Brother Drummond's, we take pleasure in quoting the following regarding Nebraska proceedings:

This Grand Lodge has a better system for the publication of its proceedings, having reference to future use, than any other jurisdiction. The expense at the time of publication is somewhat greater: but the system of indexing and electrotyping allows reprinting at a very small expense and ready reference, at any time, to the contents.

Although nearly every one of the two hundred pages of Brother Drummond's review bears our check mark, we *must* refrain from further comment; our Grand Lodge has already, for want of funds, thrice failed to print reviews we have written, and if we make this one half as long as we would like to, we fear it would be the last for at least ten years.

M. W. Henry R. Taylor, G. M. R. W. Ira Berry, G. S., who died Sept. 20, 1891, aged ninety-one years, after thirty-five years of faithful and appreciated service as Grand Secretary.

#### MANITOBA.

June 10, 1891.

16 : 30 / 39 : 1,878.

M. W. James A. Ovas, G. M. R. W. William G. Scott, G. S.

This province wasn't known when we went to school, and the latest geography at hand says it "is thinly peopled and has no towns of importance"; but its forty lodges and two thousand Freemasons are wide awake and earnest, and

have progressed far towards perfection in our royal art. Nebraska might well adopt some of Manitoba's ideas and methods. We acknowledge a pleasant surprise in reading the proceedings before us, and cheerfully accept the correction kindly made by Grand Master Bell (1891-2), in our office last July, of our pronouncement of the name of this province. He says it is *Manitoba* not *Manitoba*.

A special communication of Grand Lodge was held to lay the corner-stone of Masonic Hall in Minnedosa, and we present the following extract from the address of Grand Master Ovas on that occasion:

Since Freemasons have ceased to be builders of material temples they have often been invited to lay the corner-stones of important public edifices. The practice of laying the foundation-stone of a building with peculiar ceremony was a solemn authentication of the work by the head of the Craft, who stood as *daysman* between the proprietor, or "Lord of the Work," and the instruments of its construction, and who was appealed to in all differences or disputes between the contracting parties, in order to reach a friendly arrangement. Thus has Freemasonry always engaged in works and labors of love; *it always builds up, it never tears down.*

The symbolism of the corner-stone is full of instruction. It must be well formed, true and trusty, a perfect square on its surfaces, a *perfect cube* in its solidity: it is placed at the northeast corner of the building, and is both durable and permanent. The north symbolises the place of darkness, the east the place of light. Note, hence, that Masonry commences the building of an edifice deep down in the darkness of its foundation, rears it thence into the light of day, and raises it up grandly toward the heavens, and as it will still remain when "that eternal ocean whose waves are years" shall have swept away the Craftsmen that have laid it, we are reminded that we have in our spiritual temple an immortal part which shall survive the grave, and never, never die. As it is true and tested by the temporal master's plumb, level and square, it reminds us that our lives and characters shall be tried and tested by the Eternal Master, the Grand Architect of the Universe: as we pour corn, wine and oil upon it, as elements of consecration, so we are taught to share with our fellows that which we have for our own nourishment, refreshment and joy.

It is true, as above stated, that Freemasonry builds, never destroys; and herein is an unerring test of what is true and what is false Freemasonry. As we finish reading the account of this ceremony, we note that, as usual, a deposit was made *in the corner-stone*. Query: Can the stone be "*a perfect cube*" with a hole in it?

Reaching the record of the annual communication, we note the presence of Nebraska's Representative, V. W. Richard Dennis Foley, G. S. D. and P. M. We also observe that apparently Past Masters are members of Grand Lodge; that the Grand Master granted permission for Freemasons to enter as visitors, thus exercising his right and rendering unnecessary the too frequent motion to the same effect; that the regulations for the government of Grand Lodge during the time of business were read.

The reports of eight District Deputy Grand Masters are valuable exhibits of the condition of the Craft, and show the value of this system of inspection and instruction, when intrusted to competent brethren who are earnestly trying to build up Freemasonry. From these reports we learn that lectures to the Craft are frequent; that each lodge has a "historical register" (similar to our compendium?), which is kept well written up; the fee for the degrees seems to be thirty-five dollars; considerable money was expended for relief; two or more hospitals are being erected by the lodges; one lodge has adopted "the Ancient York (or American) work, and one D. D. G. M. recommends that the *business* of lodges be transacted in the first degree.

Four lodges were constituted and five created during the year, and five were chartered at this session. But the lodge "Al Moghred Al Aksa, No. 18," at Tangier, Morocco, chartered by this Grand Lodge, has ceased to exist. Examination of the report of the committee on Lodges petitioning for charters shows rigid scrutiny, it being required that each such lodge shall have worked four months, *be free from debt*, have perfect records including the "historical record," shall have its rough record read before the close of each meeting, and shall be "regularly opened in the first, second and third degree, and be closed down from the third, second and first degree."

The library and reading-room of this Grand Lodge is evidently valuable, useful and stimulating; Grand Lodge made liberal appropriation for their maintenance and increase.

In this jurisdiction much attention is given to the social side of Masonry; systematic efforts are made to "round up" the non-affiliates; one lodge devotes one-fifth of its *gross* income to charity; expulsion is inflicted by Grand Lodge on recommendation of the lodge that tried the case—a custom that always has seemed wise to us.

We have spent a pleasant evening in the valley of the Red River of the North, and will no doubt dream to-night of its vast forests and fertile prairies.

M.·W.·William G. Bell, G.·M.· R.·W.·William G. Scott, G.·S.·

#### MARYLAND.

May 13, 1891.

104? : /87 : 5,785.

M.·W.·Thomas J. Shryrock, G.·M.· R.·W.·Jacob H. Mediary, G.·S.·

On Christmas, 1890, the Masonic Temple at Baltimore was burned, and one week thereafter, on New Year's Day, 1891, the Grand Lodge held a special communication in the old United States Court House by the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury. The regular communication was held in the same building.

At this communication "the Grand Lodge was opened in due form by the R.·W.·Deputy Grand Master," who "directed the Grand Sword Bearer and Grand Director of Ceremonies to inform the M.·W.·Grand Master that the Grand Lodge was opened in due form and awaited his pleasure. The M.·W.·Grand Master's entrance was proclaimed by the Grand Marshal, the grand honors were given, after which he took the gavel tendered him by the R.·W.·Deputy Grand Master."

The Grand Master reported that a large portion of the temple was uninjured, and could be used in rebuilding; also that the rebuilt temple would be for Masonic purposes only, which feature we deem a *sine qua non* for a temple. He had presented medals, wrought from iron, to the eleven Freemasons who had rendered efficient service at the fire. He reported the proceeds of his Grand Masonic Fair to be eighty-five thousand dollars, expenses twenty-three, and net proceeds sixty-two; presents the matter of establishing a home; commends the Relief Board of Baltimore; reports an unusual amount of work done in the lodges during the year; had granted *no* dispensations to confer degrees out of time, and thinks one month none too much to intervene between degrees—wouldn't a year be better; holds that "only Masonic bodies should be permitted to meet in Masonic temples;" commends Bro.·E. T. Schultz' history of Maryland, which is indeed a valuable book.

The report of the Grand Secretary is entirely financial. In the Grand Treasurer's report we note that scant two hundred dollars was the cost of a Grand Lodge supper.

Grand Lodge arranged for the repairing of the temple; authorised the appointment of a committee to formulate a plan for the establishment of a Masonic Home; required the Grand Lecturer to annually visit each lodge, allowing twenty-five dollars for each visit.

In the appendix of these proceedings we find a "Roll of Honor—active members of the Grand Lodge for twenty-five years or more." We also find the Grand Lodge standing orders and resolutions, and glean therefrom that each Grand Lodge officer receives a certificate as such; that suspension of charter does not suspend the members; that lodges may not apply to the legislature for incorporation; that lodges having concurrent jurisdiction must notify each other of each petition received; that "the furnishing of Masonic information to the press for publication, except such as the Grand Master may authorise, is prohibited; that lodges are recommended to attend Divine Service at least once each year and on the Sunday nearest either Festival of S. John; that Representatives near fellow Grand Lodges are invested with a badge of office; that such Representatives are appointed for three years; that within sixty days before installation each Master-elect must read the constitution and law of his Grand Lodge.

The review is by one of the Old Guard, our veteran Brother Edward T. Schultz. He does not approve Delaware's ruling that a candidate could not be initiated who refused to swear, but was willing to affirm; he says this ruling bars all Quakers, and cites two instances where he saw candidates initiated on their affirmation. Our Brother Reviewer of Idaho may find the following views of veteran Brother Schultz as radically conservative as those of veteran Brother Vaux regarding adultery:

Now, at the risk of being misunderstood, we unhesitatingly say that of itself saloon-keeping, or the selling of liquors as a beverage, is not *immoral*;—no more so than is the playing of games of cards, chess, dominoes, or if you please, push pins, in themselves are *immoral*.

But we all know that the manner in which those games can, and often are, played constitutes *immorality*. So the saloon business may be conducted as to render it *immoral*. When so conducted by a member of the Fraternity, he can be dealt with just as he would be for the commission of any Masonic offense. We hold, therefore, it would be no more unjust and unmasonic to require lodges to *expel* its members for playing games of cards, chess, etc., than to require lodges to expel all its members, without distinction, who are engaged in the saloon business, as several Grand Lodges have done.

He deems the public grand honors as given by Mackey (and in Nebraska) correct. He expresses the fear that the "Masonic Home business" is being overdone, and thinks three or four such institutions enough for our whole country; we suggest that half a dozen Grand Lodges might jointly maintain one home. He criticises the frequent change of Grand Masters, and says Maryland has had but thirty Grand Masters in over one hundred years.

Regarding funerals he says:

We have *several* times stated in our reports why a dispensation has been made requisite to bury a deceased brother in the city of Baltimore, but for Brother Kuykendall's benefit we will do so again. It was to put a stop to a practice which had become somewhat notorious, of a dozen Masons, preceded by a *brass band* containing, perhaps, double their

numbers, parading through the streets of our city, notably on a Sunday afternoon, with a lot of urchins, white and black, tagging after them.

While we hold it is an *inherent* right of a lodge to bury with Masonic ceremonies its deceased members, it is, nevertheless, not only the *right* but the duty of the Grand Master to see that this ceremony is performed in decency and order. With that object in view, therefore, it has been deemed proper that the permission of the Grand Master should be had for parades of the Craft in this city on funeral as well as on all other occasions.

He pleasantly reviews Nebraska for 1890, and pronounces the resolution regarding non-affiliates that we offered that year "another turn of the thumb-screw." Our dear Brother Schultz doesn't agree with Nebraska's demand for observance of the old regulation that "every brother should belong to some lodge;" we claim that the relation of a Freemason to his lodge is like that of a child to its family—to be legitimate he must belong to one; permanent demission is Masonic suicide—*felo de se*; the old law said he *should* belong to some lodge, and the present necessity for self-preservation says he *must* belong to some lodge; Brother Schultz will, we think, agree that the most threatening feature of Freemasonry to-day is its horde of non-affiliates; the deserters almost equal the army itself.

He clearly states a Masonic principle when he pronounces irregular and clandestine

—the negro lodges located in many of our States, not because they are composed of men of African descent, but because they are *invaders*—they have attempted to set up lodges *not warranted* by the governing body *already occupying* the territory.

We pass a dozen passages of this learned and instructive review, and conclude by presenting the following extract in reply to Veteran Reviewer Singleton, of the District:

The General Regulations referred to by Brother Singleton *recognise* (they do not give them) certain powers *existing* in the office of Grand Master. These powers therefore *antedate* the Regulations themselves, and they, with others clearly inferred therefrom, have been exercised by Grand Masters from Anderson's day to the present, the nature and polity of the Masonic Fraternity having absolutely required that the Grand Master should be invested with discretionary powers, to be used in the recess of the Grand Lodge whenever, in his judgment, the interests of the Craft require.

These powers have been termed the "prerogative" or "inherent rights" of the Grand Master, because they cannot be *given* to him, nor can they be *taken* from him by any modern constitutions.

We feel quite sure that Brother Singleton will, upon sober second thought, admit that the powers of Grand Masters referred to in the Ancient Regulations were not given or conferred at that time, the language used being, "the Grand Master has the power," etc., showing that these were *existing*, as stated, before the Regulations were compiled, and therefore *inherent*, or at least *prehistoric*. We, then, say that the exercise of the powers thus specifically mentioned in the Ancient Regulations, together with others inferred therefrom, exercised by Grand Masters for nearly two hundred years unchallenged, until recent years, *constitutes* "the history of these powers."

For he must know that the history of a prerogative or inherent right is simply the record of its occasional use or exercise, not when or where it originated, and that an inherent right is not dependent upon constitutions or regulations, for if it were, it could not be called *inherent*.

From the manner in which some of our writers declaim about what they term these *extraordinary powers*, the *one-man power*, *kingly prerogative*, etc., one would suppose that exercise of them would be attended by the most direful consequences to the Craft, when, as a matter of fact, these powers are of a harmless character, and when judiciously exercised, as they are generally, are productive of much good to the Craft.

It is impossible to specify in detail all the cases in which a Grand Master may exercise

his inherent rights, for cases are constantly arising, the like of which exactly has never before been presented; but the following summary may serve to show their nature and scope:

A Grand Master has the right to make Masons at sight; he can issue dispensations for the formation of new lodges; he has the right to convene the Grand Lodge or its subordinates at pleasure, and to preside therein; he can permit a lodge to confer the degrees, omitting the usual delays; he can arrest the charter of a lodge; he can suspend the Master or other officers of a lodge; he can authorise a lodge to meet, should occasion require, at other times than specified by its by-laws, and in fact, he can suspend the operations of any or all the by-laws of a lodge, or even a regulation, resolution or edict of the Grand Lodge itself (provided he remove not a landmark) when, in his opinion, the *good of the Craft may require*.

These are about all the prerogative rights that, so far as we remember, have ever been claimed by any one to be possessed by Grand Masters. How *exceedingly dangerous*, to be sure, that *one man* should be invested with such *enormous* powers! especially when it is remembered that it is seldom they are, or can be, exercised, except at the *request* of the members of a lodge.

The committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia deny to Grand Masters the power to authorise a lodge to hold an election for officers on any other day than that specified in the by-laws. Now, from some unavoidable cause, a lodge is prevented from holding its annual election; the brethren, believing that the best interests of the lodge require that new officers should be elected, respectfully petition the Grand Master to issue his dispensation authorising them to hold an election at a subsequent meeting; but, no matter how desirous the Grand Master may be to comply with the request of the brethren, no matter if he feels satisfied that the peace and harmony of the lodge will be seriously impaired if new officers are not selected, he is powerless to afford relief—because, as the committee of Jurisprudence say, the power to suspend the operation of the by-law is not *specifically given* by the Regulations compiled by Anderson.

They forget that by-laws are of modern origin, also that they are made solely for the direction and control of the *members of the lodge*; that they can have no control over the rights and powers of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, and that the by-laws of a lodge are not even operative until they are approved by the Grand Lodge or, in its recess, by the Grand Master himself.

These proceedings of Maryland are elegant in type, paper, presswork and binding; and better than all the rest, they are sewed, not stabbed.

M.·W.·Thomas J. Shryock, G.·M.· R.·W.·Jacob H. Medairy, G.·S.·

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Dec. 29, 1891.

115? : ??? / 230 : 31,786.

M.·W.·Samuel Wells, G.·M.· M.·W.·Seren D. Nickerson, G.·S.·

Not only does this jurisdiction have quarterly communications, but it issues the proceedings of each separately. Our enterprising fellow Grand Secretary Barnard, of Illinois, not long since proposed to issue the proceedings of his Grand Chapter monthly; at this rate phonographic cylinders will soon relieve the printer of much work with its accompanying censure for editors' blunders.

We calculate we have correctly recorded this as the one hundred and fifteenth annual communication, but we reckon the number of lodges present at the annual communication cannot even be guessed at.\* Massachusetts is of its own kind, and, having no reviewer, the data that reviewers seek are not made prominent; its lodges are named but not numbered, and it seemingly prefers to record the cultured sentiments of its after-dinner speakers rather than glean the cruder expressions of those remoter from the rising sun; but it's a grand old ju-

\* We found the number—164—in the voting list.

risdiction all the same, and it buried our Grand Master Welch with the ample honors due his station—a courtesy Nebraskans should long and gratefully remember.

These proceedings are admirably printed in large type that if used in our proceedings would delight our veterans and cause our young men to predict early bankruptcy, and the full record of addresses, responses and remarks made leads us to think that a phonograph really is one of the working tools of the accomplished Grand Secretary.

We note that in constituting newly chartered lodges the respective office-bearers are installed by the corresponding Grand Lodge Officers, the Master being installed by the Grand Master, the Wardens by the Grand Wardens and the Secretary by the Grand Secretary. We further note that Odd Fellowship is not imitated by recording the principal officer as "*Worshipful* Master."

Grand Secretary presented a thirty-page paper on the "First Glimmerings of Masonry in North America," the year 1606 being the earliest date claimed. Grand Lodge declined to permit dual lodge membership; deemed the non-affiliate not worth legislating on; did not concede that Grand Master had the power to revoke a charter, it being granted by Grand Lodge; refused to diminish the Grand Master's prerogative and discretion regarding special dispensations to confer degrees out of time by requiring a fee for such indulgence, holding that "any fee for a dispensation would carry the impression that any party ready to pay for one would be entitled to it" and "the Grand Master would be unable to withstand a pressure that would tend to overthrow the ancient landmarks"—we acknowledge the justice of the criticism with a full knowledge of the system as it prevails in Nebraska, but nevertheless are confident that the number of such dispensations is much reduced by our tax of ten dollars for each degree permitted to be conferred in less than the usual time.

Grand Lodge appropriated five hundred dollars to be disbursed by its committee on Charity, and ten thousand dollars was added to its "Masonic Education and Charity Trust." It does not refrain from investigating business difficulties between brethren, and in one case expelled a brother for fraudulent representations whereby he swindled another brother. It is considering a proposition to double the minimum fee for the degrees, a committee claiming that the value of a dollar has diminished, the cost of lodge maintenance increased, and that low prices, whether for merchandise or Masonic degrees, reduce the quality. A weekly lodge of instruction is to be held by the Grand Lecturer in the Boston Masonic Temple.

Having progressed through the several constellations we reach Aries in the fourth quarter and find him, the Grand Master, at a loss what to report in his address, "the Masonic sky has been so cloudless" and the past year "free from disaster." He rejoices that Azrael has spared all the permanent members of Grand Lodge, but chronicles the death of Worshipful Brother Bonum Nye, who was raised in 1816 and died in 1891, in his ninety-seventh year. Grand Master visited sixteen lodges, created a new lodge with fifty names on its warrant, issued over one hundred special dispensations, several "to bury with Masonic ceremonies" and others "for the purpose of attending Divine services;" and was for the third time chosen "by absolute unanimity of votes to fill the high position of Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts."

The year's income was about thirty-eight thousand dollars, outgo forty-one, and balance remaining ten thousand; Grand Lecturer's salary is two thousand dollars, and Grand Treasurer's five hundred; the "Grand Charity Fund" amounts to fifty-five thousand dollars, the "Sigourney Fund" scant seven thousand, the "Masonic Education and Charity Trust" fifty-five thousand, and the *assessed* value of Boston Temple (owned by Grand Lodge?) is five hundred and twenty thousand; the Temple is found to have some drafts "quite disagreeable to those of capillary tenuity, and who cannot, like Cæsar, hide that deficiency with laurels."

The case of a brother "mentally unfit to exercise the right of the ballot" was considered, with the conclusion that "the privilege of casting a black ball is a privilege which belongs to every member of a lodge"—the charge of aberration of mind not being sustained. It was also decided that while a lodge "may be competent to vote any particular item, or list of expenses, it cannot properly delegate by a by-law the exercise of that power to a committee, or board of officers."

On S. Johns Day, in December, the fifth communication was held to install officers and celebrate the day, all of which was done in excellent form, about one hundred and fifty brethren partaking of the feast and listening to the dozen addresses which are spread upon the record with phonographic completeness.

This Grand Lodge has had thirty-seven Grand Masters "since its independence, March 8, 1777." In the appendix we note the "names of Masters to whom Past Master's diplomas have been granted."

This Grand Lodge does not indulge in reviews, or exchange representatives with fellow Grand Lodges.

M. : W. : Samuel Wells, G. : M. : M. : W. : Sereno D. Nickerson, G. : S. :

#### MICHIGAN.

Jan. 27, 1891.

47 : / 367 : 31,864.

M. : W. : John S. Cross, G. : M. : R. : W. : William P. Innes, G. : S. :

We have before us a pamphlet containing eighty-three pages of proceedings, eighty-two of statistics, etc., and three hundred and eighty-five of review—five hundred and fifty pages in all, of large type, well leaded, making up an admirable volume from the printer's standpoint; it is adorned with a well-engraved likeness of the Grand Master, who, to a stockman's eye, looks like a good cross; and there is a commendable absence of small-caps.

Grand Lodge dedicated the *Michigan Masonic Home*, at high twelve, on the first day of the annual communication; the hypercritics who carp at Nebraska's preliminary Master Masons lodge may cavil at Michigan's opening. From the address of Past Grand Master Hugh McCurdy on this occasion, we extract the following:

He is most my brother who most needs me; this is Masonic creed, and to this Masonic home he will ever be most welcome who most needs a welcome home. As his brother's necessity has ever been the key to open every Masonic heart, so will the doors of this home spring most quickly open to him who knocks in greatest need. Let me be understood here. In the Masonic creed there is no such word as charity, save it means fraternity—no such word as otherness, save it means brotherness.

We believe that God and nature linked the general frame, and bade self-love and social be the same.



When you speak of a mother's charity for her child, a husband's charity for his wife a son's charity for his mother, then may you think of charity as between Masons and his brother man. Otherness, we know no such word. For charity we read brotherly love; for otherness we coin a word brotherness.

From the address of Grand Master Cross we learn that he granted twelve lodges permission to remove to new lodge rooms, which supervision is consistent with the custom of inspecting the rooms occupied by a lodge when created; he refused many applications for joint occupancy, which is commendable where it does not prohibit lodge existence; he restricted the formation of new lodges, creating but two; issued twenty-five dispensations (at five dollars each) for work and elections out of time, and two to attend divine service; four lodges conveyed real estate to Grand Lodge in trust. He decided that

The granting of a demit is an act of grace on the part of the lodge; a brother cannot insist upon it as a right. The lodge is the sole judge of the sufficiency of the reasons given with the application for a demit.

A candidate, one of whose legs is a trifle shorter than the other, is disqualified.

An officer, regularly elected and installed, cannot resign his office while remaining a member of the lodge.

The application for a demit must be in writing, and should give the reasons therefor.

Grand Secretary reported that large additions had been made to Grand Lodge library, which presented "quite a degree of respectability," and asked authority to purchase two volumes for scant twenty dollars—will our Nebraska Freemasons note the action of fellow Grand Lodges regarding libraries, and decide whether Nebraska is doing its duty, especially when we have a fire-proof room for our books? On Bro. Innes' recommendation, recognition was extended to the Grand Lodges of Victoria and Tasmania and denied to New Zealand.

The Grand Lecturer (paid fifteen hundred dollars by Grand Lodge) held sixty-three schools during the year, and finds (as does our Grand Custodian) that

It is *not true* that perfection in the work, or that the higher and better conceptions of Masonry is confined to the *one* or the *few* lodges. It is not unusual to find a high degree of excellence in work in a remote corner of the State, or in an unpretentious village or hamlet.

Grand Lodge income during year was twelve thousand dollars; outgo, twelve and a half; balance on hand, twelve and a half thousand; chartered three lodges, and presented to M. W. Bro. Cross "the usual Past Grand Master's jewel."

The Home being dedicated, the question was, how should it be maintained? a committee made a report, part of which was as follows:

The Home Association has built a home that stands as a monument to the liberality of the brotherhood of Michigan. You have inspected it in all its appointments, you have witnessed its dedication by this Grand Lodge to the purposes for which it has been erected, and the question that confronts you to-day is: "*How shall this Home be sustained?*" Your committee believes that the only method by which the support of the Home can be permanently assured, is for the Grand Lodge to pledge to the Home Association some certain specified amount that can be relied upon as a continual source of assistance, from year to year, in maintaining the Home. We, therefore, recommend that a change be made in the by-laws of this Grand Lodge, whereby some certain amount of per capita dues shall be applied directly to this purpose.

Consideration of the report was deferred one year, and the following resolution was referred to the Finance Committee:

WHEREAS, The Trustees of the Michigan Masonic Home report that the Home is now ready for occupancy; and,

WHEREAS, It is made obvious to this Grand Lodge that the said Trustees must have some financial aid to successfully carry out the objects of said Home; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge do donate to the said Michigan Masonic Home the sum of five thousand dollars to *meet current expenses the coming year*; said moneys to be paid over to the Board of Trustees in such sums and at such times as the Grand Master may in his discretion consider necessary for the successful operation of the Home.

After full discussion, three thousand dollars was "voted to the Masonic Home Association to aid them in their labors the coming year." And then (*italics ours*):

Brother Wm. Dunham, Past Grand Master, President of the Michigan Masonic Home, addressed the Grand Lodge at some length upon the aims and objects of the incorporators of the Masonic Home, and notified the Grand Lodge that same was completed and ready for occupancy, and that the Trustees were ready to turn the property over to Grand Lodge free from all incumbrances, *provided Grand Lodge* so desired, and *would agree to its maintenance* and the carrying out of the objects for which it was built and intended.

Brother Geo. H. Durand, Past Grand Master, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was accepted and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Trustees of the Masonic Home of Michigan tender that institution to the Grand Lodge; and

WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge, while desiring to give respectful attention to the offer, is at present without sufficient knowledge of the needs of, or *responsibilities connected with, or attendant upon, its acceptance*, to enable it to act with that understanding and deliberation which so mighty a subject demands; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a committee of ten members of this Grand Lodge be appointed with power to examine into the whole subject and to report their conclusions to this Grand Lodge at its next annual communication.

It shall be the duty of this committee to meet at some time and place to be designated by the chairman, and to devote such time to its consideration as they may deem necessary, not exceeding three days, and if they should decide that the offer should be accepted, that they present to the Grand Lodge some plan by or upon which its benefits should be enjoyed, as well as how or in what manner the institution should be supported.

Really, the example of Michigan's reviewer is contagious. He, R. W. Bro. William P. Innes, is famed for his scissors, and we've made more extracts from the proceedings before us than in any other jurisdiction—perhaps in all of 'em; he's famed for many other things as well, is very kind to Nebraska's Secretary, and is the mildest mannered man that ever whirled a sabre or led a brigade; but he *writes* his review, page after page, *with the shears*, and if we comment but little on his review it won't be because we don't want to.

He believes "in the original doctrine 'free-born, good repute, well recommended'—nothing more, nothing less;" says: "We hardly know of a recompense too great allowed by any Grand Lodge to a Grand Lecturer; their duties are arduous and sometimes almost oppressive;" has learned (as we have, but our Grand Lodge has not) that there are serious objections to printing the names of lodge members with Grand Lodge proceedings; approves of *monthly* circulars notifying lodges of suspensions, etc.; holds that "a conviction by jury ought, *per se*, to sever all Masonic communication between the inhabitant of the jail or penitentiary and the Craft at large," and that "it is foolish in the extreme to require lodges to serve personal notice on felons in penitentiaries or jails before proceeding to try them for unmasonic conduct;" believes in the Order of the Eastern Star, and in exemption from lodge dues after twenty-one years service; gets stern, if not warm, because Michigan was omitted from one

review—it is provoking; brags on his handwriting—we haven't had a headache since he got a typewriter; believes that "when a fellow's behind the bars it is time he was without the lodge"—not always—he may be there for refusing to betray Masonic confidence imparted not at his discretion; wonders if reviews are read and studied as they deserve to be; would bar all petitioners who cannot sign their names; thinks discreet Masons are getting more and more scarce every year, because they publish the number of candidates, etc., and would forbid same—amen.

Anent publishing Craft matters, he says:

It is passing strange to us how these things are given to the papers. When we were first made a Mason, a newspaper knew no more about our doings than did the heathen Chinese; but it is different now. They even publish the names of the candidates for promotion. Too bad, too bad.

Concerning the color line, we quote:

We say, that if an applicant applies to the lodge for admission, is worthy and well qualified, of lawful age, and properly vouched for, and receives the unanimous ballot of the lodge for admission, the question of color does not enter. If a brother sits in a lodge and such a person applies for admission, and is a colored man, it is his privilege, if he does not want to sit with him in his lodge, to black him. But if the lodge to which he applies desires his company, we know of no Masonic law that can keep the party out.

He gives six pages to Nebraska, 1890. Says: "A well-written, polished and able oration was delivered by Bro. James P. A. Black; we commend every word and letter to our brethren, and ask for it a careful perusal;" thinks our borrowing funds "isn't as it ought to be in Nebraska"—it's all right, my friend; we are only borrowing from a few thousand dollars of *our own* that was set apart a few years since.

M.·W.·John Q. Look, G.·M.· R.·W.·William P. Innes, G.·S.·

#### MINNESOTA.

Jan. 14, 1891.

38 : 163 / 174 : 12,168.

M.·W.·Jacob A. Kiester, G.·M.· R.·W.·Thomas Montgomery, G.·S.·

These proceedings are well printed on good type, with appropriate blue and gold covers, and two phototypes of Past Grand Masters. A lodge of Master Masons was opened preparatory to the opening of the Grand Lodge, as we do in Nebraska, much to the amusement of some reviewers. Past Grand Wardens are permanent members of Grand Lodge.

In his address to the "Master-builders and workmen from the quarries," the Grand Master reports the death and burial by the Fraternity of Past Grand Masters John H. Brown and Caleb H. Benton, who, with M.·W.·Azariah T. C. Pierson, make three Minnesota Grand Masters who died within a year, eight only remaining of the fifteen who have held that office. The Grand Master created thirteen lodges; wisely declined to permit lodges to appear in public on Decoration Day, and consistently allowed others, clothed and as a lodge, to celebrate S. Johns Day in public; boasts of the progress and prosperity of his jurisdiction, and gives the figures on which same was based; dedicated three Freemasons Halls; ruled that our emblems must not be used for business purposes, that an affirmation would not answer for our obligation, that a Warden could not demit, and that a homeless traveling man was not eligible for the

degrees of Masonry; and on the subject of Masonic life insurance, lodge jurisdiction, and ciphers, speaks so earnestly that we cannot condense, but give the following extracts:

In July last I received a very kindly expressed request to examine the character and standing of a Masonic insurance company, and if satisfied therewith in all respects, to give my official indorsement and recommendation of the association. Though entirely satisfied with the soundness of the institution, its beneficial purposes and honorable management, and knowing also of several instances in which such recommendations had been accorded by Grand Masters to like societies, I felt it to be my duty to decline to give any official recognition or recommendation of this or like associations, for the reason, that though conducted by Masons and confined to Masons in their membership, they are but private business enterprises, in no way controlled by or amenable to the Fraternity as such, or any administrative officer thereof, and in no way coming within the official purview of the Grand Master, or of this or any other Grand Body.

The jurisdiction of each subordinate lodge, except where concurrent jurisdiction exists, as in the cities, extends one-half the distance *in an air line* from the exact location of the lodge hall or room to the neighboring lodges in every direction. Not the boundaries of towns or villages or incorporations, but the exact territorial location of the lodge rooms govern. The distance is by air line, not by roads, common or rail; nor is the question affected in any way by convenience of access, or by the trading point or postoffice of an applicant. Where the sectional system of public surveys exist, as with us, it is not difficult, generally, to determine these questions of territorial jurisdiction.

The evils of book Masonry, properly so called, indeed are many. Flippancy and superficiality take the place of thought and understanding, the mental cultivation is practically lost, and one of the first impressions acquired by the initiate is one of contempt for that which is learned, and may be carried in the pocket instead of the head and the heart, and in evident violation of the very first instructions to the initiate. But this is not all: the older brethren, who have learned Masonry as it should be learned, are by these parrot ritualists and lightning repeaters set aside and ignored, shelved with contempt. Finally, what becomes of our esoteric knowledge as a test and proof of our genuineness as Masons; what protection have we from imposition when the safeguard, the test itself, may be obtained, read and used by anyone possessing a little ingenuity and cheek? Masters of lodges should discountenance this evil, and when willfully persisted in, the offenders must be disciplined, for it cannot be tolerated without great injury to the Fraternity.

The Grand Secretary's report is long, earnest and interesting; he and his Grand Master are industriously accumulating a library, to which the widow of our dear Brother Pierson donated many valuable books; he recommends an improvement in the Grand Lodge registration of each Freemason in the jurisdiction, a system that Nebraska has not adopted; advises the use of lodge registers, similar to the *compendium* furnished each Nebraska lodge; and evidently is doing good work.

The Grand Treasurer's report shows seven thousand dollars received during the year, eight expended and two thousand on hand. The Widows and Orphans Fund amounts to nearly eleven thousand.

Grand Lodge witness exemplification of the third degree; required visitors to retire during election; decided that expelled and indefinitely suspended Masons could be restored only by Grand Lodge; chartered eleven lodges; perpetuated the Grand Master's degree; appropriated ten thousand dollars for the next year's expenses; and closed after two days' session. It has had sixteen Grand Masters in thirty-nine years; has thirty-four District Deputy Grand Masters (inspectors).

The review is by Bro. Irving Todd, secular editor, veteran reviewer, and Masonic bibliomaniac, who gives Nebraska, 1890, ample notice, and pronounces

Grand Master Mercer's address interesting and valuable. He thinks the *theory* of life membership in lodges (exemption from dues) is all right, but that in practice it has commonly resulted in most dismal failure—but we think that need not be; thinks a member under charges not in good standing —?; states that in Minnesota perpetual jurisdiction is not held; deems the Mackey public grand honors correct; considers public installations harmless; asks if self-preservation is not one of the fundamental principles of Freemasonry—we have thought so for over thirty years, and have acted accordingly; asks if the Craft annually elects a Grand Master of Masons or merely a presiding officer for Grand Lodge; comments on Nebraska's claim against Indiana for reimbursement of relief extended, and says: "It is a well established principle in most jurisdictions that no claims of this character shall be entertained, and in Minnesota a lodge or brother is prohibited from rendering such an account unless it is requested;" and on the subjects of Grand Lodge libraries, writing reviews, Grand Lodge registry, non-affiliates, and dual membership—don't get 'em mixed—says:

A Masonic library should be confined exclusively to Masonic publications, although the temptation is great to include anything and everything which comes along, thus gradually becoming a museum, an historical society, etc., etc., taking up valuable space and incurring considerable expense not intended at the outset. As we remarked last year, "we would draw the line at a patent medicine almanac or an emigration pamphlet, even if donated," and our opinion remains the same to-day.

Yes, it is comparatively easy to excerpt when one has the requisite faculty and practice, yet an active experience of thirty years in the editorial department of a newspaper has taught us that almost anyone can write the articles when the subjects and line of treatment are mapped out for him, but that it requires the best man in the shop to do the clipping. A good exchange editor is born, not made, with the nose for news as an inheritance.

We are surprised to learn from the Grand Secretary's report that the bound lodge returns "are the only permanent records which the Grand Lodge has of the Masonic membership throughout the State." Practically this is no record at all. It is just as important to have a Grand Lodge register as it is a ledger or cash book, and business cannot be economically transacted without some system of registration by which the Masonic history of every Mason in the jurisdiction can be shown at a glance, similar to an abstract of title.

The subject of non-affiliates is a serious one in that jurisdiction (Texas), the number being estimated at upward of thirteen hundred. Nothing, however, was attempted in the way of legislation to check or lessen the evil, and it is very doubtful whether any enactment would prove other than a dead letter. So long as a Mason has an undoubted right to demit from his lodge at pleasure, so long will the number of drones remain undiminished, and there appears to be no adequate remedy.

In 1880 further dual membership was prohibited in Minnesota, after several years of unfavorable experience. One objection was the duplication of names upon the Grand Lodge register, and still another that a brother might be stricken from the rolls of one of his lodges for non-payment of dues, and thus rendered a non-affiliate, while he would remain in good standing in the other by prompt payment; a status not particularly relished by the Grand Secretary in endeavoring to reconcile the conflicting returns. If there were any great benefits arising from the practice, they failed to be brought out in the discussion of the resolution above referred to.

We have spent a pleasant evening with Minnesota and Brothers Montgomery and Todd—nearly as pleasant as the sojourn with them last July.

M. W. Alphonso Barto, G. M. R. E. Thomas Montgomery, G. S.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Feb. 12, 1891.

73 : 223 / 273 : 8,930.

M. .W. .John Riley, G. .M. . R. .W. .John L. Power, G. .S. .

Grand Master says in his address that "the outlook for the general prosperity of Masonry in this Grand jurisdiction is indeed encouraging;" "indeed encouraging," we echo, when we remember how few years it is since "the Mississippi plan" of consolidating other orders appendant to Freemasonry was instituted to prevent Masonic degrees from becoming abandoned. We have long been interested in this jurisdiction, being attracted by that courageous spirit that sought means for self-perpetuation when extinction seemed inevitable, and we rejoice with our Brothers Speed, Savery, DeLap and Power, and others whom we do not know so well, that the tide has turned and the outlook is encouraging.

Grand Master created two lodges; changed the location of four lodges, a sure sign of prosperity; reports the laying of foundation-stones for the new Masonic Temple at Natchez, a Masonic Hall at Rocky Springs, and four public schools—more prosperity; issued twelve dispensations to confer degrees, and refused as many for sundry purposes, including one to change the dates of lodge meetings because the Master held his justice court on such dates, the Grand Master advising that he *change his court days*; dwelled upon the necessity of establishing a Masonic Home; and closed his address by urging a thorough study of the law of the jurisdiction and a careful conning of the report of "our worthy, untiring and most efficient Grand Secretary."

Early in the session Grand Lodge was addressed by P. .G. .M. .Andrew H. Barkley in behalf of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home, from which we learn that same was determined upon one year ago, that the Grand Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery of Mississippi "were a unit on this great question;" and that Grand Lodge stands pledged to the undertaking by the vote of nearly every one of its constituent lodges. Grand Lodge appointed a committee to manage the finances of the Home; submitted to its lodges the question of a twenty cents per capita tax for the benefit of the Home, and generally seemed in earnest about starting this relief work.

Grand Secretary Power—John L.—made his twenty-second annual report. He, too, reports that the lodges of the jurisdiction are enjoying average prosperity, "and many of them are on a 'boom' both as to the number and character of their additions;" all but fifteen lodges made their annual returns, nearly two thousand degrees were conferred during the year, issued two hundred and fifty *exempt membership certificates* to lodge-members over seventy years of age whose aggregate affiliation exceeds twenty-one years—note this; and (he's always at this sort of thing) closed his report by urging Grand Lodge to join with Grand Chapter, Council and Commandery in contributing six hundred dollars to enable a deceased Past Grand Master's daughter to complete her medical studies—and Grand Lodge did it by a rising vote.

Grand Treasurer reports the year's income scant nine thousand dollars, outgo eight, balance on hand three thousand.

Past Grand Master Speed submitted a revision of the law, considerably enlarging the discretionary power of the Grand Master, which revision Grand Lodge adopted. Grand Lodge declined to adopt biennial communications;

appropriated eight hundred dollars for relief; postponed recognition of New Zealand; postponed until next year consideration of the report of a committee affirming the expulsion for selling liquor of a brother who appealed on the ground that "the law under which he was convicted is unconstitutional and subversive of the true principles of Freemasonry."

In Mississippi all questions from lodges are decided (if we understand correctly) by the standing committee on Masonic law and jurisprudence—not by the Grand Master; this committee decided that the fact that a Mason has been convicted by a court of law was not sufficient evidence to convict him in a lodge trial, but that there must be independent proof—suppose the fact was the *only* evidence in the lodge trial, how then? that lodges can be opened on funeral occasions by three Master Masons, and by the same number to confer the Master Masons degree, but in the latter instance the Master or a Warden must be present; the chairman held that a lodge held perpetual jurisdiction over *elected* as well as *rejected* petitioners, the remainder of the committee holding that such jurisdiction covered only *rejected* petitioners—we side with the chairman.

The review is by M.:W.: Andrew H. Barkley, who seems to be constant in good works. From his introduction we quote:

Freemasonry has accomplished much in the past: it is doing more now for the good of mankind than at any former period of its history.

Freemasonry, to be appreciated, must be studied. It invites investigation and none who enter its school with an earnest desire to learn, and are diligent in their application, are ever disappointed.

He holds that a defunct lodge cannot be revived—we concur; thinks perpetual jurisdiction should apply only to *rejected* material; detests the Masonic peddler; is opposed to any violation of the obligation regarding the ritual—so are we, in toto; favors the ten-dollar fee for special dispensation to confer degrees out of time—its a good brake; states that in Mississippi the motion to lay on the table is held to be unmasonic.

He pleasantly reviews Nebraska, 1890, and quotes extensively from Brother Black's oration.

With the following quotations we bid our brethren good-night:

We have a revival of Freemasonry in this state just now which surpasses anything that has come within my knowledge since I was made a Mason. The Lodges, Chapters and Commanderies are worked to their full capacity, and the petitioners are such as will reflect honor upon the institution.

It does not follow, that because Grand Lodges are the legitimate governing bodies of the Craft, non-intercourse with one of those bodies involves non-recognition of brethren hailing from its jurisdiction. This right to recognition as a Mason can only be lost by conviction of Masonic crime upon due investigation. Regarding these views as fundamental and vital in Masonry, necessary to its very existence as it has come down to us, although we may stand alone, we shall defend them with our strength, in full faith that they will be accepted by the ultimate judgment of the Fraternity.

M.:W.: John M. Ware, G.:M.: R.:W.: John L. Power, G.:S.:

#### MISSOURI.

Oct. 13, 1891.

71 : 270 / 544 : 28,816.

M.:W.: George E. Walker, G.:M.: M.:W.: John D. Vincil, G.:S.:

Grand Master Walker, of Missouri's Grand Lodge, like Grand Secretary Mayo, of Missouri's Grand Chapter, claims much progress for Freemasonry,

stating that in his jurisdiction lodge-membership has paralleled the population of the State, and that "it is not alone in numerical growth that we have cause for congratulation; it is also to be found in the steady elevation of the moral standard of the Institution, in the quality of the material of which our membership is in the main composed, and in the intelligent comprehension and fulfilling of Masonic duties." We desire to, and do, accept this conclusion as to the characteristics of our brotherhood in Missouri, but wish we had before us the information, the facts, on which the Grand Master bases his opinion; it is the presentation of facts that makes the Canadian reports so valuable, whereby one remote from the jurisdiction can form as fair opinions of the status of the Craft as one at home. Freemasonry in North America needs a statistician who will furnish data on which reviewers can base homilies for the edification of the Craft; in a small way the formula given by us might be used to determine what per cent. of lodges attend the annual communication of each Grand Lodge; and as the Grand Lodge of Missouri had less than fifty per cent. we think it rates low in this respect, which is probably caused by the necessity for its members to remain at home in October to attend to the harvesting of the important crop of this great agricultural State; our Grand Lodge finds June to be the month in which the largest attendance can be secured at Grand Lodge.

Grand Master created nine new lodges; visited about forty lodges; declined to consider acceptable petitioners for a new lodge brethren who had carried demits eight years and upward, which decision was just—every brother should belong to some lodge, especially those intrusted with the important work of making Masons in new territory; ruled that no lodge could be moved without the consent of *all* the lodges whose jurisdiction would be encroached upon; and of R. W. Bro. Allan McDowell says:

For thoroughness in ritualistic knowledge, zeal and patience in teaching the work, and in profundity of research in the literature of Masonry, I think this jurisdiction may well claim the precedence in Grand Lecturer McDowell.

The Grand Secretary reports regarding his 1890 proceedings that :

The Grand Lodge closed its session on the afternoon of Thursday, the 16th of October last; on Saturday afternoon, two days following, the proceedings were printed and being mailed. The edition was forwarded as rapidly as possible and the mailing completed within a very brief period. The publication of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge has been reduced to the minimum. It will hardly be possible, in view of the location of the present session, to publish the proceedings in so short a time as heretofore. All matter, composing the Journal of the Grand Lodge affairs, will be in print, *except the mere business transpiring while the body is in session*. It is hoped that the delay in bringing out the work will not be long, or prove a tax upon the patience and expectation of the Fraternity.

And of the 1891 proceedings, we find at the end of the record the following:

NOTE BY THE GRAND SECRETARY.—Owing to the Grand Lodge session being held in Kansas City—so far from this office—there has been an unavoidable delay in delivering the proceedings. It was impossible to furnish copy to my printer in St. Louis with the same facility as heretofore. However, the delay has been a brief one. The Grand Lodge closed on Thursday, the 15th of October, and the work of mailing proceedings began on the 21st.

And again:

The Grand Lodge (held in Kansas City) closed October 15th. In five days thereafter I began mailing the proceedings. The slight delay was caused by being so far from my printer.



The Grand Treasurer reports the year's income fourteen thousand dollars, outgo eleven thousand, and balance on hand nine thousand.

The twenty-first annual report of the Grand Lecturer indicates that a great deal of work had been done during the year by him and his thirty-four district lecturers; the district lecturer system is not altogether satisfactory to him, nor do we think it ever would be in Nebraska—we abandoned our similar system fifteen years since.

Grand Lodge chartered eleven lodges; dined with the Kansas City lodges; received and welcomed eight officers of the Grand Lodge of Kansas; threatened to punish lodges for neglect of duty by their secretaries, holding that "such lodges must be taught that if they will persist in electing incompetent officers the lodge itself must be responsible for such officers' shortcomings;" appropriated four hundred dollars for the relief of three distressed brethren; declined to remit the Grand Lodge dues of a lodge burned out with no insurance; recommended condensation of its printed record; paid its Grand Lecturer twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars, and its Grand Treasurer one hundred and fifty; provided that funds might be borrowed to meet a probable deficit of three or four thousand dollars—we hope they can *borrow from their own funds*, as Nebraska does; entertained a resolution repudiating "the spurious Grand Lodge at Worthington, Ohio," but did not act upon same (?); and received reports from its several boards of relief, the veteran Brother Martin Collins being president of the one at S. Louis.

From the adopted report of the committee on Appeals and Grievances we extract the following, and ask its second reading:

While it is true that the Grand Lodge discourages the bringing of business transactions and business differences into the lodge, on the theory that Masonry is not a business institution, yet when a brother is charged with fraud, or with having wronged another, these have at all times been regarded as Masonic offenses and proper subjects for charge and specifications. Where a fraudulent transaction is charged, business must necessarily be connected with it. When a brother cheats, wrongs or defrauds another, the offense must necessarily grow out of a business transaction, and it would be encouraging a wrong to take the position that no accusation or trial of the offense could be had, simply because it grew out of a business transaction.

The Masonic Home of Missouri originated in 1886 (if we are not mistaken) from the "Knights Templar Triennial Endowment Fund," same being the proceeds of the competitive drills at the S. Louis triennial conclave. It is situated in a suburb of the city of S. Louis; "the inmates comprise eighteen girls, eleven boys, ten widows and one maiden lady," the children attending public schools; assets amount to one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, including fourteen thousand of unpaid subscriptions; originally independent of Grand Lodge (we think), the Grand Lodge at this communication seems to have assumed the responsibility of its maintenance, taxing each lodge-member fifty cents per annum for such purpose, and releasing all lodges from their previous pledges for its support; Grand Lodge was unable to pay last year the five thousand dollars appropriated for the Home, and the new fifty-cent per capita tax was carried in Grand Lodge by a majority of thirty-nine votes (lodges 535 aye, 625 nay; individual votes 267 aye, 138 nay); the cost of maintaining the Home during this year was about one hundred and fifty dollars for each of the forty inmates.

The review of two hundred pages is by M. : W. : Bro. : John D. Vincil, and is much too voluminous for us to fully review, especially as we have already given much space to this jurisdiction, refraining from allusion to many of its Freemasons whom we have become personally acquainted with. He maintains "that it is little short of sacrilege to convert a Masonic hall, dedicated to God, into a ball room;" deems too exclusive the Delaware rule requiring the candidate to swear, not affirm; questions the Indiana plan of displaying our national flag on Masonic buildings; objects to the use of tobacco in lodge; upholds the law of exclusive territorial jurisdiction as laid down by our Grand Master France; holds that an appeal to Grand Lodge acts as a stay of the punishment imposed by the constituent lodge; and says:

I have observed the operations of boards of relief for quite a long term of years, and if they are all constituted after the pattern of one with which I am most intimate, I would pray God, in advance, to deliver destitute widows and helpless orphans from the management of such a combination of cruelty and injustice.

Riding his hobby (we all have one or more) of quick issuance of proceedings, he encourages Florida, Illinois and Indiana, and endeavors to stimulate Maine, Oregon, Vermont and Washington; Nebraska is remembered as follows:

In my review of the proceedings of Nebraska for 1889 I expressed the hope that the journal of that Grand Lodge for 1890 might reach me before closing the labors for the year. This hope was not realised. The Nebraska Grand Lodge meets in June. My work as reviewer closes in September. Why a small volume of 160 pages is not received in three months is a problem this writer does not attempt to solve. From a careful examination of it, it is manifest that much of the matter which it contains is printed in advance of the session. The present journal, like its predecessors, is *without index*.

M. : W. : R H. Ingram, G. : M. : M. : W. : John D. Vincil, G. : S. :

#### MONTANA.

Oct. 14, 1891.

27 : 31 / 33 : 2,008.

M. : W. : William T. Boardman, G. : M. : M. : W. : Cornelius Hedges, G. : S. :

A majority of chartered lodges is the constitutional number for opening this Grand Lodge; R. : W. : Charles H. Gould, once a Nebraskan, is Grand Senior Warden; Past Grand Masters are "Most Eminent;" Past Masters are "entitled to seats and votes" in Grand Lodge; the annual Grand Lodge dues are two dollars; the year's income is about four thousand dollars, expenditure over three, and balance on hand one and one-half thousand.

The Grand Master created one new lodge. His numerous recommendations indicate a thorough knowledge of, and interest in, the practical affairs of our Institution, and his investigation shows that of fifty-six American Grand Lodges, thirty-one pay neither mileage nor per diem, twenty-four pay *one* representative from each lodge, and one imposes a per capita tax (in addition to Grand Lodge dues) to be used in squaring the pay roll. Whether because of the postage involved, or the wear and tear on the Grand Secretary, or the absence of any feature of revenue, he deems "a growing evil" the demand for diplomas for brethren about to go abroad, thus "becoming an appreciable burden and expense in the Grand Secretary's office"; how views differ! we have never before doubted that one of the few good things we've done was to provide a serviceable (English and Latin) diploma for Nebraska Freemasons,

for three and one-half *cents* each, so that they could travel in foreign countries and receive Master's wages; several of them are daily authenticated at our desk *without fee*, and our Grand Lodge pays the postage—the more the better, according to our notion—and we never sign one without thinking how superior to, and more beneficial than, any other society is Freemasonry that can send its members throughout this globe and secure them a welcome everywhere, and we are sincerely thankful that our lines have thus fallen in pleasant places where we can be some benefit to our fellow-men. The Grand Lodge acted on its Grand Master's suggestion, and imposed a fee of *one dollar, in addition to its cost*, for each diploma issued; think of it, ye Nebraskans! and Montana is not the only jurisdiction that imposes such fees.

The Grand Secretary put his Grand Lodge ahead of Nebraska by purchasing a set of vessels for the elements of corn, wine and oil; *we* borrow "three goblets" when a foundation stone is to be laid or a lodge dedicated. And he is close after Nebraska in being provided with a fire-proof vault by the Freemasons of Helena, as our fire-proof library is furnished, rent free, by the Freemasons of Omaha. From his report we learn that one suspended *n. p. d.* can be restored *within one year* by paying such dues, but *after that time* it takes a two-thirds vote of the lodge; we object to such a law, because it interferes with resumption of lodge membership. He, like all of his tribe, is pestered with requests from all sorts of people for copies of his proceedings; if he does not share the view that the proceedings will do more good out of his office than in it, then we suggest that for a dollar or two (which his Grand Lodge should pay) he can become a member of the Staton-Williams "Masonic Collectors Association," and learn who are the deserving beggars.

The Grand Lecturer's report indicates a faithful and valuable officer, who found much to commend and some little to reprove; in one of our reviews we could not concur with the claim of our genial Brother Mayo, of Missouri, that Freemasonry had made wonderful progress in the last thirty years, but if these Grand Lecturers are continued and upheld the Craft will again become familiar with Freemasonry and will learn that its philosophy is delightful and its garnered knowledge profound, reaching from the ancient sun-worship (the old name for electric science) down to the very modern eight-hour law—from the lost continent of Atlantis to the medicine-man of our prairies—from the Tower of Babel to the proposed volapuk; in these busy days a Grand Lecturer is necessary, not a "necessary evil," as the Grand Secretaries are sometimes dubbed, but to let the brethren who "will always hail" know how near hell they are—to remind them whence they came, whither they are going and what they are here to do; if either the Grand Secretaries or the Grand Lecturers should ever be dispensed with, we think the best interests of the Craft would require the retention of the latter.

Grand Lodge enacted that non-affiliates of over one year's standing shall be deprived of all rights of lodge membership unless their non-affiliation is caused by rejection on petition for admission, in which case they may remain in good standing by *annually paying Grand Lodge dues*; it also declared that it would not be responsible for the debts of an extinct lodge in excess of its assets; requested lodge secretaries to notify Montana chapters of the suspension or expulsion of brethren; prohibited the incorporation of lodges under State laws; defeated the proposed one ballot for the three degrees; joined the General Ma-

sonic Relief Association; declined to encourage the Eastern Star; set apart five per cent. of each year's income as a charity (relief?) fund; declined to dispense with the system of banqueting its members at each annual communication, and, after closing, partook of the banquet provided by the local brethren; declined to add new qualifications to the petition for initiation by barring liquor dealers; invested its Grand Master with "the signet ring," a custom confined to Montana and Texas; changed its work; thanked the railroads, as usual, but by a vote "far from unanimous;" and closed at low twelve, after a rather lively session.

The review is by Grand Secretary Hedges, which contains over one hundred pages and hasn't a clipping in it; it is nearly all original matter, with not to exceed a dozen brief quotations; all of which vigor is attributable to his wisdom in taking an annual holiday, this year going to Alaska, with meanderings through Washington and Oregon; we hope to greet him next August in our log cabin on Pike's Peak.

He dubs those who demand to see lodge charter before visiting, "Smart Ales;" doesn't confide in one merely because he can point to his printed name in Grand Lodge proceedings; dislikes to see Freemasonry too intimately and deeply concerned in the life insurance business; doesn't object to placing the casket *in* the corner stone—some claim that thus the stone ceases to be a perfect ashlar, and want the casket put in the underlying stone; understands that personal jurisdiction is acquired by rejection and not by acceptance—our Grand Chapter holds differently; would grant demits for the purpose of joining other lodges, but doesn't propose to increase the ranks of the unaffiliated; deems Brother Albert Pike "the most profound and finished Masonic scholar that ever lived;" wishes he could know all his brother Grand Secretaries personally—he can if he will (and we hope he will) attend the Denver meeting of the "Secretaries Guild" next August; suggests that if our lodge business was transacted in the Apprentice lodge there would be less objection to the three ballots for the three degrees; and (bless him) he can review some proceedings at the rate of two or three a day, while we are happy if we can average that many in a week of four-hour evenings.

His review of Nebraska, 1890, is very complimentary; says our Grand Master Mercer "was cool and deliberate, but as sound in argument as prompt in action;" praises our Grand Custodian; deems the oration of Brother Black a notable production. To his friendly allusions to our Grand Secretary we reply, in Hedges' own words, that "time is measured by the work we do, and so is the value of *our* serving."

Brother Hedges has defended Nebraska in discussions that our home readers know nothing of, because for several years there has been no report from our committee on Foreign Correspondence. We present his views on relief:

So long as the current of emigration is almost entirely from East to West, the poor lodges of the West have almost always the heaviest part of this burden to bear, and our Eastern brethren often think Western Masons lacking in charity, while, as a fact, they spend in charity where no reimbursement is asked a great deal more than Eastern Masons are ever asked to spend. These are some of the hardest matters to settle satisfactorily that have ever come within the range of our experience.

His views, here presented, regarding Masonic Homes, will be read twice by some of our brethren.

We hope to welcome our Brother Hedges in our wooden tent on Pike's Peak next August.

M.·W.·Richard O. Hickman, G.·M.· M.·W.·Cornelius Hedges, G.·S.·

## NEVADA.

June 9, 1891.

27 : 13 / 19 : 991.

M.·W.·John W. Eckley, G.·M.· R.·W.·Chauncey N. Noteware, G.·S.·

Much of the Grand Master's address is devoted to practical matters. He approved lodge by-laws fixing fees for the three degrees at seventy-five dollars, and dues at one dollar per *month*; sensibly disapproved the collection of dues in advance; ordered a special election to fill a vacant mastership—questionable; deplors the desertion of Grand Lodge as soon as its officers are elected.

Grand Secretary came within one of being able to say that all lodge returns and funds were in; received twelve dollars dues from non-affiliates.

Grand Lodge income for the year was sixteen hundred dollars; expenditure, ditto; balance on hand, seven hundred. The reports from the committee on Jurisprudence and on Grievances were "read and placed on file," and further the record saith not.

Bro.·R. L. Fulton's review is recitalistic (good word, eh!); Nebraska, 1890, is pleasantly noticed; he commends boards of relief for publishing imposters; compiles a valuable digest of the year's decisions in all American jurisdictions, and on two topics says:

There is a broad distinction between declaring non-intercourse with a regular lodge and a prohibition from holding Masonic communication with a body which the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction in which it is located declares to be clandestine.

While no great boom is looked for yet, it is safe to assure our neighbor that Nevada has a future, notwithstanding the census taker struck her at an inopportune moment. The tide has already turned, and the next few years will see a great change for the better.

M.·W.·Frank Bell, G.·M.· R.·W.·Chauncey N. Noteware, G.·S.·

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

April 28, 1891.

24 : 22 / 32 : 1,851.

M.·W.·Thomas Walker, G.·M.· V.·W.·Edwin J. Wetmore, G.·S.·

At the opening of Grand Lodge the regulations for its government were read, and the Grand Master ordered Master Masons in good standing to be admitted, which is more appropriate than the motion to admit, which motion would not be entertained in a lodge, and should not be in a Grand Lodge; and the regulations that were read should be subject to the will and pleasure of the Grand Master; we do not concede that a Grand Master is on the level of the president of a third (or thirty-third) rate debating society.

A demit being voted by a lodge, charges were preferred at the next regular meeting against the demitted brother, his certificate having been held for the signature of an absent officer; the Master and the Grand Master held that the certificate must issue. We're not so sure about that, claiming as we do that the mode of demission should closely parallel that of admission, and would a diploma issue to a brother against whom charges were preferred at the

next regular meeting after he had been elected a member? Yet every brother in good standing is (or should be) entitled to a diploma, and a demit is apt to be regarded as having the virtue of a diploma (a perpetual diploma, sometimes, more's the pity), the proposition to omit the commendatory clause not having been generally adopted. We do not share the tenderness which many (the number is diminishing) extend to the non-affiliate, especially if he demits to avoid charges, and we would have a petition for demission lie over one month, as does a petition for admission.

The Grand Master visited seven of his lodges; commends the General Masonic Relief Association; suggests that Grand Lodge issue certificates to Past Masters, and says:

In order that Freemasons might, as a body, do honor to Almighty God by public worship, a service was held on June 24th, the Festival of St. John the Baptist. Grand Lodge on this occasion was accompanied by the city lodges, with Sussex Lodge (St. Stephen) and Zion Lodge, whose numbers were swelled by visiting brethren.

The Grand Secretary's report shows that about one-fifth of the year's revenue was for registration fees, which seem to be as lucrative as the Pennsylvania fees for dispensations to pass the chair.

This Grand Lodge elects its Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Wardens, Chaplain, Treasurer and Tiler, and the Grand Master appoints the Grand Secretary. For some unrecorded reason "V.·W.·Bro.·O. S. Newnham was elected a permanent member of Grand Lodge, with the rank of Past Grand Chaplain." Grand Master Walker's lodge expressed its satisfaction at his being elected the third time by presenting him with a handsome gold jewel.

In the appendix we find record of the special communication of Grand Lodge, held on St. John's Day, for the purpose of attending divine service, which was done, while Grand Lodge was called off. The sermon was preached by the V.·G.·B.·Newnham, and no doubt this is the reason he was made a permanent member of Grand Lodge.

M.·W.·Thomas Walker, G.·M.· R.·W.·Edwin J. Wetmore, G.·S.·

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

May 20, 1891.

102 : 47 / 78 : 8,542.

M.·W.·Frank D. Woodbury, G.·M.· R.·W.·George P. Cleaves, G.·S.·

A semi-annual communication was held Dec. 30, '90, at which little was done except to witness work in each of the three degrees.

The annual communication was held in Freemasons Hall (how the name has multiplied in the last twenty years), Concord, and Nebraska's representative, P.·G.·M.·Alpheus W. Baker, was present.

The address of the Grand Master is an able paper, but the only item of interest to Nebraska Freemasons is that apparently a waiver of jurisdiction to a lodge outside New Hampshire is inoperative until approved by the Grand Master of New Hampshire.

In the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters we observe mention of a lodge which has a complete record of its meetings since 1739, over a century and a half; of singing, speeches, a quartette and other evidences of activity; of a Senior Deacon seventy-six years old; of a lodge that has no dues; of a Master

who has served eight consecutive years; and of a lodge that this year presented a jewel to each of its thirteen Past Masters.

We quote as follows from the adopted report of the committee on Appeals in reviewing the case of a brother charged with adultery:

The decree or judgment of divorce upon the ground of adultery with the accused, obtained by the complainant against his wife, was sought to be introduced as evidence here, and was admitted in the form of a statement by the complainant over the objection of counsel for the accused. This was incompetent. It has been settled over and over again that such is not competent evidence, unless granted upon plea of guilty, which is taken as an admission. The verdict of a jury or court upon trial of any criminal cause, where issue is joined and the pleadings do not contain admission of guilt, is not competent evidence in Masonic trials of those who were respondents or defendants in such causes.

It is proposed that all trials, except for non-payment of dues, shall be by commissions appointed by the Grand Master. Past District Deputy Grand Masters are permanent members of Grand Lodge.

The review is by Bro. Albert S. Wait, one of the most able, clear and dispassionate of American writers on Masonic matters. In reviewing the proceedings of fellow Grand Lodges, his aim is to submit such observations thereon as seem appropriate, and will probably be useful in the conduct of affairs in his own jurisdiction, and we envy him the large type in which his report is printed.

We present the following extracts from his report, which we have found interesting:

The American and British Grand Lodges did not simply declare non-intercourse with that Grand Orient of France; on the contrary, by reason of that body abandoning the most fundamental of all the landmarks of the institution, the Grand Lodges named, in every case coming under our notice, declared the Grand Orient to be *no longer a Masonic body*. Abandoning the requirement of a belief in Deity, membership under its jurisdiction is no evidence of such a belief, and no evidence, consequently, that a person is a Mason. According to our recollection, however, it was the general judgment of English-speaking Masons at the time that action occurred, that any member of the French Craft at the time of the action of the Grand Orient alluded to, who would declare his repudiation of that action, and a belief on his own part in the Deity, such as is required by the landmarks, should be recognised and associated with as a Mason. We, ourselves, drew and submitted to our Grand Lodge the resolution declaring the Grand Orient of France to be no longer a Masonic body, and we certainly then supposed, and still suppose, that that would be the case.

We do not think the rule of our civil governments, which protects persons accused of crime from repeated jeopardy, applies with the same force of reason in Masonry. The Masonic institution is a voluntary fraternity, and selects its own members, indorsing them before the world, and it is justly held responsible by the world for the conduct and character of such as it permits to retain membership in it. It is doubtless a safe rule which denies to subordinate lodges the right, after an acquittal, to again put the accused on trial. But we think the Grand Lodge, exercising the sovereignty of the institution, may, in its discretion, order such a trial, notwithstanding a former acquittal. It ought not to be done, and it is not to be supposed it will be done, unless in a case so clear as to exclude all question of its justice; but we think the power to order such a trial resides in the Grand Lodge, and that it is a power of which it cannot divest itself. It bears strong analogy, as it seems to us, to that power residing with the British king and Parliament, after an acquittal in the court, to pass an act of attainder. It is doubtless true that by the exercise of this power many acts of injustice have been done, but it does not necessarily follow that this must be the case in Masonry. At any rate, we think the Masonic institution has the power, in a case calling for it, to purge itself of a known element of corruption whenever and wherever found within it. It is a necessary power of sovereignty

We see but very slight analogy between the government of the Masonic Fraternity and States and nations. The latter are necessarily territorial, all their resources being drawn from the earth, and their object being the protection of the people in their possessions. Masonic governments are not, from the nature of the institution, necessarily territorial or geographical at all. They are primarily and fundamentally devoted to social and moral objects, and so far as they possess property rights, it is merely incidental and subsidiary. The case supposed by Brother Robbins, as we view it, has no bearing upon the question in hand. It was the material wealth and corporate possession of the territory about which the parties were disputing, and which they finally settled. To illustrate our view: Suppose while that territorial question remained unsettled the Grand Lodge of Canada had chartered a lodge in the territory which by the settlement fell to the United States. Would that change in the jurisdiction over the soil necessarily deprive the mother Grand lodge of her right to govern that lodge of her own creation? That Grand Lodge jurisdiction is not in their nature territorial is shown by the fact that they, by the general consent, occupy in common any territory where there is no Grand Lodge established. It is shown by the well-known system of Grand Lodges in Germany, by the historical fact that for a long time there were two Grand Lodges at the same time in England, and by the fact that in the single kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there are now three Grand Lodges, all recognised by the Masonic world and working in harmony. That particular lodge government is not in its nature territorial. It is shown by the universal practice of lodges in the same town or city having concurrent jurisdiction within the district where they are located.

The sovereignty of Grand Lodges consists in their right to legislate for and govern its own membership, and has nothing in it territorial or geographical. They are sovereign so far as their membership extends, and they are no less sovereign because any one lodge, or any number of lodges, wherever situated, do not acknowledge their jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge of Quebec is no less sovereign because not able to enforce its authority over the three English lodges within the Province.

So far as Grand Lodge jurisdiction has become territorial, it is by conventional arrangement and for purposes of convenience, and not because any principle of Masonry requires it. The Grand Lodge of England has never given its assent to the American rule of territorial jurisdiction to any such extent as that claimed, and we know no right in the American Grand Lodges to force upon her their local system. In recognising the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the Grand Lodge of England conceded its sovereignty in the sense and to the extent here suggested, but it does not follow that that sovereignty necessarily includes authority over the three Lodges in question.

Should our readers be inclined to investigate the *landmarks* of our institution, they will find thirty pages of Brother Wait's review devoted to this subject. We cannot quote all he says, and his remarks are too weighty to be condensed.

M. : W. : Frank D. Woodbury, G. : M. : R. : W. : George P. Cleaves, G. : S. :

#### NEW JERSEY.

Jan. 28, 1891.

104 : 159 / 161 : 13,981.

M. : W. : Charles H. Mann, G. : M. : Bro. : Thomas H. R. Redway, Acting G. : S. :

In the list of Past Grand Officers present we find a Past Grand Warden and two Past *Deputy* Grand Secretaries, but we cannot determine whether or not they are members of Grand Lodge.

Grand Master announced the death of the veteran Grand Secretary R. : W. : Joseph H. Hough, Deputy Grand Secretary from 1838 to 1843 and thenceforward Grand Secretary until his death December 15, 1890, "in which position he served the Grand Lodge for over forty-eight years with fidelity to the Craft equalled by few, excelled by none." M. : W. : Theodore S. Parvin, Grand Secretary of Iowa, is now the oldest Grand Secretary counting years of service.



Grand Master reported that twelve "Grand Lodges of Instruction" had been held during the year, at which "the attendance was excellent, the attention close, and the good accomplished manifest;" "by virtue of the powers and authority in me inherent and vested as Grand Master," he passed and raised an Apprentice about to go beyond seas; recommended the enactment of a law that no petition be received in which all the blanks are not filled in by the candidate *himself*; thinks petition committees should make fuller reports than "favorable" or "unfavorable;" submits the report of a joint committee on arbitration between New York and New Jersey which concludes with the following excellent suggestion:

We are firmly of the opinion that every Grand Lodge should adopt a regulation prohibiting subordinate lodges requesting from or granting to lodges of other jurisdictions waiver over material, unless such requests are preferred through the office of the Grand Master or Grand Secretary of their respective jurisdictions.

From Grand Master's address we extract the following on a matter of present interest in Nebraska:

The committee which was continued at last annual communication to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of establishing a Masonic Home have been earnestly at work during the year, and their report will show the result of their labors.

From personal conversation with many brethren, and through the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, I learn that there is a great diversity of opinion in reference to the advisability of continuing the project at this time. It is a serious question to decide whether more good can be accomplished at less expense by a charity fund, as recommended last year, than by the establishment, at this time, of a Home which could at first only hope to be able to shelter the distressed and homeless brother: whereas by means of a charity fund our subordinate lodges could be assisted in their care of not only the indigent brother, but of the widow and orphan as well.

The formation of a permanent Grand Lodge charity fund, looking to the establishment, upon a sound basis, in the near future, perhaps, of a Masonic Home, would keep the matter before the Craft, and give them a laudable object to which they could, from time to time, contribute: and if the money now pledged for the establishment of a Home was given for the establishment of a permanent Grand Lodge charity fund, looking toward the procurement of a Home such as New Jersey's Masons might be proud of, the object so dear to many of our brethren might be attained without embarrassment to the work of this Grand Lodge.

From Grand Treasurer's report we learn that the year's income was nearly eight thousand dollars, outgo over eight, credit balance six thousand in addition to five thousand dollars in Masonic Hall stock, and seven hundred dollars in the charity fund. The Masonic Home fund amounts to sixty-five hundred dollars.

Grand Lodge fixed its Grand Treasurer's salary at three hundred dollars; presented its retiring Grand Master with a jewel; accepted "the privilege of the floor" tendered its members by the New Jersey House of Assembly; appropriated several hundred dollars for relief and "the usual appropriation of three hundred dollars for the use of the committee on History"—we would like to learn the duties of this committee.

The review (not his first) is by Rev. Henry Vehslage, D. D., Past Grand Master, who therein aims "to increase the information and sustain the interest of those who read, by selecting such items as might show growth and progress, with now and then the well-expressed utterance or reiteration of sound Masonic principles." Reviewing Nebraska, 1890, he refers at length to our Grand Master Mercer's "thoughtful address" and to the "admirable address" of our Grand Orator Black.

Notwithstanding his purpose as above stated, we find three opinions in his review—one in loyal defence of his Grand Master, one deeming peculiar the Masonic laying of a hotel corner-stone, and the third, which we quote entire:

From the startling variety of persons appearing in the ancient Book of Job, quotations should be made very carefully.

M.·W.·Thomas W. Tilden, G.·M.· R.·W.·Thomas H. R. Redway, G.·S.·

#### NEW MEXICO.

Jan. 26, 1891.

13 : 15 / 17 : 696.

M.·W.·F H. Kent, G.·M.· R.·W.·Alpheus A. Keen, G.·S.·

It looks as if Past Masters and Past Wardens were members of this Grand Lodge, but we are not sure, the committee on Credentials reporting that only the Grand Officers, officers of lodges, etc., "are entitled to *seats*."

Grand Master reported the creation of one lodge; permitted joint occupancy by dispensation; urged insurance against fire, and decided that a candidate was not properly prepared who had rings on his fingers (or bells on his toes?).

The Pacific Slope system of thrice reading an amendment to the law prevails in this jurisdiction; it has its advantages. Lodge elections and installations were fixed for December, which may be unobjectionable in New Mexico, but in Nebraska would disadvantageously divide the working term between two sets of officers. Grand Lodge was permanently located at Albuquerque, and a committee was appointed to devise ways and means of erecting a temple. A charter was denied because of "a tendency to convert the lodge into a debating society"—we sincerely and heartily congratulate our fellows of New Mexico on thus promptly discovering and checking a tendency by no means confined to their own jurisdiction. Grand Lodge requested its Representatives near two fellow Grand Lodges to endeavor to secure replies to fraternal inquiries made by two New Mexican Lodges—we admit that there is too much of such neglect, common to the "debating school" style of lodge—a neglect deserving charges and trial.

The review is by "M. F." (M.·W.·Max Frost?) in which Nebraska, 1890, is extensively noticed, and credited with recognising New Zealand—do we deserve this? The modest reviewer generally confines himself to a recitation of what he finds in other proceedings—a safe course, but one which we find difficult to follow; he doesn't believe in "the vast powers of Grand Masters," which causes us to again read the views of his lodge regarding debating schools, and to ask him if we may not, as a rule, have entire confidence in the deliberative conclusions of an experienced Freemason, elevated by his brethren, and with the sedateness created by burden-bearing—this with no deference to the old-time regulations of our Fraternity.

M.·W.·Charles H. Dane, G.·M.· R.·W.·Alpheus A. Keen, G.·S.·

#### NEW YORK.

June 2, 1891.

110 : 709 / 721 : 77,923.

M.·W.·John W. Vrooman, G.·M.· R.·W.·Edward M. L. Ehlers, G.·S.·

Grand Lodge met in "Masonic Hall," New York City, a name we prefer to that of "Masonic Temple," by which the same building was known a few years since.

We omit all consideration of the very interesting Grand Master's address in order that we may give room to the following extract, which we have read in a dozen Nebraska lodges, each time eliciting interest and approval; his words are timely and good:

During the year I have received personal communications and marked copies of newspapers calling my special attention to the subject of "Religion and Freemasonry" and "The Church and Freemasonry."

It has been my purpose to fairly and fearlessly meet every legitimate inquiry touching the merits of our institution. I am therefore ready to meet this inquiry and proclaim what I honestly believe to be the true doctrine of every Free and Accepted Mason who practices in *deed*, not professes in words, the religious teaching which is the bulwark of our strength and perpetuity.

I differ from those Masonic writers and orators who purposely abstain from mentioning religion in connection with Freemasonry, or who frequently make the statement that that there is no religion in our Institution.

I boldly proclaim with all the force of language at my command that there *is* religion in Freemasonry. Not the narrow religion of sect or creed, but that broad religion which teaches, "Thou shalt have no other God before me;" that religion which teaches us from childhood to old age reverently to say, "Our Father which art in heaven;" that religion which teaches us to protect and preserve the Great Light in Masonry which is given as a "rule and guide for our faith and practice." And so long as the ten thousand lodges exist in this fair land of ours, so long will ten thousand Holy Bibles be preserved, as silent but all-powerful witnesses before the world that there *is* religion in Freemasonry.

Our grand Institution lives, moves and has its being in that beautiful and broad religion which conveys to us the command, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy mind and with all thy strength, and thy neighbor as thyself." Does not this declare with great force and power the truth we so love to teach, "The Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of man?"

Freemasonry becomes a part of religion, because it teaches "Faith in God, hope in immortality, charity to all mankind." Freemasonry becomes a part of religion, because it teaches "Duty to God, to your neighbor and yourself." These eternal principles, vital to our very existence, should at all times be proclaimed to and by the Craft with no uncertain sound; and especially should the candidate be given to understand in thunder tones that he is expected to lead a religious life: that he violates his vows if he does not always live upright before God and man. He should be taught that Freemasonry and religion are so interwoven that it is nothing less than criminal for him to make application to become a member of the Fraternity if he be an immoral man, if he be a profane man, if he be an irreligious man, lacking in love for his fellows and devoid of the love of God in his heart.

We are grateful that the Craft has been controlled by such a spirit in the past, and that its teachings have brought us to the present high plane of honor and usefulness, which was the ambition of our Masonic fathers and is our brightest hope.

Lest I be misunderstood, I will here state explicitly that "Religion and Freemasonry" should not be confounded with "The Church and Freemasonry." We should never seek to unite the church and State, nor should we seek to unite the church and Freemasonry. Keep separate; each working in its own way for the good of a common cause.

I am utterly opposed to that class of Freemasons—thank God we have few—who state that the lodge is good enough church for them, and that to be a good Mason is to be a good church member. Away with that doctrine! I am as zealous a Mason as lives, and yet with all my zeal I desire here and now to record my belief that there are two things over, above and beyond Freemasonry—one, the church; the other, the family. Never substitute Freemasonry for the church. Let us have a common religious platform where all Free and Accepted Masons can meet; in addition to this, let us have a church where each individual Mason may select his church home. I also insist with equal sincerity and solemnity that no brother should ever substitute for Freemasonry some unknown, uncertain, unmeaning, unbelievable theory under the guise of so-called religious progress. Let us have complete, earnest, honest faith and belief in religion, and let it be firmly and forever interwoven with Freemasonry.

On May 21, 1891, was laid the corner-stone of the Masonic Asylum at Utica, with ample ceremonies and eloquent orations. This institution is (we understand) solely under control of Grand Lodge, and is to receive the net revenue of the Grand Lodge Masonic Hall in New York City; it has a quarter section of land on which a four-story 180x132 building is to be erected, at a cost of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, for a Home and school.

The interesting item in the Grand Secretary's report reads as follows:

Ten years ago we had a debt of six hundred and four thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and three cents. To-day we have nearly a quarter of a million of dollars at interest, and sufficient funds in the hands of our Grand Treasurer to meet all the expenses of the current year.

The Grand Treasurer's report shows the year's income to have been seventy thousand dollars, outgo sixty-three thousand, balance on hand thirty-seven thousand.

We have always supposed that a Freemason was *entitled* to relief, and we have always claimed that assistance rendered the needy brother was *relief* extended, not *charity* bestowed; our notions seem to have been erroneous if the views of the New York City Masonic Board of Relief, as set forth by its President, Bro. John R. Pope (prominent in relief-board circles), are sound.

Much has been said and written relative to the *right* a Mason is supposed to have to demand money to relieve his necessities. Many of our applicants have not hesitated to press their claims under this assumed right, and for that reason it is deemed within our province to say a few words expressive of our views on this question. Abstractly, a Mason has no more extended rights than any other individual. The fact that he is a Mason gives him no higher standing, no higher or stronger claim to public or private consideration than is, or ought to be, given to all who are not Masons. Our laws and regulations do not include the privilege of making a contract by which the Fraternity is to pay any sum of money, fixed or otherwise, upon the disability of a member, neither is such a contract implied, directly or indirectly. The popular (within our body) idea that when a man assumes the obligations of a Mason he is thereby and at once clothed with a power to make demands subversive of the liberty of another Mason, or Masonic body, is as fallacious as the other idea, now exploded, that "once a Mason, always a Mason." Men are supposed to unite themselves with the Fraternity, not because of the pecuniary benefits to be derived from such relationship, but because of the principles Masonry advocates and strives to spread. Other motive than this would, and should, be rewarded by reproach and contempt. A Mason in good standing and needing assistance may visit a lodge and make his necessities known. By reason of his membership he receives the consideration due him, but his right amounts only to a privilege, for even his admission within the tiled door may be denied.

This board relieved *one* Nebraska applicant, a male, to the amount of six dollars; we are thankful.

We find interesting matter in the report of the committee on Work; as we cannot take space to present same, we invite thereto the attention of our Grand Custodian.

M. W. : Jesse B. Anthony, Past Grand Master, presents the review, wherein Nebraska, 1890, receives a three-page notice. With Grand Master Mercer's decision that no lodge officer can demit or resign he agrees so far as the *elected* officers are concerned, but holds that the rule does not apply to *appointed* officers, claiming that "any such officer, holding his office by permission of the superior officer appointing him, may resign, demit, or be removed for just cause, and the same power that appointed him can at any time fill the vacancy by pre-

cisely the same authority exercised in the original appointment;" we inquire if the appointing officer can at pleasure remove an appointee after installation? and, if yea, why need he stop with the *appointed* officers? we think it is installation, not election or appointment, that makes an officer and that only by charges and trial can he (if living) be unmade.

He is inclined to question the propriety of a Grand Lodge recommending *any* Masonic insurance association; sees no impropriety in public installations; thinks the reception of a petition by a lodge requires but a majority vote; that a brother cannot be tried twice on the same charges and specifications; that the New York law regarding demits (that a brother is demitted after election in another lodge) lessens non-affiliation; is opposed to invoking the power of the civil law in Masonic matters; does not agree that charges will bar installation; is commendably opposed to ciphers for Masonic purposes; holds that a Master Mason can apply for affiliation where he pleases.

From his statistical tables we glean that in North America (excluding Mexico) there are over six hundred and seventy thousand members of lodges, the net gain for the last year being scant twenty thousand. We quote some figures regarding Freemasonry in the United States.

In the accession by new work the average has been .....	5 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>100</sub> per cent.
The additions by affiliation and restoration represent .....	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> per cent.
The losses from death are .....	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>100</sub> per cent.
The losses from demissions are .....	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>100</sub> per cent.
The losses from non-payment of dues are .....	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>100</sub> per cent.
The net gain of the year represents 18,733, equal to .....	3 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>100</sub> per cent.

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order: New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Indiana, Iowa, Texas, etc.

The average membership to each lodge is greatest in the following: District of Columbia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, etc.

The jurisdiction having lodges of the largest membership are in the following order: Connecticut, Colorado, Michigan, Illinois, New York, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, California, etc.

His article on Masonic Homes is an interesting compilation of data regarding steps taken and progress made with such institutions in over half the Grand Lodges in the United States.

We have not reviewed the proceedings before us, nor Brother Anthony's report; thrice the space we have taken wouldn't suffice for full consideration; copies of both may be obtained by remitting sixty cents to the Grand Secretary, Masonic Hall, New York City, and such investment is recommended.

M.·W.·William Sherer, G.·M.· R.·W.·Edward M. L. Ehlers, G.·S.·

NORTH CAROLINA.

Jan. 13, 1891.

104 : 184 / 259 : 8,424.

M.·W.·Samuel H. Smith, G.·M.· R.·W.·Donald W. Bain, G.·S.·

Although it is of record that this was the one hundred and fourth annual communication, yet in his address the Grand Master says it is the close of the one hundred and nineteenth year of the Grand Lodge's existence as an independent Masonic organisation (blame us, if you please, not our printer, for the last preceding s—the letter z, like wisdom teeth, is disap-

pearing from the English-speaking mouth). Grand Master discourses soundly on the thoroughness of lodge work and instruction, and presents matters connected with the Oxford Orphan Asylum, paying tribute to the worth of its deceased superintendent, Bro. J. T. Harris.

The veteran Grand Secretary reports eight new lodges created, and charters restored to nine old lodges; the Grand Treasurer congratulates Grand Lodge on its financial condition; matters are improving all around.

Grand Lodge chartered eight lodges; did some relief work, which is "not published, according to regulation"—good; "allowed" a lodge to sell its real estate, which indicates a closer supervision than exists in Nebraska; presented Grand Master with a jewel; ordered portraits of two deceased Grand Lodge officers placed in the Grand Lodge hall; declined to change its law regarding non-affiliates, whereby they are not entitled to visit a lodge, nor to relief, Masonic assistance or burial; and by a rising vote thanked its committee on Foreign Correspondence for services rendered.

The *Oxford Orphan Asylum* is an institution owning about two hundred and fifty acres of land, with buildings sufficient to care for two hundred children, although there were two hundred and sixty-four children in the asylum during September, 1890. This institution seems to annually receive ten thousand dollars from the State of North Carolina, and this year received two thousand dollars from Grand Lodge, besides nine thousand from other sources; it seems to be controlled by Grand Lodge, by which its directors are appointed and its buildings insured to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars. The object and scope of this institution do not appear in these proceedings—our brethren in North Carolina are not given to advertising—but we will be very glad to hear more of it.

Lodges in this jurisdiction hold their regular meetings at all hours of the day—ten, one, two and three o'clock being given as the times for opening.

The review is by Bro. E. S. Martin, with whose expressed opinions we generally agree. Anent Maryland's (and Colorado's) method of opening Grand Lodge, he remarks, "Slow music and calcium lights next;" finds that the representative element (as distinguished from the conservative, Past Grand element) in Grand Lodge sometimes uses its power unadvisedly or unlawfully; holds that a lodge can only be opened by a Master or Warden, and that "congregating" means more than notifying the members to come to lodge—surely; doesn't approve of the laxity regarding physical perfection, and asks if a lodge is a manufactory to turn out Masons on demand; thinks the consent of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland to the establishment of Grand Lodges within their respective provincial jurisdictions should be given before such new Grand Lodges are recognised, and we think displays good sense and good taste when he says:

We do not think with the Grand Master in this. On the contrary, we have always thought that the term *Worshipful, Most Worshipful, etc.*, should precede the name of the person holding the office of *Master* or *Grand Master, etc.*, as a title or mark of honorable distinction to one thought worthy to hold such exalted positions, similar to *Honorable* in the good old days of the Republic in civil life. *Worshipful* A. B., because *Master* of a lodge. The office needs no such prefix to exalt it. It (the prefix), therefore, belongs to the person who becomes *Worshipful* by being *Master*. For these and other reasons, with great respect, we enter a dissent.

M. W. Hezekiah A. Gudger, G. M. R. W. Donald W. Bain, G. S.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

June 16, 1891.

2: 33 / 34: 1,594.

M. W. Frank J. Thompson, G. M. R. W. Thomas J. Wilder, G. S.

At the outset we note that Past Grand Treasurers and Secretaries are permanent members of this Grand Lodge; that Nebraska's Representative was not present at this communication; that lodges under dispensation have representatives in Grand Lodge, and the Masters of these lodges are "Worshipful."

The Grand Master (evidently a reading man), begins his address by reciting the parable of Nathan the Wise, and goes on to speak wisely and well of Freemasonry; he created one new lodge, and baptised it with a Masonic name; recommended that a *duplicate* charter be granted a lodge chartered years ago by the Grand Lodge of Dakota (before it was divided), its charter having been burned—an impossibility to our mind, as the original signers of the charter may be dead, or if alive they have no right or authority to sign a charter—better issue a *new* charter to all the present members; he decided that a lodge may move from one hall to another within its jurisdiction, without the Grand Master's consent, which leads us to inquire whether the halls of *new* lodges are inspected and approved, and if so, why such supervision is afterward unnecessary. He decided that a Warden may demit, which seems more like Odd Fellowship than Freemasonry; he seemingly adopts the views of a predecessor, who claimed that "Masonry" is a purely voluntary institution, and is led by him to conclude that the *demit* of 1723 was the same as the demit of to-day—a conclusion that might have been modified by reading a report made on this subject to the Grand Lodge of Virginia in 185—; and (not to discuss the matter further) we wonder if such laxity of discipline, such license to disregard obligations solemnly assumed, is the best way to build up and perpetuate Freemasonry.

Grand Master Thompson honored our office by his presence in May, '90, and from him we learned how large and valuable was the gift of books to his Grand Lodge by Grand Secretary Parvin, of Iowa; of us he says in his address: "A busier man in Masonic matters does not exist."

Grand Secretary Wilder, whom we met in July, '91, thinks twelve hundred copies of his proceedings "none too many" to print; we find fourteen hundred none too many, but ours are in electrotype plates; he says "there are but few more complete Masonic libraries in the United States" than that of his Grand Lodge, whereon we congratulate him and hope he has a fireproof room for same; he recommends that his Grand Lodge sell supplies to its lodges at cost—an excellent plan, but one that will bring him much labor, as we know by experience; he deems Freemasons of enough importance to endeavor to obtain a short history of each, a striking contrast to some jurisdictions where even the dates of deaths are not all given; his address is evidence of what his person confirms, that he is an earnest, enthusiastic, industrious Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge adopted a report regarding its extinct lodges, wherein appears the following: "We believe that this Grand Lodge is liable for all the debts of its subordinates, and should be entitled to receive all the assets of its defunct lodges; we recommend that the members of the above mentioned lodges, being in arrears for dues at the time of arrest of charter, stand suspended until such time as their back dues shall be paid." We concur in the

principle first stated, but regarding the discipline imposed our memory of drum-head courtmartial is revived. It also rejoiced over the termination of the rebellion of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of Connecticut, and condemned the rebellion of New England Lodge, No. 4, of Ohio, with expression of opinion that the latter would result as did the former. It adopted an "opinion" that lodges under dispensation should be allowed to receive members by affiliation, a modification of "the occasional Grand Master's lodge" that would be startling were not such evidences of departure from our old customs becoming quite common; we are assiduous in imitating our imitators.

The review is by R.·W.·Thomas J. Wilder, assisted by M.·W.·Frank J. Thompson.

We think Brother Wilder holds that "every brother should belong to some lodge," that a demit should be granted only for the purpose of joining another lodge, and that a lodge officer cannot resign, but must serve out his term; but as his Grand Lodge decided that a brother is entitled to a demit as a right, he is driven to the conclusion that a lodge officer is the equal of the brother, and may, therefore, resign his office; if the premise be correct (which we deny), his conclusion is logical, and shows the evil effect of the modern free-will heresy that has been borrowed from latter-day societies that permit their members to play fast and loose at pleasure.

His views regarding proficiency are radical; he would have each candidate *work* the degree he last received before advancing, each newly raised Master Mason being required to confer the third degree before being permitted to travel as a visitor to other lodges; we were present this year in one of our Nebraska lodges under dispensation where all but one of the officers of a Fellowcraft's lodge were of that degree only; but we hardly dare hope for the perfection desired by Brother Wilder.

From Brother Thompson's brief review we learn that "in North Dakota a non-affiliate has the right to visit any one lodge three times only," and then "he is practically cut off from Masonic benefits." He suggests a meeting of reporters on correspondence at Denver, in August, '92, and we take pleasure in informing him that such meeting has been arranged for.

M.·W.·John F. Selby, G.·M.· R.·W.·Thomas J. Wilder, G.·S.·

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

June 10, 891.

26 : 43 / 62 : 2,904.

M.·W.·Charles J. MacDonald, G.·M.· R.·W.·William Ross, G.·S.·

Immediately Grand Lodge opened, it attended divine service by its Grand Chaplain in Providence Church.

In the beginning of his address Grand Master states that but eight or ten are living of those who formed Grand Lodge twenty-five years ago; our Grand Lodge is ten years older, yet nearly every one who was present at its organisation remains with us. Grand Master created one lodge; he reported none of his decisions and his address was confined to matters of home interest.

Grand Secretary complains of a recently imposed import charge on Masonic proceedings, a matter that has given us some trouble, but which was overcome by the kind assistance of Brother Ross; he disapproves of the remission to his office of small sums of money, causing him to issue numerous receipts unneces-



sarily—we endeavor to settle with our lodges once each year, having in mind the man who declined an invitation to lunch because he didn't propose to put his entire digestive apparatus into operation over one small meal; he thinks "no Grand Lodge can claim to have arrived at any great stage of excellence and usefulness without having a benevolent fund at its disposal;" about one-sixth of the funds he received this year was for "diplomas and registration"—we fancy our Nebraska Freemasons don't appreciate their three-and-one-half-cent diploma, with no fee whatever. He is also Secretary of the Trustees of Freemasons Hall, Halifax, which building seems to be owned by Grand Lodge, but (the Grand Master says) is not a financial success.

Grand Treasurer reports the year's income to have been five thousand dollars, outgo ditto, balance on hand sixteen hundred, with a thousand to arrive.

The reports of the nine District Deputy Grand Masters are interesting, as they give facts and not mere opinions; one is alarmed at the large number of non-affiliated Masons, which threatening evil is the result of our imitating an influential modern society, that provides withdrawal cards for those that desire to play fast and loose, and the remedy is a speedy return to our old regulation, that "every brother should belong to some lodge."

Grand Lodge seems to reserve the sole right to expel a brother, one being thus punished on the request of a particular lodge; the provision for payment of mileage and per diem to *one* representative from each lodge was repealed; a sinking fund was established for liquidation of the debt on Freemasons Hall; a large majority of members of Grand Lodge were strongly opposed to lodge-rooms being used for any other than Masonic purposes, organisations composed of Masons and their female relatives being ruled out. Grand Lodge issues debentures to its lodges, a system we have long advocated as a means of overcoming non-affiliation; has had ten Grand Masters in twenty-five years; permits the dropping of brethren who have been "missing" three years; requires petitioners for a new lodge to be "regularly registered" (affiliated?); its lodges are "worked up" and "worked down" where we "call on" and "call off"; instructs its members not to demand that the Grand Secretary reply "by return mail;" Representatives of fellow Grand Lodges forfeit their commissions by failing to attend Grand Lodge for three consecutive annual communications.

The review is by W. Bro. David Neish, Past Master, and does not include Nebraska, presumably because of the new custom house rule—several packages of our proceedings have been returned from Nova Scotia. Brother Neish has no use for the electioneering brother who is occasionally found; prefers to imbibe rather than exude opinions; thinks Brother Parvin "the brightest star in the Masonic firmament," and says:

The words "Masonry is complete in its moral philosophy, and needs but to be evolved by study," should be inscribed in letters of gold on the walls of every lodge throughout the world. And they suggest to us an earnest recommendation to the members of the Craft to study carefully such books as Ferrier's "Lectures on the Early Greek Philosophy," and "Calderwood's Hand-book of Moral Philosophy," which, though the Fraternity does not claim either of the celebrated authors, will greatly help all genuine lovers of the Order to appreciate their beautiful and elevated system of morality.

M. W. Charles J. MacDonald, G. M. R. W. William Ross, G. S.

## OHIO.

Oct. 21, 1891.

82 : 472 / 487 : 35,603.

M. . W. . Levi C. Goodale, G. . M. . R. . W. . Jacob H. Bromwell, G. . S. .

This Grand Lodge retains the custom, which came thence to Nebraska, of opening a Master Mason's lodge as a vestibule to the Grand Lodge opening. The record says: "A lodge of Master Masons was opened in due form by Bro. . Levi C. Goodale, M. . W. . Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the following brethren filling the various offices" (a purist might challenge the *due* form, and might also ask if Bro. . Goodale was not more than the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and was he not Grand Master of *Masons?*—but that isn't the point we wish to present); we ask by what right a lodge of Masons was opened without a Masonic charter? If it be acknowledged that there was no charter, but claimed that the *Grand Master* had the right to open such a lodge, we ask, where is the statutory provision to that effect? And if there be none—and we presume such is the case—our *anti-prerogative* fellows (in whose interest we've asked these questions) can disappear in the pit of their own digging.

Grand Master Goodale's address proves him to be a consistent disciplinarian, with a thorough knowledge of the practical affairs of Freemasonry; we ask a careful reading of his views regarding lodge office-bearers, in which we fully concur:

It is an axiom "that the well-being of any lodge depends upon the attendance and fidelity of its officers."

When a brother accepts office, he cannot avail himself of the charge he gives to the candidate, viz., "Masonry should not interfere with your vocation." Masters of lodges accept the honors of the position, and *they must assume the duties of the office, and faithfully discharge them.* The same can be said, and with equal emphasis, of the Secretary.

Members of lodges cannot be too careful in the selection of a Secretary. Do not elect a brother to this office who has no fitness for the place, other than that he is a good man and needs assistance. Better to vote your charity to such men. But put into the Secretary's chair one who will keep the books, collect the dues, and faithfully record the doings of your lodge.

Much good has been done by Freemasonry in Ohio; much more might have been done had each of those elected to official station faithfully discharged the duties of his office.

Grand Master created five lodges; thinks a lodge may be small yet useful; thinks he discerns more sociability in lodges than heretofore; required two lodges to surrender their civil charters—correct; decided that an objection before ballot was inoperative; that the approval of a record should be signed by whoever occupied the Master's station at the time same was approved by the lodge; that a petitioner living within a city, but nearer a country than a city lodge, must petition the former; commends (without naming) the General Masonic Relief Association, and perhaps (we are reading between the lines) would favor a general use of diplomas; and presented the following, whereat we greatly rejoice:

The following resolution was passed at the last session of Grand Chapter:

"Resolved, That membership in a chapter of Royal Arch Masons shall be dependent upon and co-existent with membership in a lodge of Master Masons; *provided*, that no demitted Master Mason, who has in good faith petitioned for membership in a lodge, and has been rejected therein, shall forfeit his membership in the chapter to which he belongs until after the expiration of six months from such rejection by the lodge; and every such demitted Master Mason, who has been so rejected, must renew his application to a lodge within six months after each such previous rejection, in order to retain membership in his chapter."

The Grand Treasurer reports the annual income to be eighteen thousand dollars, outgo fifteen, and balance on hand twenty-one thousand; also over four hundred dollars remaining in the Charity Fund, which is reinforced by Grand Master's report that his lodges had disbursed over fifteen thousand dollars for relief during the year.

Grand Secretary Bromwell reported that annual returns and funds had been received from all but two lodges, and that all lodge accounts were square but nine—beat this who can!

Grand Master summoned a brother for trial before this communication, and Grand Lodge suspended him.

Grand Lodge enacted that "any lodge wantonly violating the jurisdiction of another shall be liable to the lodge injured in *double* the amount of fees chargeable for the degrees so conferred;" prohibited joint occupancy of lodge rooms (except temporarily by permission of Grand Master) with any other order or society, except with a chapter, council, commandery or body of the Scottish Rite; chartered four lodges; issued "a *new* charter" in lieu of one burned—which is much better than trying to perform the frequently-impossible by attempting to issue a *duplicate* charter; ordered a standard monitor compiled and printed—in pica, we hope; saluted with grand honors the Representatives of fellow Grand Lodges.

A tribute to the memory of our deceased Grand Chaplain, V. W. Bro. Jacob A. Hood, appears in these proceedings. Brief ten-line reports from Representatives from fellow Grand Lodges are published—mostly sentimental.

The Ohio Masonic Home has one hundred and fifty acres of land near Springfield, about forty thousand dollars in hand with twenty thousand pledged, and a building will soon be erected; it does not appear whether or not this institution is controlled by Grand Lodge.

The proceedings of the "Ohio Masonic Veterans" appear in this pamphlet; the usual "Feast of Fellowship" was indulged in by the aforesaid veterans.

The review is by M. W. W. M. Cunningham, who gives Nebraska, 1891, pleasant notice. He thinks the old-time requirement of a unanimous ballot on petitioners is good enough to adhere to; favors a ten-dollar drag on special dispensations; isn't opposed to an affirmation instead of an oath in lodge work; claims that "the ceremonies and lessons of Passing the Chair are a *necessary* qualification for the Master-elect of a lodge, and as such belong absolutely to Craft Masonry," and that "the possession of this grade as a necessary qualification for the Master-elect of a lodge as early, at least, as 1723, has not been disproven, despite the many efforts therefor, but on the contrary, the more thorough the investigation the more clearly it is established;" thinks it more impressive to read than to recite the charges to a candidate; and writes a very interesting review, although not as aggressive as we expected.

M. W. Levi C. Goodale, G. M. R. W. Jacob H. Bromwell, G. S.

#### OREGON.

June 10, 1891.

41 : 78 / 84 : 3,918.

M. W. James F. Robinson, G. M. M. W. Stephen F. Chadwick, G. S.

"ORDERED BY THE M. W. GRAND MASTER, that these proceedings be read in each lodge immediately after the receipt thereof" is printed on the title page, but we do not now, nor ever did, find that your orders have been obeyed, Most

Worshipful Grand Master, neither these nor any of them of similar import; yet these proceedings are well printed, extra well bound, and contain much that would interest the ordinary citizen as well as the average Freemason.

We find Past Grand Wardens, Past Grand Treasurers and Past Grand Secretaries among those entitled to seats, but do not know that they are permanent members of Grand Lodge; they are not on the pay roll, and this will, no doubt, settle their status in the minds of those who (imbibing the modern notion of our very modern imitators) consider the payment of money the test of Masonic fellowship. We return thanks to the Grand Secretary, or his printers, for *sewing* these proceedings so we can read them without weights to keep them open.

Grand Master exercised his prerogative by inviting the Craft at large to seats in Grand Lodge.

Announcement being made of the death of a Past Grand Master at about the hour Grand Lodge was opened, it was ordered that a lodge of sorrow be held by Grand Lodge next day at the hour of the funeral. Expression of sympathy was wired another Past Grand Master, absent because of sickness.

Grand Master decided that naming a brother in a warrant creating a new lodge suspended his membership in his own (chartered) lodge, a proposition we cannot adopt, because the new lodge is but temporary, for the one and only purpose of making Freemasons, and may exist but a few hours—besides, the decision tends to increase non-affiliation; he held that an objection to advancement holds good until renewed, or until the objector dies or demits—which accords with Nebraska law; discoursed of “regalia” like an Odd Fellow; wisely deprecates elaborate and expensive lodge funerals; gave Grand Lodge some idea of the work the Grand Secretary was doing, and his salary was raised to fourteen and one-quarter dollars per lodge; announced that Grand Lodge was practically out of debt.

Grand Lodge contributed seventy-five dollars to one of its lodges, which had expended five times that sum in relieving the distress of a sojourning brother of another jurisdiction; directed the Grand Secretary to keep on hand diplomas to be furnished *at cost*—commendable; overruled the objection of “the nearest chartered lodge,” and *instructed* the Grand Master to create the new lodge petitioned for—dubious.

Grand Secretary reported the collection of a special tax of thirty cents per capita, in addition to Grand Lodge dues; also the purchase of Grand Lodge jewels and aprons. Grand Treasurer reported the year’s income six thousand dollars, outgo four and one-half thousand, balance on hand ditto.

In the consolidated report of the committee on Returns are nine contributing non-affiliates; the committee on Jurisprudence reported that “a lodge in this jurisdiction may confer honorary membership upon a brother holding membership in a foreign jurisdiction,” but the report doesn’t appear to have been adopted.

The Educational Fund of this Grand Lodge seems to have been invested in Portland real estate, as our M. .W. Brother Furnas at one time wished to invest our Orphan Educational Fund; it seems to have increased twenty fold from five thousand dollars; Grand Lodge declared the fund “sacred to the purpose for which it was created.”

In this jurisdiction a charter cannot be granted to less than seven Master

Masons; no lodge may admit a brother to membership until he deposits his demit, or *presents good and sufficient reasons for not doing so*; non-affiliates are deprived of lodge privileges after one year, unless they contribute the amount of annual lodge dues; a *two-third* vote of the nearest chartered lodge is necessary to recommend the petition for a new lodge; a petitioner for the degrees is required to state whether or not he has "*petitioned*" any other lodge—isn't this better than our wording, "*been rejected by*"? requests for waiver of jurisdiction over Apprentices or Fellowcrafts must lie over one regular meeting—safe; a member of *any* Oregon lodge may ballot on the petition for the degrees in any lodge, or may object to the candidate's advancement—a recognition of the fact that a candidate becomes a member of the Fraternity at large as well as of the particular lodge; a brother cannot demit unless about to leave the lodge jurisdiction, or for the purpose of joining a lodge having concurrent jurisdiction—an abridgement of the privileges of a Master Mason that we do not fancy; "actual and necessary traveling expenses" are allowed members of Grand Lodge in lieu of our mileage per diem; dues run against one suspended n. p. d.; Master Masons who have been contributing members of an Oregon lodge may be exempted from payment of lodge dues, which also exempts the lodge from Grand Lodge dues; Masters are required to annually certify to Grand Lodge that their lodge records follow the form adopted by Grand Lodge.

The review is by M. W. Bro. Stephen F. Chadwick, Nebraska, 1890, receiving fraternal notice; he maintains the absolute right of a Master Mason to object to the advancement of a candidate, without giving his reasons or having same investigated, and that same remains effective until removed by the objector, or by his death or demission; deprecates ciphers, earnestly favors official visitation of lodges; his review was shortened by *la grippe*; we quote these passages on different subjects:

Human institutions are largely made up of this thing we call human nature, and take it by and large, we believe it shows better in a Masonic lodge room than anywhere else on earth. It has profited amazingly in the name of Masonry.

We claim that this statement does not meet the issue between us. Criminal laws are quite the same in every State or Territory; obeying or disregarding them has nothing to do with making a man a citizen. The laws are made for all sorts and conditions of men. If one violates a law he does not lose his citizenship, except it be murder, though he may lose his liberty. A citizen is made a Mason by the laws of Masonry. The usages are presumed to be the same the world over. There may be special legislation in Masonic bodies on the subject of social habits by placing restraints upon them. Maine may allow Masons to keep saloons, smoke cigarettes, etc. Oregon says no Mason can keep a saloon or smoke a cigarette in Oregon; if he does he shall be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. A brother comes from Maine, opens a saloon in Oregon, charges are preferred, he is tried and expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. He returns to Maine. Question: Does this sentence or expulsion follow him into Maine, and prevent him from returning to the lodge of which he is a member? We admit that a Mason may be tried in a lodge of Masons, taking jurisdiction for committing an offense against what is usually termed the laws of the land—crimes defined by statute. If saloon-keeping can be regarded as a crime or misdemeanor, the same as stealing, then the sentence would follow the "individual." If it be true that "neither civil nor Masonic laws follow the individual, but operate throughout territory upon individuals therein," no Oregon Mason keeping a saloon in Maine could be punished for it according to our supposed case.

Under Indiana, 1890, he says:

The question now comes up on Porter Lodge, of Nebraska, paying out \$140 for care of a member of Avilla Lodge of this jurisdiction. Indiana repudiates the bill. This is not

a parallel case with individual Masons, and the sooner this is acknowledged the better it will be for Masonry. Porter Lodge, upon every principle of equity, if Avilla Lodge can do it, should be paid every cent. It is all very well for a lodge in Nebraska to pay for the care of a sick brother of Avilla Lodge when Avilla Lodge is in duty bound to take care of its members at home or abroad. If Avilla Lodge is too poor to do it, then it is different, because it cannot pay. It may be that Porter Lodge cannot afford to lose this bill, which was made, no doubt, upon the credit of Avilla Lodge. We have discussed this question for twenty years, and we have the pleasure of knowing that some of our best writers on Masonic jurisprudence coincide with us in our views.

The Grand Lodge of Indiana in 1862, "*Resolved*, That a Grand Lodge has not the power of controlling the charity of any subordinate lodge, and a charity fund of each and every lodge is under its own control." And yet the Grand Lodge does seek to influence the charity of the subordinate lodge by deciding that it is not required to pay this bill. If Avilla Lodge knew what Porter Lodge was doing, and no protest was made against it, the bill should be paid by Avilla Lodge.

M. W. Brenham Van Dusen, G. M. M. W. Stephen F. Chadwick,  
G. S.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Dec. 27, 1890.

???: 60 / 391 : 41, 192.

R. W. Clifford P. Mac Calla, F. M. R. W. Michael Nisbet, G. S.

This handsomely printed, appropriately covered and thoughtfully sewed (not "stabbed") pamphlet of over four hundred pages, contains record of the proceedings of Grand Lodge at its quarterly communications of March 5, June 4, September 3, and December 3, and annual of December 27, together with a ponderous review; a proper review thereof would take a dozen or more of our pages, which we cannot afford; and so, like a big oyster, these proceedings must here go unswallowed, much less digested.

During the year several halls were "dedicated to Freemasonry, Virtue, Science, and Universal Benevolence;" the average of lodges in attendance at the quarterly communications was one hundred and fifty-five; the "Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis" was declared clandestine, and all Freemasons in Pennsylvania were required to renounce allegiance thereto; the "Ionic Hall" in the Philadelphia Temple having been symbolically decorated, same was accepted by Grand Lodge—it is said to be as perfect as the "Egyptian Hall" in the same building; Grand Master ruled a proposed amendment to the law ("Ahiman Rezon" they term it) out of order—an exercise of power that will bring a groan from the anti-prerogatives; wall space in the Philadelphia Temple, like floor space in Westminster Abbey, is getting scarce, and Grand Lodge ordered that hereafter no portraiture of any *living* Freemason be placed therein; during the year over three thousand dollars was expended from the Relief Fund, and nearly three thousand from the Charity Fund.

Grand Master Mac Calla made nearly fifty official visits during the year, including the Grand Lodge of England. In his address he urged strict investigation by committees on petitions; insisted upon proficiency before advancement; asserted that the Grand Master is the sole custodian of the *work*; decided that an illegitimate son must not be initiated; that a dedicated lodge room must not be used by any other society; that there can be no appeal from the decision of the Grand Master. We present some of his conservative views.

There can lawfully be nothing new in Freemasonry. Any Masonic practice that is novel is thereby self-condemned. We stand upon the old ways, and will not consent to the introduction of any nineteenth-century profane methods into our ancient Fraternity.

We recognise and enforce the truth that Freemasonry is, in the highest sense of the term, a *secret* society; and that candidates must seek us of their own free will, not we them, by any form of invitation whatsoever. Hence a public installation of lodge officers has never been known under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Hence we have no public grand honors to exhibit in the presence of the profane. Hence we require that at all formal Masonic meetings only Freemasons shall be present. We rarely have a procession of the Craft, and that only on a most important Masonic occasion. We participate in no general public processions. When we attend a brother's funeral we do not wear Masonic clothing or regalia. We do nothing in public for the purpose of attracting the attention of the profane. We think that by this action we are maintaining the integrity of Masonic principles, and the ancient usages of the Craft. There are other organisations which were created for the purpose of display, or which may consistently adopt it to further their interests: but Freemasonry, which avowedly does not seek to make proselytes, and which is, or should be, the most secret organisation in the world, may not lawfully court the gaze of the profane, nor invite them to be present at a purely and exclusively Masonic Lodge ceremonial, such, for example, as a lodge anniversary, or the installation of lodge officers. We have public ceremonials, which are necessarily so, such as the laying of the corner-stone of a public building, on the invitation of the proper authority. This is lawful, and the usage with regard to it is universal. It requires no refinement of casuistry to distinguish between it and the needless exposure of a purely secret ceremonial, such as the installation of officers, or the celebration of the constitution of a lodge. These latter are for the Craft alone, while the former is necessarily performed in public, and therefore open to public observation. In connection with our public ceremonies, however, no lodge is opened.

There is a tendency which the Craft continually should watch. Our Fraternity frequently makes Masons of those who are already connected with other secret organisations—purely modern—whose usages and customs are entirely different from our own. The constant, and possibly unconscious, effort of these brethren is to introduce into Freemasonry the usages with which they have grown familiar in their other secret societies. This cannot be permitted. Freemasonry is a law unto itself. Our usages are our own, and unalterable. We change not. The individual must yield his opinions and desires to the Craft: he cannot mould it, it must mould him. He sought it of his own free will, and he must willingly and loyally maintain its ancient usages and customs, without admixture with those of any extraneous society whatsoever. No modern invention, in usage or custom, can improve Freemasonry.

Further, he says:

It has come to be practically acknowledged that a Grand Visitation is a *debt* which the Grand Officers owe to the Fraternity under their jurisdiction: they *pay* a Grand Visitation. And the results are signally beneficial. Everywhere fresh interest is awakened. Everywhere true Masonic light is dispensed. Everywhere there is increase in numbers, in enthusiasm, and in the exemplification of the virtues which the Craft was established to perpetuate. That Grand Master best appreciates the high station he has been called to fill, and the manifold duties and responsibilities of his office, who devotes a liberal portion of his time to official visitations. I have witnessed the beneficial results of such labors during the past two years, and have only to regret that I could not have devoted even still more time to this important object.

One of the beneficial features of a Grand Visitation is the report that is made by the Grand Secretary on the minutes of the lodge. This is always a carefully prepared document. It involves an examination of the minutes of the lodge for some five or six years. It discloses all of the errors in form of procedure and in breach of Masonic law and practice which have taken place during that time. It corrects inaccuracies of long standing.

And he exults over Masonic unity in the following words:

The absolute oneness of the Craft is a glorious thought, which no one fully comprehends until he has traveled through numerous Masonic jurisdictions. Neither boundaries of States nor vast oceans separate the Masonic Fraternity. Everywhere it is one—in symbolic language, in landmarks, and in the cordial welcome accorded to the brother Mason. There is no universal church, no universal body politic, but there is a universal fraternity, that of Freemasonry, and every brother who is a worthy member may feel proud of it.

The financial statements of this Grand Lodge are bewildering; we undertook to foot them, but gave it up, finding they run into seven figures; but there are three funds easily understood, same being the Relief Fund of seventy odd thousand dollars, Brother Girard's Fund, sixty odd thousand, and the "Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund," fifty thousand dollars—the latter being recently donated by Grand Treasurer Patton.

The review is by Past Grand Master Richard Vaux, a veteran Freemason and experienced reviewer. He gives three pages to Nebraska, 1890; fears we are growing too fast in Nebraska; commends Grand Master Mercer's address, and comments on its burden as follows:

How often it is that weak-minded men are ever agitating because they cannot discern the distinction between notoriety and reputation! So many are misled by this confusion of mind that much of the trouble in human associations arises from this cause. Freemasonry has the means within itself to save it from this condition of affairs in its lodges. If it do not use them, they must suffer the consequences.

We cluster his views, found in several places, regarding Masonic trials:

Lodges have no right to try any member except for *Masonic offences*. They are well known to the Masonic jurist. All else is void. The civil courts and not Masonic lodges are the tribunals for acts that in no way belong to Masonic law.

If a member of a lodge has violated any profane law, he is only triable by the methods and tribunals of profane society organised for its protection and the administration of its laws. What on earth a lodge of Freemasons has to do with such action of one of its members is past finding out. Masonic Lodges are precluded by the very principles of Freemasonry from any cognisance of any acts of its members but their violation of Masonic law. This needs no argument to maintain.

In our view a lodge has no more right or authority to try a member for any offence not solely and strictly a violation of Masonic law than it has to attempt to make itself ridiculous by assuming the powers and authority of a profane court of justice. Masonic law defines Masonic offences. Masonic lodges are tribunals to try such violations of Masonic law. There all the power and authority, judicial or *quasi-judicial*, of a Masonic lodge begins and ends.

It is high time lodges were taught that they have no right to try a brother for any other than a Masonic offence. A lodge cannot transform itself, or be transformed, into a civil or criminal court. The profane courts are for the protection of social and individual rights. Lodges have no such duty.

Regarding Masonic homes, he says:

On this subject we have views that may not be acceptable, but they are sincerely entertained. Much thought has been given to the purpose and conduct of such institutions. Freemasonry is not an eleemosynary or beneficial organisation. The Grand Lodge has special duties to perform. As a legislature for the Craft it is omnipotent within the landmarks of Freemasonry. All that pertains to the law of Masonry thus circumscribed is within the sole, sovereign, and exclusive authority of a Grand Lodge. The powers of Grand Masters are exceptional, as they have inherent powers as well as those delegated. The "gavel" of the Grand Master speaks for the Grand lodge, and his installation confers on him the authority which the ceremony includes.

We think that a "Masonic Home," as an institution established by, and governed by, and supported by a Grand lodge, is of doubtful positive benefit. The very management involves questions that may, under some circumstances, produce complications. We doubt if it is a subject over which the Grand lodge can best maintain final or complete authority. Masonic schools, homes, and kindred establishments seem to us to be out of the province of Grand lodge duties. We do not object to such institutions; far from it: our present thought is that Grand Lodges are not best qualified to undertake their management and provide for their support and maintenance.

We have in Philadelphia a Masonic Home. It is not under the control or government of our Grand Lodge. Subordinate lodges contribute of their funds such sums as each



lodge sees proper. The real manager of this home, the life and spirit of its establishment and government, is our distinguished brother Past Master General Louis Wagner. Of all men, no one could be better qualified by his energy, ability, mastership of detail, sound sense, quick appreciation of the positive necessities, the anticipation of its needs, his wonderful skill in administration, and the successful results he has attained, than brother General Wagner has shown in the establishment and management of the old men's home. The success reached grows out of the fact that it is conducted by what might be called voluntary efforts under a most sagacious official head and manager.

In a word, from our own experience at least, we rather incline to the separation of such institutions from the control of Grand Lodges. A Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons cannot, as we believe, assume to perform any duties that are not within those strictly defined by the landmarks of Freemasonry. It is Freemasonry only, and its laws, usages, traditions and customs, its "Work" and the maintenance of authority, that demarks the powers of Grand Lodges. Anyhow, we wish success to all such agencies for the benefit of those who are undoubtedly worthy of the care they need and are unable otherwise to obtain.

He holds that "it is not competent for Freemasons holding warrants from Grand Lodges to establish a Grand Lodge while they are subordinate to Masonic authority which does not sanction their action."

Anent the perfect youth, he writes:

The question as to "physical disqualification" is attracting attention. There are differences of opinion as to what physical defects prevent initiation. The "perfect youth" is objected to because the *progress of this age* is too enlightened to yield obedience to the old worn-out doctrines of the past. This is the substance of the objection to deny maimed, defective, mutilated men the initiation into Masonry. It is argued further that physical defects have no influence on moral character. If a man is morally without defect or blemish and mentally sound—that is, not insane—he may be physically unsound and yet be admitted into Freemasonry.

The answer is short and full. Physical unsound conditions are often the cause of crime; the scientists and physiologists have established the principle, both from reason and evidence, that crime and physical unsoundness are often cause and effect. Physical influences on moral conditions are therefore often harmful.

How far a mutilation may be overlooked is to be determined by the assertion that one jot or one tittle taken from the law impairs, weakens, mutilates the law. Omit a word of two letters, or a single letter from the law, and the law is something else than the ordained, established law. Take one word of three letters from the Masonic Ritual, and it is no longer Masonry. Take a thumb, or a joint of a finger, from a physical man, "the perfect youth," and he is not a man, because he lacks the entirety of a perfect man. The principle is eternal. The landmark is eternal. Yes, man made the landmark eternal; yes, man made it so, because, in this, man followed God's law. Principle is eternal, and a landmark is a principle. Gravitation is a principle. God ordained it. Man using this principle in his needs, and life, founds an eternal principle on God's law, for the preservation of his instituted purpose.

Here are some of his "cultured, crisp, comprehensive and characteristic" sentences to quit on: "The premature birth of an imperfect conception;" "so effervescent as to be invisible;" "S. Paul is the greatest of human teachers."

R. W. J. Simpson Africa, G. M. R. W. Michael Nisbet, G. S.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

June 24, 1891.

16 : 12 / 13 : 509.

M. W. John W. Morrison, G. M. R. W. B. Wilson Higgs, G. S.

In the list of "Representatives and members in attendance," we find one lodge with its Master, both Wardens and eleven Past Masters; Nebraska's Representative, R. W. John Muirhead, was present.

From the Grand Master's address we cull the following bit of history:

On the 9th day of October, 1797, Saint John's Lodge, now No. 1 in this jurisdiction, received a charter or warrant from the English Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, under No. 26, subsequently from the Grand Lodge of England, the then governor of this Island, General Edmund Fanning, being a charter member. At that time this Province was called Saint John's Island, and in consequence of many mistakes of letters and merchandise addressed to persons in the Island by being carried through mistake to Saint John's, Newfoundland, or Saint John, New Brunswick, or Saint Johns on the Labrador Coast, or elsewhere, by act of Parliament the name was changed to that of Prince Edward Island on the 20th day of November, 1798, and received the Royal allowance February 1, 1799.

Grand Master has little use for non-affiliates, and thinks it should be distinctly understood that they have no right to the charities or privileges of the Craft, nor Masonic burial. He reports his appointment of W. Bro. George E. Whitman as Representative near Nebraska, who can proudly wear this honor, together with the gold-headed cane recently presented him by his fellow officials.

Grand Lodge attended S. James Church; its transactions are of local interest.  
M. W. I. Donald Darrach, G. M. R. W. B. Wilson Higgs, G. S.

#### QUEBEC.

Jan. 28, 1891.

21 : 53 / 57 : 3,060.

M. W. I. H. Stearns, G. M. R. W. John H. Isaacson, G. S.

The lodges were represented (if we are not mistaken) by sixty-four Masters and Wardens, and by one hundred and sixty-three Past Masters, which remind us of the Past Masters' Grand Lodge of New York some forty years ago. The Grand Master ordered that all Master Masons in good standing, and properly vouched for, be permitted to visit Grand Lodge during its sessions, which will set the "anti-prerogative" fellows' teeth on edge, so anxious are some of them to reduce our Grand Lodges to the level of a third-rate debating society.

Grand Master "constituted and consecrated" two newly-chartered lodges; erected one lodge, "amalgamated" two, visited eight; urged the establishment of a Masonic Home, and thus discourses on reports on Foreign Correspondence:

In reference to this subject, I feel it my duty to urge upon the brethren the importance of carefully reading these reports. No intelligent Mason can afford to be without the valuable information therein contained. They constitute an important collection of Masonic news from all parts of the world, consisting of Masonic law and lore, facts and opinions worthy of your attention and consideration, which it is almost impossible to obtain from any other source, and every true Craftsman should embrace the opportunity thus afforded him of obtaining wider and more correct views of the extent, power and usefulness of our time-honored Institution.

In making his *twentieth* annual report, the Grand Secretary exhibited some sensitiveness at legislation proposed by the Finance Committee, whereby we think no imputation on his methods was meant; *our* trouble is, that our committee don't supervise enough, although they have recently wakened up a bit. He reports that it was found impracticable to continue one lodge "chiefly owing to the hostility of the Roman Catholic Church," and yet, outside of the English-speaking lodges, nine-tenths of the Freemasons of the world are Roman Catholics. With regard to Grand Lodge library he made his (and our) "stereotyped report that it has received during the year little or no addition beyond those made by reports of proceedings from other Grand Lodges."

Grand Treasurer reported the year's income to be twenty-three hundred dollars, outgo nineteen hundred, balance on hand twelve hundred. The Masonic Home Trust Fund has six hundred dollars on hand, and the Benevolent Fund has nearly eight hundred in addition to seventy-five hundred at interest.

The reports of lodge inspections made by the District Deputy Grand Masters are interesting; one visited all the lodges in his district but one which would have required a journey of seven hundred miles; nearly all the lodges own their halls; banquets and balls are frequent, work is well done, and interest keen.

Grand Lodge by ballot selected a "nominating committee," which appointed the standing committees—that's one way; measures were taken to enable lodges to file their old records, documents and relics with the Grand Secretary for safe keeping; considerable appropriations were made for relief; considered a proposition to levy a fifty-cent per capita tax, to be equally divided between the Masonic Home and local relief boards, but postponed final action thereon. This Grand Lodge has had seven Grand Masters in twenty-one years.

R. W. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers writes the review, his fifth, wherein Nebraska, 1890, is fraternally noticed. His hobby—or one of 'em—is, that Masters must demonstrate their qualifications before installation; doesn't object to a fee for affiliation—we do—we wouldn't place a straw to prevent the non-affiliate from joining a lodge; doesn't believe a lodge officer can resign—nor we; finds, "as a rule, that it is a good day's work to go carefully through an average Grand Lodge report and make a careful review of it;" maintains the right of lodge members to say who shall be admitted to fellowship with them, and that without assigning any reason for their decision.

Regarding the reducing of fees for the degrees, he says:

We cannot see how the proposed change can be effected without cheapening Masonry; that is, of course, providing subordinate lodges take advantage of it. We want all the really "good people" who are anxious for Masonic light, irrespective of the size of their incomes. No matter how good they may be, Masonry can make them better still, and open up for them many new avenues of usefulness and good to their fellow men. But Masonic privileges are so great and so invaluable, that sacrifices should rather be imposed upon candidates than swept out of their path. If there had been less cheapening of Masonry in the past, there would often have been less amongst Freemasons to bring blushes to the faces of worthy brethren.

Considering the descent of Freemasonry from the time prior to the existence of the Grand Lodge of England, and the claim that all Freemasonry came therefrom, he says:

And our heritage includes our right as Masons to find in every clime a home, and in every land a brother, and one of the necessary conditions upon which we have received it is a practical belief in the fact that Freemasonry is universally diffused over the habitable surface of the globe.

M. W. Frank Edgar, G. M. R. W. John H. Isaacson, G. S.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

May 19, 1890.

100 : 29 / 35 : 3,964.

M. W. George H. Kenyon, G. M. R. W. Edwin Baker, G. S.

These proceedings seem a "back number," but they are the last received, having arrived in Nebraska February 20, 1891.

In the record of the procession formed to lay the foundation-stone of a synagogue, we observe an admirable regard for the full ceremonials of our Fraternity, which pleases us, because, while we think Freemasons should rarely appear in public, when they do it should be in an impressive manner. We find in this procession some twenty "bearers of symbols and working tools, carrying the great lights, three burning tapers, the golden vessel of corn, the two silver vessels of wine and oil, the celestial and the terrestrial globes, the five orders of architecture, the twenty-four-inch gauge, gavel, trowel, plumb, level and square."

The Grand Lodge prints sixteen hundred copies of its current proceedings, of which *four* copies go to each Grand Lodge (the *four* copies, instead of three, is a custom Nebraska instituted), one to *each* member of Grand Lodge, one to each lodge, and *one to each ten Masons* in the jurisdiction. A reprint of early proceedings will soon be issued, and a monitor is in press, "a work which has been before Grand Lodge for some *twenty-five years*" (italics ours).

The total number entitled to vote in this Grand Lodge is one-seventh of the entire membership of the jurisdiction; the income for the year was twenty-two hundred dollars, expenditure twenty-five, balance two hundred, in addition to over three thousand at interest; nearly two hundred dollars was received from sale of diplomas; refreshments cost over two hundred dollars. The *Freemason's Repository*—an excellent journal—received financial encouragement; the annual per capita tax is fifty cents—ours is seventy-five; two hundred dollars was appropriated for a library.

Grand Master's address and Grand Lodge proceedings were brief; a committee reported that the "Webb Monument and Grounds" were in good condition and well kept; extended eulogies on deceased brethren were delivered; a centennial celebration was ordered for June 24, 1891; the proceedings are recorded in the present tense—an agreeable diversity; "the Grand Lodge is closed;" there is no review.

M.·W.·George H. Kenyon, G.·M.· R.·W.·Edwin Baker, G.·S.·

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Dec. 9, 1890.

114 : 155 / 177 : 5,702.

M.·W.·R. Furman Divver, G.·M.· R.·W.·Charles Inglesby, G.·S.·

It isn't often that a printer will consent to begin the proceedings of an annual communication on the left-hand page, so we presume there must be some occult symbolism in this feature of the pamphlet before us; but whether or no, the headline, "Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of South Carolina," is grateful to us; it means *our* society, while stonemasons and bricklayers are *masons* equally with us; "Freemasons Hall" is the name we gave in 1875 to our society building in Omaha, and we are curious to know how many or how few Freemasons Halls there were in the United States that year.

It seems singular that but twelve of the lodges had more than one representative at Grand Lodge, and no lodge had more than two.

In his address, after referring to the "rapping" (?) of the gavel in the East, he pronounced this "by far the largest gathering ever witnessed at a Grand Communication of our Craft;" reported a deep interest, large amount of work, improved lodge rooms, and much pleasant intercourse during the year; he recom-

mended prompt opening of lodges, lectures and talks, and occasional refreshments after closing, "somewhat like a family picnic"—he is right, as we know by experience in our particular lodge, whereof we are Junior Steward, and regularly provide (*inside the tiled door*) substantial viands for the Craft, usually followed by a good cigar, with brief addresses and talks, and once a month we have a table lodge, meeting at six o'clock in our working clothes and spending about four hours in eating and talking—he is right, and we commend his advice to all lodges.

Three lodges were created during the year, five new halls were dedicated to Freemasonry, and "the debt on our temple is gradually decreasing," contributions for that purpose having been made.

The Grand Treasurer reports the year's income to be ten and one-half thousand dollars, of which two and one-half were rentals (of the temple, we presume); outgo, about eleven thousand, including two thousand of bonds redeemed, over nine hundred interest on bonds, six hundred interest on Masonic Temple stock, fifty to keeper of cemetery lot; balance, minus six hundred dollars—the moral of which is to teach you, brethren of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, to not engage in temple-building, or if you do, don't issue interest-bearing stock. The net income of the temple for the year was scant two thousand dollars, with another thousand of overdue rentals.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters are interesting, but do not give the details we found in the Grand Lodge of Canada, which reports are excellent patterns. In the reports before us are many evidences of prosperity, for "the young Masons, as well as the old, are manifesting more interest, pride, love and devotion to our time-honored Order than at any period in her bygone history," and "nearly all of the lodges observe the festivals of the Order, especially that of Saint John the Evangelist."

Grand Lodge appointed a committee to consider the advisability of founding a Masonic orphanage; granted to an old lodge a new charter, the original having been mislaid or lost—a Nebraska lodge was once in the same fix, but afterward found the warrant in the Bible; chartered two lodges; installed its officers while Grand Lodge was open on the first degree—"so that all of the Craft be permitted to be present."

During Grand Lodge the Grand Secretary, R.:W.:Brother Charles Inglesby, submitted his report on Foreign Correspondence; *same was referred to the committee on Foreign Correspondence*, which report said committee "carefully considered" (in twenty minutes, we presume), and it is before us.

Reviewing Nebraska, 1889, he thus discourses, and we congratulate our M.:W.:Bro.:France upon the laurel he has earned:

The Grand Master, in referring to other jurisdictions, speaks of them as "Fellow Grand Jurisdictions," and we like it. We have frequently used the terms "Sister Grand Lodges," but always felt that it was a misnomer, and that it would have been more correct to say, "Brother Grand Lodges." In future we shall say, "Fellow Grand Lodges," and feel indebted to M.:W.:Bro.:France for the suggestion, which is really an excellent one.

He does not agree that a lodge should never appear in public except to perform some Masonic work, but holds that it can attend divine service, and says that from the beginning of Masonry in his jurisdiction, "now more than one hundred and fifty years ago," the lodges have been encouraged to celebrate the

festivals of the SS. John; in the matter of recognising new Grand Lodges, he advocates courtesy to the old Grand Lodges who had occupied the territory, and entertains "the propriety of waiting a reasonable time before acting;" anent the numerous society insurance companies he has "always been opposed to mixing business with Masonry;" prefers, as we do, three ballots for the three degrees rather than one ballot and stopping advancement by a bare objection; thinks it unwise for an American Grand Lodge to attempt to force its laws regarding jurisdiction over petitioners upon the Grand Lodges of Great Britain; holds that a lodge should not take part in the observance of Decoration Day, and of a fellow reviewer, says:

He is one of those who believe in great modification of the physical qualification doctrine, which is not unnatural when we remember that he was made a Mason, although in boyhood he had lost a part of the index finger of the right hand.

M.·W.·Laurie T. Izlar, G.·M.· R.·W.·Charles Inglesby, G.·S.·

#### SOUTH DAKOTA.

June 9, 1891.

17 : 66 / 74 : 3,505.

M.·W.·Theodore D. Kanouse, G.·M.· R.·W.·Charles T. McCoy, G.·S.·

Past Grand Wardens and Past Grand Treasurers are members of this Grand Lodge.

The following extract from the Grand Master's address pleases us, especially the last part:

The only cause for alarm which I can observe from a careful survey of our field, is that from the "habit" of many benevolent and fraternal organisations existing in the midst of almost every community, and with which many of us have become allied, we may forget the distinguishing feature of our ancient order, and mistaking increase in lodge and membership for real prosperity, begin, unwittingly, a recruiting crusade. Let us never forget that a man who has not first become a Mason in his heart, though he may tower above his fellows in wealth and influence, is not a suitable stone for the Builder's use.

When the heart of man has first conceived a regard for our ancient Fraternity, until by it he is induced to *ask* admission through our portals into our chambers, where light shall reveal to him that "The half has never been told," it is time to lend a listening ear and a helping hand. We need to be told over and over again that Masonry never *solicits* recruits. They must *come* if they ever enter our fraternal precincts, or entering, prove themselves worthy of so high honor. We all owe much to the institution of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masonry, but the Institution owes us, much less "profanes"—absolutely nothing.

It may require, doubtless does require, a good deal of cool self-possession to live amongst the rushing, growing, advertising Fraternities of modern times, and not drink in the same spirit, and allow it to exhibit itself in our Masonic (un-Masonic) practices.

Grand Secretary received complaints from a number of lodges that Grand Lodge proceedings had not reached them, but on tracing the matter he found that *in every case* they had been received by some lodge officer who left them at his house—we never rest until we have obtained receipts from every lodge and Grand Lodge for our proceedings, and we are sometimes tempted to *register* each package mailed. He reports four lodges created; considerable additions had been made to Grand Lodge library; for six consecutive years every lodge has promptly sent in its annual return and funds; he suggested that Grand Lodge provide an album for the photographs of its officers, and it was so ordered.

The year's receipts were scant three thousand dollars, expenditure ditto, balance on hand over three thousand; the Grand Charity Fund and the Widows and Orphans Fund gained during the year.

The Grand Lecturer instructed twenty-eight lodges and inspected their records.

Grand lodge permitted a lodge to change the name of a brother on its rolls, as did the Grand Lodge of Nebraska some years since; ordered that the Grand Lecturer give two days to each lodge *at the expense of Grand Lodge*, "thus enabling him to visit all of the lodges in the jurisdiction, whether they are able to stand the expense of schools or not;" appropriated one hundred and fifty dollars for binding library books; chartered four lodges; recognised the Grand Lodge of Tasmania; declined to recognise that of New Zealand," "the consent or acquiescence of the parent Grand Lodges" neither being asked or given; ordered the Grand Secretary to print and furnish funeral services to the lodges at cost—Nebraska should do likewise; and determined

That no Mason's widow or daughter shall want for a friend, while walking in the path of virtue, and that no orphan shall be lost in the ways of truth for want of a friend to warn when danger is near.

The printer adds a curious o after the names of lodge representatives, and makes the Grand Lodge resolve to have its next annual communication "to-morrow morning at ten o'clock a. m."

The one-hundred page review is by M. W. William Blatt, Past Grand Master. He thinks "the Fraternity at large is arriving at a better understanding of the aim, and a higher appreciation of the true principles of the Institution;" finds in our ranks too many who seek to introduce the method of other societies to which they also belong; and asserts that "any act that lowers the person who commits the same, in the good opinion or estimation of his fellowmen, is an offence which if committed by a Mason should receive Masonic punishment," an assertion we cannot unqualifiedly sustain, for in the opinion of some fellowmen the becoming a Freemason is offensive. He regrets that Grand Lodges do not mostly work when open on the Apprentice degree; doesn't favor Iowa's two-third ballot on admission by demit; isn't convinced that the payment of dues is the chief duty of a Freemason—nor are we, and we repudiated that test of membership twenty years ago; objects, as we do, to a duplicate demit, holding that a certificate of all the facts is sufficient; believes that in small jurisdictions relief may be more advantageously dispensed at the habitation of the needy ones than in Masonic Homes, and does not favor the erection of the latter except where the necessity has become unquestionably necessary; deems one Grand Lecturer more efficient than several; considers an affirmation as sufficient for our Craft as an oath; favors one ballot for the three degrees—we don't, for we have black-balled more Apprentices than profanes and think three ballots more conducive to harmony than one would be; believes in American Masonry in preference to German, the former being spontaneous, the latter systematic—we would like to hear more from him on this subject; objects to profanes as pall-bearers at Masonic funerals; calls Tennessee's reviewer "Cannon"—we'll wager there'll be an explosion on this; holds that a Master Mason is, as a general rule, a member of the lodge that raised him, whether he signs the by-laws or not—agreed.

He fairly and pleasantly reviews Nebraska, 1890; finds no fault because we

borrow our own funds, paying interest thereon; and says we recognised the Grand Lodge of New Zealand—did we? He inclines to Indiana's view of relief, and remarks:

A Mason in need or distress is the direct charge of the Masonic community in which he may become so regardless of where he may be affiliated. We have borrowed, probably learned, too much from other benevolent societies in this matter, societies whose benefits (not charity) are obligatory and must be paid "a la carte." Masonic charity is not of that order.

We have passed a number of items we had checked in our good brother's review, and conclude with the following extracts, in which we concur:

The judgment of a constituent lodge in all matters appertaining to trials and discipline should never be meddled with by a G. L. unless it has clearly violated, either in procedure or findings, Masonic law or justice. In all else the lodge is the better judge of the case.

Time, patience and perseverance, spent and exercised by one of a mind polished, possessed of scholastic attainments and wielding a fluent pen, are essential to the preparation of a review such as we would like to furnish.

Regarding the latter paragraph we say to him as we say to ourself—a second rate man that will perform a duty is preferable to a first rate man that won't.

M.·W.·George A. Johnston, G.·M.· R.·W.·Charles T. McCoy, G.·S.·

#### TENNESSEE.

Jan. 28, 1891.

77 : 380 / 402 : 16,473.

R.·W.·William S. Smith, D.·G.·M.· M.·W.·John Frizzell, G.·S.·

Grand Lodge met in *Freemasons Hall*, Nashville, an appellation that has happily become quite fashionable since May, 1877; Past Grand Wardens and Past Masters appear in the lists of those present, and we presume they are members of Grand Lodge—we say we presume, for we do not know—the fact is, a reviewer should write with the *law* of each jurisdiction at hand, so he could speak with certainty upon these matters in which Grand Lodges differ, especially with reference to the undulating representation given in various jurisdictions to the *permanent-conservative* element, as compared with the *direct lodge representation*.

The Deputy Grand Master reports the death of M.·W.·Bro.·Benjamin F. Haller, Grand Master, on April 4, 1890; to his truthful eulogy that "In all the relations of life he was a modest, kind-hearted, polite, honest, true, genuine gentleman," we add that "His death was untimely, and his brethren mourn. "True we shall resume our labors, shall again plod and delve, shall soon cease "to feel the pang of his loss; but while we live who knew him his memory will "be cherished, his loss will be deplored, his absence will be regretted. For he "was good and true and noble; upright and steadfast as became a man; kind "and charitable as became a Mason; strong and wise as became a leader."

Deputy Grand Master seems to have been hampered in creating new lodges (making Masons at sight?) by a local regulation requiring consent of *all* lodges within ten miles of the proposed new lodge; he laid the corner stone of a hall, and dedicated the hall on the same day, "a place *having been left* in the corner for the stone;" he held that a lodge could not receive a petition from one who could not read and write; we issued a demit last week to a Freemason who



made his X mark; held that if the by-laws did not require bond of a lodge officer, he could not be required by a resolution to give bond—sound; held that a lodge member is guilty of no Masonic offense who refuses to prefer charges against a brother when ordered to do so by his lodge; and altogether he “rounds up A No. 1,” and was elected Grand Master.

Grand Lodge reversed one suspension, and confirmed one acquittal, of two brethren charged with obtaining money under false pretenses; this action does not seem to have been taken in accordance with Nebraska’s law, that business matters cannot be brought into lodge, but because the brethren were not guilty; we doubt the soundness of Nebraska’s law, for if we, as a Freemason, borrow money from a brother *on false representations*, knowing that he loans us the money because we are brethren, we are guilty of a Masonic offense if we fail to repay the loan, and are liable to trial by our lodge.

Grand Lodge income during the year was about thirteen thousand dollars, expenditure twelve thousand, and balance remaining ten thousand; about three hundred and fifty dollars was received from non-affiliates, which, we understand, keeps them in good standing; eight lodges were chartered; all but nine lodges made annual returns.

Grand Lodge disapproved the by-laws of a lodge because they were found to “entrench, in many respects, on the prerogatives of the Worshipful Master;” we don’t wonder at the lodge, with the numerous examples before it of Grand Lodges that entrench on the prerogatives of the Most Worshipful Grand Master; both are illustrative of the tendency of Freemasonry to imitate its imitators even to the third and fourth-rate debating societies.

In the appendix appear numerous well-arranged tables of statistics, including lists of “Non-affiliates suspended by Grand Lodge,” and “Non-affiliates restored.” We here find the report of the “Masonic Widows and Orphans Home of Nashville, Tennessee,” showing an income of about fifteen thousand dollars (half of it from Masonic bodies), nearly the same sum expended in constructing a building, with some seven hundred dollars on hand, and four or five thousand pledged. The Home was chartered in 1886; now has ten acres of land within three miles of Nashville, with a four-story building ready for the roof, which when finished, will accommodate seventy-five or one hundred inmates; the house, when completed, will cost about twenty-six thousand dollars. The annual cost of maintenance is estimated at from eighty to one hundred dollars per inmate, which seems very low. Grand Lodge approves and commends this institution, but is not responsible for it; an amendment to the law is pending, that, if adopted, will give Grand Lodge the power to make assessments for the support of the Home, and each Tennessee Freemason was urged to contribute twenty-five cents for its completion; Grand Lodge contributed about seven hundred dollars in the years ’89 and ’90.

The review is by M. W. George C. Connor, who makes this, his first report, with charming enthusiasm. Early he thanks God that “we believe or not as we please in free America”—and he pleases to believe not a good deal; he doesn’t believe in the Past Master’s degree, and asks “why should an elected Master be made a Past Master before he is made an actual Master”—perhaps because he is a Passed-the-chair Master; doesn’t believe in the physical perfection requirement, which leads us (with Reviewer Inglesby’s comment in mind) to ask what is *his* deformity; *nor* in adhering to the old work if “full of errors, anachron-

isms and absurdities"—maybe he would expurgate cowan, eavesdropper, oblong-square and hale, as many would do who have gone this way before him; *nor* in uniformity of work; don't believe in the right to visit—why, then, have we learned to travel in foreign countries; *nor* in Masonic "regalia"—we don't; *nor* in a General Grand Lodge; *nor* in bragging of relief extended or charity bestowed—amen—Nebraska avoided it until recently, and sent thousands abroad without its being made known at *this* end of the line; don't believe a lodge is "she," and perhaps avoids the "sister" Grand Lodge, preferring the "fellow;" *nor* in giving a recanting Freemason a perpetual diploma in the shape of a demit—we've been struggling on this line since 1869; *nor* in affiliation fees—Nebraska don't.

But he does believe in Tennessee and Tennessean Freemasonry, from the "great charter constituting a Grand Lodge of the State of Tennessee," signed and delivered by the Grand Master of North Carolina in 1813, clear down to Tennessee's method of taxing the non-affiliate, which latter feature has the semblance of making the payment of money the test of membership in Freemasonry, a proposition we have steadily objected to since 1873; still it may be well enough—we favor anything that will discourage non-affiliation.

In reviewing Nebraska, 1890, he pronounces our Grand Master Mercer's address "a masterful production" (have our Nebraska readers observed the high place given this address?); deems our Brother Black's oration "brilliant," and says "one paragraph should be set in gold, illuminated with jewels;" flings at our "treeless domain"—we'll have more timber than Tennessee in 1900; and remarks upon the peculiarity of our opening a lodge preliminary to opening Grand Lodge—a custom the fathers of Masonry in Nebraska brought from Ohio, and we like it.

Under Mississippi he asks how it is a lodge under dispensation "may make but not affiliate *members*"—do such lodges make *members*? don't they merely make *Masons*? aren't such lodges mere Mason-making machines? we fear the anti-prerogative fever has caught our brother. He also asks, as was effectively asked in our Grand Lodge a few years since, "Can it be true that the *use* of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a Masonic offense? does the Grand Lodge of Mississippi invade a gentleman's home and say that if he swallows a glass of claret for his dinner, or a julep for an appetiser, he commits a Masonic crime?" On this subject he further says that "while this committee sometimes believes that the cause of temperance is being continually injured by the intemperance of a large number of its advocates, we may not utter a word in condemnation;" we wonder if he's read our thesis on eating muffins.

He deems it the duty of every Grand Lodge to reprint its proceedings, and says Tennessee will soon do so; Nebraska is nearly ready to follow suit, and it will be "a reprint as is a reprint."

Regarding Grand Lecturers, he says:

We would like to see a Mason of commanding presence, and with sufficient intelligence to really impart the spirit and letter of the work, tramp around over the country, consuming his entire time, for \$100 a month. To be sure, there are men who will tramp and teach for such compensation, but they will be little better than parrots, and with just about their inspiring influence.

Regarding reviews, he says:

This report is written for the Masons of Tennessee, and this committee's earnest prayer is that it may, in most respects, reach the standard we have set up. We do not pretend to attempt to instruct, or to interfere in the management of the Fraternity in other jurisdictions, but while the duty is assigned us we intend to point out the mistakes, the erroneous decisions, and the shoals and hidden rocks that threaten the safety of our beloved Institution. And all this to educate and edify our own dear brethren of Tennessee, and in the sincerest spirit of brotherly love.

And while not expecting the adoption of all that we present, we devoutly pray that these thoughts may stimulate the brethren to dig and delve into the mysteries—the philosophy, science and religion concealed in our SYMBOLS.

Anent *duplicate* demits we advise him that with the original certificate issued by our own particular lodge, a brother joined a lodge in Texas; with the duplicate certificate he joined a lodge in Iowa; how our lodge was buffeted over this dual membership by the Grand Lodges of the two jurisdictions named! duplicate demits should never be issued.

There are one or two other matters that we have checked in this review, but we needs must get out of Tennessee, denying ourselves all reference to Brother Connor's comprehensive "conclusion." We linger long enough to find our twin brother who has found a *heresy* in Freemasonry; for over twenty years we have deemed it a heresy to claim that "a man comes into Freemasonry of his own free will and accord," it being understood that such sentence means all that it says, and nothing but what it says. Our brother of Tennessee combats a *heresy* like unto ours, it being "that it is the right of all Masons to demand demission from lodges;" we are with him "until death do us part" on his proposition; our views on dependent membership, the free-will heresy, and Masonic suicides are well known at home and we need not prolong this review by presenting them to possible readers abroad. But we *are* getting back to the old regulations; we *are* beginning to quit imitating the imitators of Freemasonry; and you, reader, had better "join the procession."

M.:M.:William S. Smith, G.:M.: M.:W.:John Frizzell, G.:S.:

#### TEXAS.

Dec. 8, 1891.

56: ???/540: 23,193.

M.:W.:George W. Tyler, G.:M.: R.:W.:William F. Swain, G.:S.:

The volume before us comprises 190 pages of proceedings and statistics, 224 pages of names of lodge members, and 136 pages of review; Past Grand Wardens and fifty-four District Deputy Grand Masters seem to be members of Grand Lodge; seven new lodges were created; twenty-three corner stones were laid; twenty-one thousand dollars were received during the year, twenty-three expended, with a balance of ten thousand on hand; the Charity Fund amounts to forty thousand dollars; the Grand Treasurer's salary was over one thousand dollars: surely we're getting to a big jurisdiction. And it doesn't propose to waste away, for it has a law that no lodge can either sell or incumber its property without the consent of the Grand Master. It also forbids the use of the word "Masonic" for business purposes, or to further private enterprises, and Grand Master Tyler warns the Craft that the so-called Masonic insurance companies have not the sanction of the organized Masonic bodies in Texas.

The Grand Master decided that the trial of a brother who was in jail should be postponed until he could appear in person before the lodge; that lodge rec-

ords are strictly private, and no transcript thereof should ever be made for use in any tribunal or society not Masonic; that lodges could not solicit aid except in cases of great public calamity falling upon the lodge and the community alike.

But the action of the Grand Master most interesting and perhaps most serviceable to the Craft was his investigation of Freemasonry in Mexico; we present extracts from his report upon this subject and make no apology for their length:

The status of Masonry in Mexico has long been a subject of uncertainty and doubt in this Grand Lodge as well as in other North American jurisdictions. That the solution is now close at hand should be an occasion for congratulation.

\* \* \* \* \*

These matters happily disposed of, we then entered into an agreement for mutual recognition and exchange of fraternal representatives, all subject to the ratification of our respective Grand Bodies, and signed the same, with the brethren present as witnesses, one copy in English and one copy in Spanish, in terms as follows, and which may be known as

THE TREATY OF MONTEREY.

A. U. T. O. S. A. G.:

In the City of Monterey, State of Nuevo Leon, Republic of Mexico, on the twenty-sixth day of October, of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one, the Master Masons, George W. Tyler, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of Texas, and M. M. Bauche, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Coahuila, who holds due authority from the Gran Dieta Simbolica de los EE. UU. M.M., having met for the purpose of making a treaty of friendship, to establish official communication between the two high bodies of which they are the representatives, agreed

1. The Gran Dieta Simbolica de los EE. UU. M.M., acknowledges, as the only supreme and exclusive Masonic power in the State of Texas, the most Worshipful Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons, established in the city of Houston, the Masonic capital of said State.

2. The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of Texas acknowledge, as the only supreme and exclusive power in the Republic of Mexico, the Gran Dieta Simbolica de los EE. UU. M.M., established in the City of Mexico.

3. All Master Masons who belong to either of the two bodies referred to in this treaty, who will prove themselves to be regular, will reciprocally have the same rights and privileges which are granted by their respective constitutions.

4. This treaty will be submitted to the approbation of the two high contracting bodies, and, as soon as ratified, they will exchange representatives.

Two copies of the same tenor and effect will be signed, one in the Spanish and one in the English language by the respective representatives in the presence of the following named witnesses: Antonio V. Hernandez, S. T. Foster, Antonio R. Urrea and Jesus Gonzales Trevino.

Geo. W. TYLER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Texas.

M. M. BAUCHE,

Gr. Maestro de la Gran Logia del Estado de Coahuila y Apoderado Especial de la Gran Dieta Simbolica de la Republica Mexicana.

\* \* \* \* \*

This reorganisation was made in a grand assembly of representatives or deputies from nearly all of the State and subordinate lodges in the Republic, assembled after due notice, in the City of Mexico, on the 5th day of February, 1890, and which remained in session for ten days, during which time they carefully considered the best plans for unifying the Fraternity and establishing it upon a permanent and prosperous basis, and finally perfected their organisation under the name of the "Grand Symbolic Dieta of the United States of Mexico," and elected and installed the dignitaries and officers of the same, that of "Most Respectable Grand Master" being filled by no less a personage than General Porfirio Diaz, President of the Republic, and that of Grand Secretary General by Dr. Ermilio G. Canton, both of them distinguished for their zeal and long devotion to Freemasonry. On the 10th of the following June the General Constitution of the Gran

Dieta was adopted and promulgated, a copy of which, in the Spanish language, is herewith submitted for the information of the proper committee of this Grand Lodge. To facilitate their labors, I also submit herewith a translation of the same by Mrs. Tyler, who makes this contribution to these negotiations, in which she has become very much interested from having translated for me the numerous Spanish documents received from time to time during the year.

From this constitution it will be seen that the Grand Dieta is the supreme governing power for the whole Republic, and is composed of one Deputy from each State Grand Lodge and one from each subordinate lodge throughout the Republic, and it issues all charters for the subordinate lodges. There is a State Grand Lodge in each State, and some of them are designated by a fancy name and a number as, for instance, that of North Tamaulipas, which is called "Light of the-Frontier, No. 14." These State Grand Lodges are composed of five delegates from each subordinate lodge in the State, and have only a supervisory power over the lodges within their jurisdictions, and all correspondence with the Gran Dieta is transmitted through them. The system seems admirably adapted to present conditions in Mexico, and was the happy conception of Bros. Diaz, Pombo, Canton, Bauche and other distinguished Masons of that country. The time may come when the independent State Grand Lodge system will be feasible there, but for the present the Fraternity will prosper better under the guidance of a central governing power like the Gran Dieta.

Under the impetus of this reorganisation and unification of Masonic interests, and with the confidence inspired by the great names of its eminent promoters, the Fraternity has already been planted upon a solid foundation, and there could be no brighter outlook for a prosperous future.

Nearly all of the particular lodges of the Republic, regardless of their former dependence, have transferred their allegiance to the Gran Dieta, its constituent lodges now numbering about two hundred and the membership aggregating about seven thousand. Of the former governing bodies, practically none exist except in name. The old Grand Orient of the Mexican National Rite consists of only a few Lodges and is recognised as regular Masonry by the Gran Dieta, because it was the first Masonic organisation of that country and was identified with the introduction of both rites—Scottish and York—and also because Benito Juarez, the elder, and many other men distinguished in connection with the restoration of the Republic were enrolled among its members. It seems to be preserved as a kind of souvenir of the past. The Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz, and also that of the Federal District, still maintain a precarious existence, the former consisting of only a very few Lodges, as I am reliably informed, and the latter presenting the anomaly of a Grand Lodge (so called) without a single subordinate—the constituent lodges of both these former powers having submitted to the jurisdiction of the Gran Dieta, and by which these struggling bodies are denominated as irregular and clandestine.

All lodges in Mexico practice the Scottish Rite, except Toltec Lodge, No. 520, in the City of Mexico, chartered in 1882 by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and which will soon be allowed, at its own request, to pass under the jurisdiction of the Gran Dieta, if it has not already done so. At one time I was of the opinion that we should not recognise a Foreign Grand Body of the Scotch Rite, and so expressed myself in a special report on Masonry in Mexico in 1887, when I was chairman of the committee on Foreign Correspondence. While I still adhere to the general observations and recommendations of that report, which counseled delay in the matter of recognition as matters then stood, I have become better informed and have changed my opinion in regard to our relations to the Scottish Rite: and since the Supreme Councils of Scottish Rite Masonry have declared many years ago that they will never interfere with Symbolic Masonry of any rite, but will leave the first three degrees to the control of independent governing bodies, created by the lodges themselves, there is no reason why Symbolic Masonry of the Scottish Rite should not be welcomed to the sisterhood of Sovereign Grand Lodges. This rite prevails in most of the Spanish-speaking countries of both hemispheres.

The Grand Lodge of Texas has for fifty years, by a standing resolution, permitted Scottish Rite Masons to visit and affiliate in our Lodges and we have already recognised the Grand Lodge of "Colon and Cuba," which, if I mistake not, practices the Scottish Rite.

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Of the "Treaty of Monterey," I will say that its ratification is with you. As long as Masonry in Mexico was torn into rival factions, each claiming supremacy, it was wise to

postpone recognition until those factions should settle their own disputes. That time has now arrived. Masonry in Mexico will not be more united and harmonious if we were to wait a hundred years. The few groups now antagonistic to the Gran Dieta will not be likely to submit until the Gran Dieta is recognised by foreign Masonic powers, if then. But they are a mere handful, without influence in the Masonic world, and their number has been constantly diminishing since the reorganisation. Their obstinacy is based upon no abstract principle or right, except the right to be obstinate, which, of course, is conceded to be inherent, and it is but justice to say that among their number appear the names of Benito Juarez, Jr., and others of respectability in that country.

The social standard of the membership of the Grand Dieta is very high. It embraces a large element of the intelligent, law-abiding, progressive and influential men of Mexico, and their strict rules of admission—much more severe than ours—absolutely exclude all others. With them, as it should be everywhere, Masonry means *something*, and to be a Mason there is a passport to the friendship and confidence of the best people in the land. Their charity is bountiful and very practical. Some valuable lessons might be learned from them in the matter of living up to the solemn obligations of Masonry in their conduct toward the poor, the distressed and the unfortunate in their midst, and some remarkable incidents were related to me of brotherly love and relief extended to wandering Craftsmen from Texas, and other States, notwithstanding the absence of official recognition of Mexican Masonry. In no country is a Mason more zealously devoted to the welfare of the Fraternity, or more attentive to his obligations and duties, and they now dwell together there in peace, love and harmony.

The Gran Dieta of Mexico and the Grand Lodge of Texas both ratified the Treaty of Monterey, and M. W. Jose Rossemberger, Grand Master of North Tamaulipas, was received and welcomed at this communication.

Grand Lodge chartered sixteen lodges; by vote of lodges refused to change its location from Houston; held that the election, as well as the rejection, of a candidate confers perpetual jurisdiction over him; invested its Grand Master with a gold signet ring—the McLeary ring—immediately after his installation, such being the wish of the Grand Master of 1881, who instituted this custom; presented retiring Grand Master Tyler with the golden jewel of Past Grand Master; and adopted the following sentiment of one of its committees, in which we fully concur:

We cheerfully supplement with our own opinions those of the Grand Master as to the general and broadly comprehensive meaning of Masonic charity. The world outside, and some of our own brethren as well, too often make the mistake of confining charity to "alms-giving." This on proper occasions should not and will not be neglected by good Masons. But it is the very narrowest element in the definition of charity. That includes sympathy in sorrow, encouragement in misfortune, vindication from slander, and all the help which man needs in the journey of life. That sort of charity may be exercised often by those who have neither silver nor gold. One of our most distinguished brothers has well described it in words which will live while time continues:

"A man may ha'e an honest heart  
Though poorth hourly stare him;  
A man may take a neebor's part,  
Yet ha'e no cash to spare him.

The review, his fifth, is by M. W. Thomas M. Matthews, Grand Master in 1881; we have already given so much space to his jurisdiction that we cannot do justice to his review; he will, we think, concede that the average Freemason will be more interested in the Mexican investigation of Grand Master Tyler (how well he guards the lodge) than in his or our opinions.

He believes in compensating Grand Secretaries and reviewers; doesn't favor a Masonic Congress; is opposed to *railroading* candidates through the degrees—and we ask his views on the conferring of the Master Masons degree on two can-

didates in two connecting rooms at the same time by the same lodge, the Master presiding over one job of work and a Warden over the other—in other words is there any objection to a lodge working on two rough ashlar at the same time but in different parts of the lodge enclosure. He hadn't time to count the number of lodges present at Florida's annual communication, nor we those of Texas; thinks there is no proper occasion on which to display our National flag on Masonic buildings, they having no business with a flag or banner of any sort (unless of mourning for a brother) displayed upon them; thinks the conferring of degrees by British lodges on American citizens should be "squelched"—but how? claims that the power given Grand Masters by Grand Lodges to create lodges is given "only as a matter of convenience"—which we doubt; concurs in the suggestion of Bro. Chadwick, of Oregon, that the reviewers meet in Chicago in June, 1893—we prefer the month of August, named by Grant, of Kentucky—our Grand Lodge meets in June; upholds the Texas law that *any* Texan Mason may vote on a petition for degrees in *any* Texan lodge; thinks the legislation of some Grand Lodges on the temperance question is running temperance into intemperance; begs the Grand Secretaries to give full statistical tables of lodge membership, etc.—how does Nebraska's meet your views, Bro. Matthews? longs to meet the American reviewers and Grand Secretaries—he can have that craving satisfied if he will come to Denver next August and meet with the Secretaries Guild of Freemasonry for North America—we hope he'll come; reviews Nebraska, '91, justly and pleasantly; favors physical perfection in candidates; claims that a man enters Freemasonry of his own free will and accord—which for years we have been convinced is a heresy; questions the wisdom of building expensive Masonic Homes, thinking perhaps those needing relief could receive it at their homes, or through the lodges, more efficiently, economically and agreeably, and with less burden on the Craft; and in the following extract presents the view that will be shared by every toiler in Freemasonry when complimented upon his work.

Any compliment to me in this direction I receive and appreciate as one to the Grand Lodge of Texas, whose servant I am, and whose reputation, high standing and fair name it has ever been, and ever will be, my pleasant duty and privilege to maintain and defend when right, and it is a satisfaction to believe she is almost invariably right.

M. W. John Walson, G. M. R. W. William F. Swain, G. S.

#### UTAH.

Jan. 20, 1891.

20 : 7 / 7 : 486.

M. W. Arthur M. Grant, G. M. R. W. Christopher Diehl, G. S.

At a special communication the casket was placed in the hollow rock *beneath* the corner stone—perfect ashlarites will make a note on't; the stone was strewn with flowers.

In his annual address the Grand Master congratulates his brethren upon the position Utah has earned in Freemasonry, and is proud of its eighteen-year record; visited all his lodges during the year, and found them perfect in opening and closing; found several lodges more comfortably housed (or halled) than those in Salt Lake City, and hopes for improvement in this respect, but fears the time is past when the city Fraternity could buy ground and erect a temple, real estate has boomed so much. He considers at length what disposition shall

be made of the library the Freemasons of Utah, under the leadership of Brother Diehl, have built up—a library whose *public* department has near eight thousand volumes, with an annual expense for maintenance of over two thousand dollars, and whose Masonic department has an even thousand bound volumes on Masonry; he concludes that it is impossible for the handful of Freemasons in Utah to longer sustain the *public* library, and in this conclusion Grand Lodge concurred, and arranged to transfer its books to a general library association, conditioned on receiving certain memberships for Utah Masons. Here would have been an opportunity for Grand Master Littlejohn, of Wisconsin, to have united the Freemasons of our country in maintaining an oasis in Deseret, thus serving God and man; a penny apiece from the half million Freemasons in the United States would have done the business—but we suppose it's too late, and it's no use crying; how much good we could do if we only tried.

Our Brother Diehl, of Utah, doesn't have to wait for reports of installation in two hundred lodges, and so he put his 1890 proceedings in printer's hands within a week after Grand Lodge closed; and then he distributed them "liberally"—that's right, for they will do more good out of his office than in it. He makes a suggestion that seems valuable to us, and to which we invite the consideration and action of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska—that the old records (say all over five years old) be stored in Grand Lodge archives. His report shows that during the year the Utah lodges expended in charity (relief?) nearly three dollars per capita of the entire membership, the equivalent of thirty thousand dollars in Nebraska—read this a second time, please.

They seem to appreciate R. W. Brother Diehl out in Utah, and do not hesitate to plainly say so; this gives him up for renewed labor and sends him on his way rejoicing; they go so far as to urge every Utah Mason to read his review, to which we now turn.

We note that in several places he proposes to meet his fellow secretaries and reviewers at Denver next *September*; we hope he'll make his visit in August, else we'll all miss him—it's in August, next August, the Grand Encampment, Secretaries Guild, and divers other Masonic organisations meet in Denver—"and don't you forget it."

He doesn't concur in Grand Lodge legislation on the saloonkeeper, and thinks that matter should be left to the lodges; doesn't believe in joint occupancy of lodge rooms; doesn't cherish the "perfect youth" requirement; doubts the correctness of issuing duplicate demits, "because a duplicate must be an exact copy of the original and signed by the same Master and Secretary; if both these officers have left their respective stations they cannot sign the document, and nobody can do it for them"—we have exactly the same objection to duplicate charters, and hold that in both cases the proper course is to issue a *new* document, reciting the loss of the original; says in Utah lodge dues are twelve dollars and Grand Lodge dues three dollars; advises a reviewer, whose report was not printed, not to write another, because it will be time wasted—at that rate this review would not be written, for we've already written three or four that our Grand Lodge thought best not to print; doesn't believe in the powers and prerogatives of Grand Masters; doesn't know where the right of a visitor to examine the lodge originated—who does? is badly mixed on Nebraska's decision that "John Jones, Master," is a correct signature—he would laugh to read on a hotel register "John Jones, Honorable Member of Congress," or



“Honorable John Jones, Member of Congress”—it’s a small matter, but good taste and old usage sustains Nebraska’s ruling; thinks a lodge can meet with its charter burned, the record in the Grand Lodge proceedings that the charter had been granted being all sufficient—then why issue the charter at all? seems to hold to but *five* landmarks; and altogether presents a review that we’ve had in hand all evening with much pleasure and profit.

M.·W.·William G. Van Horne, G.·M.· R.·W.·Christopher Diehl, G.·S.·

## VERMONT.

June 10, 1891.

98 : ??? / 103 : 8,658.

M.·W.·George W. Wing, G.·M.· R.·W.·Warren G. Reynolds, G.·S.·

We find “upon the roll of *members* of this Grand Lodge in attendance upon the present communication,” a Past Grand Treasurer, two Past Grand Deacons, an Assistant Grand Secretary and an Assistant Grand Chaplain; the Past Grand Treasurer, Dan Lyon, the oldest living Past Grand Officer, was received with the grand honors.

The Grand Master’s tribute to the brethren of his jurisdiction who died within the year is interesting, especially his reference to Brother John B. Hollenbeck, over ninety-nine years of age, Grand Secretary for thirty years, during a period “when it required moral courage to be known as a Mason, or to avow one’s self as such.” Grand Master Wing paid much attention to the district meetings (Grand Lecturer’s lodges), finding them well attended and promotive of the best features of Freemasonry. His “scholarly, eloquent and instructive” addresses on these occasions is referred to by the Grand Lecturer, who himself impresses us as a good judge of Masons and Masonry.

In ninety-eight-year-old Vermont a Masonic Veteran Association is to be formed, while thirty-four-year-old Nebraska has had its “Nebraska Veteran Freemasons” in operation several years.

Early in the session the Rev. Edwin Wheelock retired, stating that this session completed his twenty-five years of service as Grand Chaplain; by a rising vote the Grand Lodge showed its appreciation of his labors, and we find his name among the appointed officers for the new year.

In the list of Representatives near fellow Grand Lodges whose commissions were extended, we find the Representative near Nebraska, whose original commission was issued by order of the Grand *Lodge* of Vermont, one of the few of that kind on record.

The Grand Secretary’s report is brief, its burden being that Vermont proceedings for half a dozen years are only to be found in a few libraries.

A brother presented Grand Lodge with the “old record book” of Hiram Lodge, No. 8, it being deemed a “valuable find,” deserving thanks; this exemplifies the valuable suggestion of Grand Secretary Diehl, of Utah, that all old records should be sent up to Grand Lodge, and be preserved in fireproof rooms. At the election of office-bearers all the stations and places were filled by brethren called from the floor. The Past Master’s degree was conferred on a number of brethren.

From the law of Vermont we learn that a two-third vote of Grand Lodge is required to reverse or abrogate expulsion or suspension by a chartered lodge;

that every Mason should belong to a regular lodge; that "the Grand Lodge of Vermont will grant no dispensations to any man or Mason for the benefit of any human confessor or confessional"—?; that secretaries should send all communications in sealed envelopes; that unaffiliated Masons shall be deprived of all lodge rights and benefits, and shall not be permitted to visit except with a view of petitioning the lodge for membership; the Grand Secretary receives twenty-five cents for authenticating each diploma—bad—Grand Lodge had better pay him for his work and encourage the use of diplomas.

M. W. Marsh O. Perkins writes the review. He doesn't believe in imitating the imitators of Freemasonry, nor in copying their "gewgaws and flummeries;" in the same line, he thinks the good law the Vermont law, that Masters and Wardens can neither resign nor demit—so do we; holds that our lodges are not courts to aid in the collection of debts due from one Mason to another—but suppose the loan was asked and made because of Masonic relations, how then? holds that Grand Lodge has the right to control and the power to govern the Masonic conduct of those owing it allegiance; claims that citizenship is not a Masonic requirement of a petitioner for the degrees; extracts "a solid chunk of wisdom" from our Grand Master Mercer's "exhaustive and valuable" address, and refers to Brother Black's "very able and instructive address;" condemns the "cotton rag" as a substitute for the Mason's apron—it certainly isn't clothing for a man, although it may be for an infant; and anent Wyoming's antagonism to Grand Masters' prerogatives, says:

Vermont is close upon the turn into her second century, and has never yet had to rebuke her Grand Masters for the undue exercise of prerogatives, high or low, and she still believes there is no necessity for binding them down with constitutional restrictions. She wants something more of her Grand Masters than mere automatic action.

We regret to leave Brother Perkins' review, but we are on the homestretch and must quicken our pace.

M. W. Delos M. Bacon, G. M. R. W. Warren G. Reynolds, G. S.

#### VIRGINIA.

Dec. 9, 1890.

113 : 113 / 224 : 9,930.

M. W. Rob T. Craighill, G. M. R. W. William B. Isaacs, G. S.

A Deputy Grand Treasurer and two Deputy Grand Secretaries were present at the opening of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master begins his address by saying that "the past year has not been an eventful year in Masonry in Virginia; it has been marked rather by a quiet and orderly progression, like the course of the planets, promoting the glory of God and the substantial benefit of mankind." He created ten new lodges; permitted a special lodge meeting to be held for the purpose of reinstating a dying brother, suspended n. p. d.; urges his lodges to *purchase* the law of the jurisdiction—we think his Grand Lodge should furnish same without charge; his decisions accord with rulings in Nebraska.

This Grand Lodge has a standing committee on History, which submitted a sixty-page article on Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4 (organised, 1752), prepared by W. Bro. S. J. Quinn, one of its Past Masters, which Masonic students will find edifying; our Grand Lodge once had a law that each lodge asking a charter should present a history of its organisation, but no one was charged with its en-

forcement and it has not been observed for many years, but might profitably be revived.

The most important and interesting feature of these proceedings is the report on the Masonic Home of Virginia, an institution for the care and maintenance of the widows and orphans of deceased Freemasons, and of old and indigent members. Its property consists of forty-five acres of land two miles from Richmond, with a building of ten rooms, all the donation of Bro. A. G. Babcock (we hope our printer won't misspell his name), whose gift is valued at ten thousand dollars. It is proposed to erect "an imposing brick structure, which, with the buildings now in use, will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Home for a number of years." Seven children have already been admitted, although the Home has not been in operation a year, and there are other applications pending; accommodations for two or three hundred inmates are contemplated; the lodges of Virginia were appealed to for aid, and Grand Lodge contributed five hundred dollars.

The next interesting item is the Masonic Temple in Richmond, a five-story brown stone building which was completed in 1891; we hope it's fireproof.

The real estate owned by the Grand Lodge is valued at over one hundred and forty thousand dollars, an amount of wealth not surprising, when it is known that (if we're not in error) a Grand Lodge diploma costs two and a quarter dollars, a price that must seriously limit their use and is therefore objectionable.

Grand Lodge chartered nine lodges; permits discussion of the qualifications of petitioners just before balloting; seems to require a lodge proposing to surrender its charter to transfer its property to Grand Lodge before the surrender is accepted—which may be a good plan and worth consideration in Nebraska; the reports from the forty odd District Deputy Grand Masters give their opinions as to the condition of the Craft, but don't give the facts on which the opinions are based—we prefer the facts; ordered payment of the "Grand Steward's bill for refreshments and servants' hire, when approved by the committee on Finance," which is thus an unknown quantity, but last year's Grand Steward's committee was paid six or seven hundred dollars—for a banquet?

There is no review, which we much regret, although the history of Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 5, above referred to, partly takes its place; the continued ill health of M. W. William F. Drinkard, prevented him from performing the duty he has so ably discharged for several years.

M. W. J. Howard Wagt, G. M. R. W. William B. Isaacs, G. S.

#### WASHINGTON.

June 9, 1991.

34: 60 / 62 : 3,419.

M. W. James E. Edmiston, G. M. M. W. Thomas M. Reed, G. S.

From the fact that they are included in the list of "Past Grand Officers present" we infer that Past Grand Wardens are members of this Grand Lodge. Past Masters are recorded in the list of "Lodge Representations," as many as three appearing for one lodge.

The Grand Master created eight lodges; permitted five lodges to change their places of meeting, they having complied with Grand Lodge law—which indicates a supervision that we deem desirable, *if* inspection of the hall of a

new lodge is necessary ; recommended sundry Washington brethren as suitable to represent fellow Grand Lodges—our Grand Master does his own selecting of brethren who are in accord with Nebraska's observance of the old regulation that "every brother should belong to some lodge;" he decided that suspended n. p. d. brethren must pay all dues to date of suspension (unless same have been remitted) before the lodge can receive his petition for reinstatement ; that a druggist who sells liquor as a beverage is not eligible *for the degrees* of Masonry, but that a lodge can receive the petition of a saloonkeeper *for affiliation*; that a Washington lodge cannot confer the degrees for, and by request of, an Ohio lodge without his special dispensation ; held that the approval of lodge by-laws by Grand Master was not in force beyond the first annual communication of Grand Lodge—our observation is that Grand Master's opinion is quite as sound as that of the average Grand Lodge committee ; urged that the records of each lodge be annually inspected by a Grand Lodge committee, which would do no harm and might do good ; and closed his address with an earnest and beautiful exhortation.

The Grand Secretary reported that "the incidents occurring during the past year appear to have been few that can call for any particular notation ;" commended the promptness with which lodge returns have been made and dues paid, for "only a very few have been tardy"—in Nebraska it has been years since all returns, with the funds, were not in a fortnight before Grand Lodge met ; recommended that the Grand Lodge dues be halved, in which Grand Lodge did not concur ; collected one hundred dollars for each dispensation creating a new lodge, ten dollars for each charter, and "certificates to 55 diplomas sold, \$55"—which is somewhat of a contrast with Nebraska's three and a half cent diplomas ; used forty-seven dollars postage during the year.

"The privilege of the floor was extended to M. . W. . David E. Bailey, P. . G. . M. . of Nevada," who presented a proposition that "a general congress or convocation of Free and Accepted Masons of the United States" (why not of the world?) be held by their representatives duly chosen, not for the purpose of instituting a General Grand Lodge, nor of centralising the government of the Craft, but for the purpose of a mutual interchange of Masonic sentiment and feeling, and of fraternal greeting," at Chicago, June 24, 1892 ; all right, anything to boom the Columbian Exposition, but we hope the "representatives duly chosen" will adhere to their agreements better than did those who met at Baltimore in 1843, and do more (or less) than did the Grand Masters who met at Chicago in 1887 and finally rescinded all the resolutions they had adopted ; *alle samee* we want a reserved seat in the gallery.

On the second day Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple at Seattle ; the Grand Master was presented with a gavel made of cedar from Mt. Lebanon and olive wood from the Mount of Olives, like unto those presented by our Past Grand Master Lininger to each Nebraska Grand Master ; Grand Lodge having, on motion, extended an invitation to the Knights Templar to act as an escort to Grand Lodge, Seattle Commandery, No. 2, performed that service ; from the address of the Grand Orator on this occasion, R. . W. . Joseph M. Taylor, we extract two thoughts ; "to take away the history of Freemasonry from America would be to draw from more than fifty thousand sacred and magnificent edifices their foundation stones, planted there by this ancient and honorable Masonic Fraternity." "In ancient days it was

said, 'To be a Roman was greater than to be a king,' but in these modern days to be a Mason, in truth and spirit, is to be greater than a Roman."

Grand Lodge chartered nine lodges; appropriated twelve hundred dollars for its Grand Lecturer.

The review is by M. W. Thomas Milburne Reed, written "at snatched intervals of time;" he gives in full the nineteen decisions of our Grand Master Mercer. We quote as follows:

We fail to see any more of the elements of "inherency" in the powers of the Grand Master than is *by law* given to any other chief officer in the exercise of the functions of his office in the control of men or bodies of men connected with and occupying *subordinate* relations to such chief officer. But we deny the commonly asserted "inherent" or hereditary powers of a Grand Master. There is no proof that such powers ever existed. If they ever did exist, or exist now, he can exercise them, right or wrong, and is beyond the reach of and amenable to no Masonic law. The proposition, in our judgment, is simply absurd. In the early history of the order no mention is made of any such *inherent* power; and yet, without one single fact to justify the assertion, the dogma is held up by some as a something of imperishable, not to say immaculate, sanctity in Masonry. Did it ever occur to those who advocate this and some other unsupported theories in respect to Freemasonry, that they place themselves in the strange attitude of making more "innovations in the body of Masonry" than those who adhere to its well established laws and precepts, believing in the truth of our old time lectures that Masonry is a "progressive science;" that its laws must be in harmony with enlightened reasons and adverse to anything approximating intolerance; that its government has been and continues to be the result of such progressive legislation as has appeared fitting and proper from age to age. And while new beauties and holier conceptions of its divine truths are ceaseless in their evolutions, the same grand principles that characterised its rising sun at the early dawn of its existence remains the same and unchangeable.

M. W. Thomas Amos, G. M. M. W. Thomas M. Reed, G. S.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

Nov. 11, 1890.

26: 86/87: 4, 131.

M. W. Frank Burt, G. M. M. W. George W. Atkinson, G. S.

The Grand Master begins his address by saying:

The world is brighter and life is dearer to us because of our Masonic gatherings, and each of you will agree with me that our annual communications are productive of that spirit of fraternal regard and friendship not attained by any other assemblage of men. Association is apt to determine largely our lot for time and eternity as well.

The Grand Secretary states his inability to present Grand Lodge any facts regarding the growth of Freemasonry in West Virginia, it being the custom for lodges to send up their annual returns by the lodge representatives—a custom that should be changed; the statistics compiled at a later date give an increase of over six per cent. during the year. The Grand Lecturer reports a growing interest in the work and a much closer adherence to ritualistic matters. From the report of a District Deputy Grand Master we learn that one raised in a lodge does not become a member thereof unless he signs the by-laws—which seems to us as unreasonable as it would be to turn a new-born infant out of doors, and objectionable because it tends to create non-affiliates. Another D. D. G. M. decides upon the word "qualified," justly claiming that no one should be named an officer of a new lodge unless he can open and close a lodge and confer the three degrees—one Master in Nebraska will not permit a candidate to advance unless he can do all these things. Another D. D. G. M. informs

us that the test-oath in West Virginia includes the averment that "I am *now* a contributing member of a legally constituted lodge." Mention is made of a lodge room that can only be reached by the use of a hand-car on a four per cent. grade, which reminds us that we rode thirty miles in the saddle for each of our three degrees.

A special committee examined and corrected the by-laws of each constituent lodge, an example that Nebraska might profit by; the report of this committee agrees with our notions, except where it is held that suspension ends membership in a lodge and that a demit must be granted without a secret ballot; we are pleased with the regulation limiting the rights of non-affiliates, preventing officers from resigning or demitting, and prohibiting a rejected candidate for initiation from again petitioning for one year.

Grand Lodge chartered three lodges; declined to permit the Eastern Star to occupy its lodge rooms; deferred recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand until same has been consented to by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland; contributed for relief; and ordered an oil painting of Grand Master Burt.

The review is by M.·W.·George W. Atkinson, G.·S.·, of which a large quota is a quote; he is a member of Congress, and frankly admits that it is impossible to satisfactorily perform the duties of both positions. In deploring the absence of West Virginia from the District of Columbia review, he presumes it is because the proceedings were lost in the mails, and naively says: "It is not far from Wheeling to Washington"—if he likes his Congressional work we're glad he found the way so short.

M.·W.·John M. Hamilton, G.·M.· M.·W.·George W. Atkinson, G.·S.·

#### WISCONSIN.

June 9, 1891.

47 : 200 / 217 : 13,899.

M.·W.·N M. Littlejohn, G.·M.· R.·W.·John W. Lafin, G.·S.·

"A motion prevailed that all Master Masons in good standing be admitted to seats in the Grand Lodge;" suppose it hadn't, would the Grand Master be prohibited from admitting a visitor? aren't the anti-prerogatives going too far?

The Grand Master decided that a lodge might permit a brother to change his name—our Grand Lodge by precedent reserves that right; decided that there is no Masonic law authorising an objection to *affiliation*; that a lodge cannot surrender jurisdiction over material residing within its jurisdiction; upholds the Grand Master's prerogative to create lodges and make Masons independent of local law, but thinks it would be unwise to disregard such law; thinks, as we do, that the Grand Lodge alone can authorise a lodge to change its location; held that the jurisdictional airline has reference to the lodge hall, not to municipal boundaries; decided (if we are not mistaken) that an objection to advancement may be overruled by a three-fourth vote of the lodge. He created four lodges; received over two hundred dollars for special dispensations; considers ways and means for invigorating his lodges; says "What Masonry needs to-day is some grand object for which the Masons of the world can unitedly labor" and suggests that they "exert their influence for the adoption of some plan for the settlement of national questions, without resort to war."

Veteran Grand Lecturer Youngs made an interesting report; thinks a

Grand Lecturer knows more of the conditions, workings, trials and difficulties of lodges than any one else; and says that "unlike any other so-called secret societies and associations, Masonry has no undue excitements or special booms."

A committee which had the matter under consideration for a year reported adversely to the establishment of a fund and regulations for its disbursement for charity, holding that "there is a very wide distinction between true Masonic charity and Masonic sentiment, and recommending that Grand Lodge "let well enough alone;" the report was adopted.

Grand Lodge chartered four lodges, received amendments to its law making Grand Masters ineligible for re-election after one year's service—we hope they will not be adopted.

From a résumé of decisions rendered in previous years we learn that it is held in Wisconsin that signing the by-laws is not essential to lodge membership; that "neither the lodge nor any member of it can appeal to Grand Lodge from its own action" (?); "information received on the third point of fellowship should be kept inviolate, and no Masonic court should undertake to force a disclosure;" one who assumed the obligations of the third degree but declined to go further, is held to have none of the rights, privileges or benefits of that degree, but is liable to discipline for any future violation of his obligation.

Grand Secretary Lafin (who gave us *imported* beer to drink in Milwaukee) had little to say in Grand Lodge, but the appendix before us contains some admirable tables of his construction.

The review is by Bro. Duncan McGregor, who presents his "fifth budget of Masonic news," and he so well adheres to his programme that we find few chances for an argument with him, which we greatly regret, for we have kept ourselves so curbed in that we'd like a little spurt at the end of our journey. He criticises California for taking up half of the pages in its proceedings with the names of lodge members—we never heard any good reason for publishing them; wishes every Grand Lodge could have our Brother Furnas with his Educational Fund; is charmed with our Brother Black's oration; is hampered by an injunction to write a brief report, and abruptly closes to please the printer.

M.·W.·N M. Littlejohn. R.·W.·John W. Lafin, G.·S.·.

#### WYOMING.

Oct. 8, 1890.

16 : 10 / 12 : 650.

M.·W.·Leroy S. Barnes, G.·M.· R.·W.·William L. Kuy Kendall, G.·S.·.

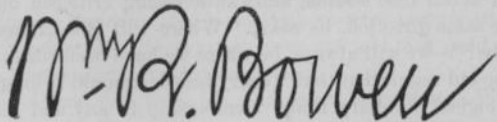
A special communication for laying a foundation stone was held at the city of Sundance, which the Ghebers might think indicated that we were returning to first principles.

The annual communication was held at Cheyenne, and we find therein as members the Past Grand Wardens, together with M.·W.·Bro.·E. F. Cheyney, Master of "Wyoming Lodge, No. 2," as twenty years ago he was Master of Nebraska's "Wyoming Lodge, No. 28"—the same lodge, it having in 1874 been transferred from our jurisdiction to that of Wyoming.

The address of the Grand Master and reports of the other officers contain nothing of special interest for Nebraska, although we note that the Grand Secretary had "the honor to report that no expense has been incurred on account of our library during the year;" we shall make the same report next June, but

lished up to the date we finish this review (April 21, '92). "This is the end of it; we are content."

Fraternally submitted,



Reviewer for Nebraska.

OMAHA, April 21, 1892.

P. S. With a fond recollection of Dr. Southey's discussion with *his* printer over the cometic tail of the newly cast cap R, we deem it just to *our* superexcellent printer to present some correspondence between us, and to explain that we, not the printer, are responsible for some vagaries of spelling, punctuation, etc.; e.g. we delight in the comma and the semi-colon, and evade the full-stop; we are convinced that the letter Z, like wisdom teeth, is disappearing from the English mouth; and we repudiate the use of *caps* for the purpose of emphasis.

(The Reviewer to the Printer.)

MR. PROOF READER:

I present the query whether (in this and many other cases) the comma should not come *after* the "—it seems to me that the comma is no part of the quotation—that it is *my* comma, not the comma of the party I quote from.

W. R. B.

(The Printer to the Reviewer.)

MR. BOWEN:

In reply to your suggestion that the point, when used as his own by the party quoting, should be placed *after* the quotation marks, would say I agree with you so far as the absolute correctness of the thing is concerned. But, from the printer's point of view, there is another consideration paramount to that of the precise relation of points to the matter quoted in such cases—that of typographical effect. I submit the proposition, that while the placing of the point *inside* the marks of quotation is not in strict conformity to the rule, still one cannot conceive of the reader being misled by this deviation, but the typographical beauty of a work is enhanced. Of course, this would not do in the case of the interrogation or the exclamation point when used as that of the person quoting; I have in mind the comma, semi-colon, colon and period.

Respy,

PROOF READER.