

practically excludes Americans, because they know not the language. It has a tendency to perpetuate the prejudices of nationality, which is contrary to the spirit of Masonry and the genius of American institutions. All Germans in this country understand our language, and no arrangements ought to be made which tend to retard their knowledge of the nation's leading language. A homogeneous people is the great desideratum of this country.

"In Philadelphia they have a Lodge, we understand (Mozart), composed of musicians. Is the right of any citizen of good repute to make application for initiation or affiliation to any Lodge within whose jurisdiction he may reside.

"Is it Masonic to black-ball a man because he don't know the diatonic scale? The special features are contrary to the design of our Institution and detrimental to the interests of American society. We want to associate with our German brethren, and if they are to set up for themselves and perform their work in their native language we will be denied this privilege."

On the practice of giving the names of living men to Masonic bodies, he gives some new arguments in its favor, which are well worthy of attention:—

"And yet there is another side to this question. When a Lodge or Chapter bears the name of a living Brother or Companion, it is a powerful incentive for him to adhere to the right lest he should dishonor those who sought to compliment his worth. There is no more powerful conservator of good morals and correct deportment than public confidence. And when a man reaches that conviction which extorts from his abandoned spirit the bitter wail, 'No man careth for my soul,' he is then the easy prey of passion, and the willing servant of sin. But let him feel that he is surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses, who hold him in full survey, and that while there are those amid the throng who would exult over his fall, there are others who will shout over his successes, and he is apt to be braced with virtuous resolutions and to meet the fondest expectations of those who pride in his triumph. Then it is no mean prompter to virtuous ambition to know that if duties are well done, organizations will feel honored by wearing the name of the duty-doer. We do not think it well to prohibit such nomenclature by statute. Leave it to the inclination and taste of those immediately concerned. There should be as little legislative abridgment of Masonic liberty as the nature of our Order will admit."

He also has some sensible remarks on processions and public installations of officers. We do not believe in public installations. They are not allowed in this jurisdiction, as the ceremony is considered a part of our secret work, and we would no more think of performing that ceremony in the presence of profanes than we would think of conferring the degrees in public. We agree with Comp. Henderson in deprecating the too frequent appearance of Masons in public.

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