

What Has Masonry Effected in the World?

After 178 years of Freemasonry (1717-1895) we may be permitted to make a retrospection of what it has effected in the world. At the outset we are met by the awkward fact that Freemasonry was first confined to the protective effects it might produce upon trades unions, among operative masons, and in this relation we can trace it back to prehistoric times. It was adopted in its present or speculative form more for its convivial or club possibilities by men who had no possible fear of conditions in which charity would be to them ever necessary. There was a glamour about its traditional history which attracted to its ranks men of position and influence, and such became imbued with a desire to extend its origin and the forgotten past, and thus, through an endless chain of humanity, to unite the ancient with the modern world. Apart from this ambition we question whether even Anderson had any real conception of the banding together of a body of men on the basis of a universal brotherhood.

Thirty years after the reorganization in London, the fact became apparent to the "Jacobites" of Scotland and England that Freemasonry could be made a great political engine, and as such by both the Stuarts and the Hanoverians it was used. This spread it through Europe, and through it was resurrected for partisan purposes the old secret societies of the middle ages.

Here we may see what it has done in the interests of human liberty, and today, to its political influence, we can safely attribute the present aspect of Germany, Italy and France in their condition of a separated church and state. Herein rests the venomous hostility of Rome toward the institution and the effort in this country made to render it nugatory as an opposing force to the insidious inroads of American Catholicism.

And still the question arises, What has Masonry done for the world? In its political aspect in Europe it can safely point to liberty of person, of conscience and of governmental rule. To it can be credited the liberty of press and Bible, of free speech and free education. European Freemasonry has a grand record, and, fully armed, it still stands on guard in defense of human liberty. But what has American Freemasonry done? Setting aside the temples and asylums that in the past quarter of a century it has built and established, we can see but little effect produced in moulding public sentiment. It had no influence whatever in preventing the secession of the Confederate States—although if these States were in rebellion every southern Mason, from General Pike down, violated his Master Mason's obligation.

The truth of the matter is, that American Masonry, apart from being remarkably ornamental, has not done much to mould public opinion. We are all so extremely afraid that we will trespass upon conscientious liberty, political or religious, that we stand today 800,000 strong in a condition of perfect inertia, and we keep on manufacturing Masons at the rate of nearly one per minute simply to swell our numbers. What is the mission of American Masonry? Will some one kindly tell us?—American Tyler.

A Big Catholic Row.

Rev. Fathers Leeming and Mears of Youngstown, O., both priests in charge of parishes, have had a lively time of it lately. They have abused each other through the newspapers in the most grotesque manner. The whole trouble seems to have its origin in the fact that Father Leeming is quite a speaker, given to lecturing, drawing full houses at every lecture. The other parish priests are feeling sore at seeing their respective congregations attending Father Leeming's lectures and suffering thereby in their revenues. They have written to their bishop, Bishop Horstman, complaining that Leeming is too liberal in his doctrines, causing a great deal of comment.

Father Leeming resents the interference of the bishop and everlastingly pitches into the other fathers of Youngstown.

He called Father Mears a would-be-pope, who was determined to drive him out of the city.

He said he had been accused of

being a Protestant, while his only motive is to conciliate and bring men together. He had lectured on the Reformation, he said, because he thought the times were ripe for it. That a Catholic reformation succeeded the Protestant reformation as a necessity, he said, was not of his making, but was based upon facts, vouchsafed by all prominent Roman Catholic chroniclers. He said, among other things, that there are worse enemies than the A. P. As.; they are paltry Roman Catholics who don't understand liberty and have not reached the age of reason. The clergy, he said, also, are striving to rob me of free speech, the most sacred of American privileges. When people do this, they are doing a most un-American thing. My motive is to place before my audiences the truth, and allow them to draw their own conclusions. This is not unpriestly. If we are afraid of the truth we are not worthy of the commendation of Protestants. If a supporter of religious liberty like Daniel O'Connell should live in this country today, the greatest enemies he would have to contend with would be the Catholic clergy and their clique.

Evidently Father Leeming has the opportunity of his life before him. Honesty, a christian conscience and love for America are impelling him. The machine will get the best of him. But the man, the free agent of God's plan, created in His sublime image, will come out of these trials and tribulations ahead. Let us pray that the spirit will wrestle with his soul and leave him no rest until he gains that liberty and peace which he is craving and which he will only find in the arms of Jesus, his only mediator and liberator.—Primitive Catholic.

Getting Very Plenty.

In all sections of this country American papers are springing up like mushrooms, and many of them will, like that fungus, have but a brief existence. While some of them may possibly do a good work in their respective localities, others will be rather a bar and a hindrance than conducive to the arousing of those not already awake to our country's peril.

For four or five years past a few papers have been fighting the papal power at fearful disadvantage and great loss to their proprietors. The nation, however, is becoming aroused, and now the editorial arena is beginning to bristle with the champions of Americanism. That many of these papers may do effective work will not be gainsaid, but there are too many persons who wait until the smoke of battle lifts and they can note how the fight is progressing before deciding what part they shall take in the conflict. It looks that way in the present case, and the multiplicity of papers springing into existence just at present is encouragement to those in the forefront of the battle, they knowing by the above signs that a mighty host is behind them.

Many editors of American papers have fallen by the wayside through a lack of support, and are now for gotten except by those who bore with them the heat of the noontday sun. Among those now entering the engagement are many who will reap where such men have sown. They will be accorded the honors properly due the men wounded on the field.

With honest editors the question of "spoils," so-called, does not have any place in their calculations. They have a higher, holier aim—the preservation of this great republic—and many of them would not accept an office if tendered them.

While we are pleased to welcome the appearance of anything that will assist in furthering the success of the battle for liberty, for honor and for humanity, now speedily to be brought to issue truth compels us to say that numerous of the mushroom growths, with patent interests, now being foisted upon the people as American papers are not calculated to do any great amount of good in the cause.

The tried and true journals which first opened the fight and have progressed thus far satisfactorily should be recognized by true Americans, instead of dividing their strength by patrolling anything and everything that places the word "America" at its mast head, and enters on the heel of the hunt expecting to win a share of the trophies of the chase.—Houtzdale Observer.

THE NEW DAILY SCHEME.

The friends at Omaha are trying to raise sufficient capital to start an American daily. They already have a fair start, but desire the assistance of friends everywhere in the United States. Can you take one or more shares, on account of true Americanism? This is their plan:

In answer to repeated requests we have finally consented to undertake the task of starting a DAILY AMERICAN in Omaha. This would be an easy thing to do if people were to act as they talk. Yet it will not be impossible, even if they do not, for there are thousands of patriots who are anxious to have the news— anxious to give the Protestant preachers as fair a hearing as is accorded to Roman priests and itinerant lecturers of the Jesuit Sherman stamp—who will respond to our call for subscribers for stock to enable us to establish a DAILY AMERICAN.

We have consulted with our friends, and they have suggested this plan: Increase the capital stock of the American Publishing Co. to \$150,000. Divide into 10,000 shares of \$15 each. Begin business when \$100,000 has been subscribed.

Each stockholder must be a subscriber. Subscription price of the paper, first year, will be \$10; 88 the second, and whatever the directors decide thereafter.

The management of the company will be placed in the hands of a board of directors, who will be elected from among the stockholders, by a majority of the stock represented, at the regular annual meeting.

The indebtedness will not be over 40 per cent of the capital stock at any time.

If you want to help establish a DAILY AMERICAN, fill out and return to this office the following blank, keeping this statement as our part of the contract:

I hereby state and make this a part of my contract with the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY: That I, a Protestant, belonging to the following secret societies: ... further state that I am not the agent of a Roman Catholic or of any person who sympathizes with the light being made by the pope and the hierarchy against the free institutions of this country. I further state and agree that I will accept the face value of my stock in the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY at any time it may become apparent that I am working against the principles now advocated by the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY. Farther, I agree not to ... Dated at (town) ... (State) ... this ... day of ... 1895.

Also, please fill out the following blank for our information, as we do not wish to have a Romanist associated with us in business:

On demand, after \$100,000 of the capital stock of the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY has been subscribed, I agree to pay to the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, or order, the sum of ... Dollars, being the purchase price of ... Shares of the capital stock of the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, of Omaha, Neb. Dated at (town) ... (State) ... this ... day of ... 1895. [Signed]

Do you subscribe and pay for THE AMERICAN? Yes or no? If yes, how much you are interested in the advancement of Americanism.

The following numbers of shares have

Table listing names of subscribers and share amounts: Omaha, Neb. 1,238 shares; Chicago, Ill. 500; Brownville, Neb. 10; Wisner, Neb. 7; Boone, Ia. 45; Minneapolis, Minn. 2; Florence, Neb. 1; Kansas City, Mo. 1; Laramie, Wyo. 1. Total: 2,045 shares.

There are to be 10,000 shares. Each share is \$15, payable when \$100,000 has been subscribed. The capital stock is to be \$150,000. How many shares will you want? Let us have a daily.

The Jesuits Described.

Jesuits are the most dangerous men now in the American republic. Along certain lines they are more to be dreaded than even the anarchist. They are men without a country except their church; without a flag except the symbol of the papacy; with a home except where their lot may be cast; without recognized children except those of their faith; and they recognize no authority, human or divine, except that of the head of their order and of the head of their church. Roman rulers have driven them from their many Roman countries, as dangerous plotters against the stability of government and the welfare of the people, and so they have flocked to the United States. They here find many aspirants for political honors who are subservient to their craft for the sake of their influence. The day seems to be near at hand when all true Americans must forget their party affiliations and raise against the ecclesiastical-political machinations of the Roman church. France was obliged for her own safety, to expel Jesuits from her soil, and these are some of the words which she spoke regarding them at the time of their expulsion: "Their dogmas break all bonds of civil society, authorize theft, perjury, falsehood, the most inordinate and criminal impiety, and generally all passions and wickedness; teaching the nefarious principle of secret compensation, equivocation and mental reservation; extirpating every sentiment of humanity in their sanction of homicide and parricide; subverting the authority of government and, in fine, overthrowing the practice and foundation of religion, and substituting, in their stead, all sorts of superstition, with magic, blasphemy and adultery." Let Americans beware of the danger which confronts them at this moment, and let all true patriots in the civic, state and national elections so vote as to restrict the power of these foes of civil and religious liberty and to enthrone the time-honored principles of the American republic.—Baptist Home Missions Monthly.

Eat Dyball's delicious Cream Candies 1518 Douglas St.

Do you want an anti-Roman book, if so send in your order to us. Look over our advertisements for what you want.

Edward Baumley, for livery, 17th and St. Marys Ave

When down town drop in at John Rudd's and leave your watch, if it is out of repair, to be fixed. 317 north 16th St.

Do you want an anti-Roman book, if so send in your order to us. Look over our advertisements for what you want.

Special Master Commissioner's Sale. Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1895, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the north front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Removed. To 107 South 16th Street.

Where you will find W. N. WHITNEY showing an elegant line of OXFORD SHOES. They are just what you want for Spring and Summer. Remember the place, W. N. WHITNEY, 107 South 16th Street.

SHOES AND BOOTS of all Kinds for the Next 30 Days. ★ GREAT REDUCTION. LADIES SHOES worth \$5.00 will go at \$3.75 ... MEN'S SHOES ... Children's and Boys' Shoes at same Reduction for CASH, for 30 Days.

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The Insurance THE FIRST Safe Gasoline Stove W.F. STETZEL, THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE 19th CENTURY. Ever Invented. First Door South of Postoffice.

L. HIBPELLER, Desires to call the attention of the public to his

Garden, At 44TH & LEAVENWORTH, as a suitable place in which to hold Picnics, Day and evening Parties, Dances, Etc., BOWLING ALLEY, DANCE HALL, AND BAR IN CONNECTION. J. W. ELLER, Attorney-at-Law, 509 New York Life Building, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

H. K. BURKET, FUNERAL DIRECTOR EMBALMER. Office removed from 113 North 16th street to 1618 Chicago Street. Telephone 90. -- OMAHA, NEB.

CAE MEDICAL Co. Fever, Sore and Ulcer Remedy. \$500.00 will give for any of above named ailments ... C. A. C. MEDICAL CO. P. O. Box 1927. CHICAGO, ILL.

M. O. MAUL, Successor to Drexel & Maul. Undertaker and Embalmer. 1417 FARNAM ST. OMAHA, NEB. TEL. 225.

M. DALEY, Merchant Tailor Suits Made to Order. Guarantees a perfect fit in all cases. Clothing cleaned, dyed and remodeled. 2107 Cumings St., OMAHA. C. W. BAKER, Undertaker & Embalmer [Formerly with M. O. Maul.] TELEPHONE 606. 613 South 16th St. OMAHA. LADY ASSISTANT FURNISHED.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants. To Ernest S. Busch, Mrs. — Busch, first name unknown, his wife, Frank E. Romankoff and Mrs. — Romankoff, first name unknown, his wife, non-resident defendants. You are hereby notified that on the 29th day of February, 1895, William E. Bennett, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against Ernest S. Busch, Mrs. — Busch, first name unknown, his wife, Frank E. Romankoff and Mrs. — Romankoff, first name unknown, his wife, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed on the 22nd day of January, 1885, by Ernest S. Busch to Frank E. Romankoff, and by Frank E. Romankoff assigned to C. S. Bennett, and by her assigned to the plaintiff, upon the real estate described as follows, situated in Douglas county, Nebraska, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 23, township 15, range 19, said mortgage is now in force and payable in three and five years after date, respectively, in arrearages, and each and payable on said note and mortgage the sum of \$1000.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent annum from November 15th, 1885, together with \$24.33 taxes paid, for which sum, with interest and costs, plaintiff prays for a decree; that the defendants be required to answer said petition in default of such payment said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due. You are required to answer said petition on or before June 17th, 1895. Dated, Omaha, Nebraska, May 10th, 1895. WILLIAM E. BENNETT, Plaintiff. By SAUNDERS, MACFARLAND & DICKEY, 5-10-4 His Attorneys.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants. To Henry Lee, George C. Lee, Henry W. Higginson, James Jackson and Gardiner W. Lane, doing business under the firm name and style of Lee, Higginson & Company, non-resident defendants. You are hereby notified that on the 23rd day of January, 1895, J. Halston Grant, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, against Charles E. Squires and Ella J. Squires, the city of South Omaha, Nebraska, for the purpose of foreclosing a certain mortgage executed on the 1st day of December, 1888, by the defendants, Charles E. Squires and Ella J. Squires, to-wit: Lots four (4), five (5), six (6) and seven (7), in block six (6), of John L. Reilly's subdivision to the city of Omaha, said mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note of ten thousand dollars, dated and payable December 1st, 1888, and there is now due thereon the sum of ten thousand six hundred and six and 66-100 dollars (\$10,666.66) with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from February 4th, 1893, for which amount with interest and costs the plaintiff prays for a decree; that the defendants be required to answer said petition in default thereof said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due. You are required to answer said petition on or before June 17th, 1895. Dated, Omaha, Nebraska, May 10th, 1895. J. HALSTON GRANT, Plaintiff. By SAUNDERS, MACFARLAND & DICKEY, 5-10-4 His Attorneys.

Notice for Publication. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a corporation under the statutes of the state of Nebraska; that the name of said corporation is "The Admore Company"; The principal place of business is the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska. The general nature of the business to be transacted is the buying and selling and trading in fuel, lumber, grain, Live Stock, Provisions, Produce, Flour, Feed, General Merchandise and real estate, either on own account or commission. To collect rents or money on own account or for others. To manufacture any merchantable articles either for own use or commission or royalty. To borrow or loan money, either on own account or commission. To build houses or improve lots of land for sale or trade, or to hold property for income investments. To mortgage real estate when necessary as well as personal property, and to make such investments as will secure profits to said corporation. The amount of capital stock shall be one hundred thousand dollars, and must be fully paid up at beginning of business, and to have power to increase capital stock at any time to two hundred thousand dollars, which must also be fully paid when capital is increased. The time of the commencement of the business of said corporation shall be on May 1st, 1895, and shall continue for fifty-five years thereafter. The highest amount of indebtedness to which said corporation may at any time subject itself shall not exceed sixty per cent of the amount of the paid-up capital stock. The affairs of said corporation shall be conducted by the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Board of Directors, any may appoint a General Manager and such agents or helpers as the business may require. Omaha, Nebraska, May 4, 1895. A. WILLSIE, E. C. CHAPMAN, E. A. HAMMOND, Incorporators.