

MASONIC TOKEN.

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 2. PORTLAND, OCT. 15, 1877.

No. 2.

Published quarterly by Stephen Berry,

No. 37 Plum Street, Portland.

Twelve cts. per year in advance. Papers stopped when time is out. Postage is prepaid.

Advertisements \$4.00 per inch, or \$3.00 for half an inch for one year. The money should be remitted to insure insertion.

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ADDRESS TO THE MUMMY AT BELZONI'S EXHIBITION.

BY HORACE SMITH.

And thou hast walk'd about (how strange a story!)
In Thebes's streets three thousand years ago,
When the Memnonium was all in its glory,
And Time had not begun to overthrow
Those temples, palaces, and piles stupendous,
Of which the very ruins are tremendous?

Speak! for thou long enough hast acted Dummy,
Thou hast a tongue—come, let us hear its tune;
Thou'rt standing on thy legs, above ground,
Mummy!

Revisiting the glimpses of the moon,
Not like thin ghosts or disembodied creatures,
But with thy bones and flesh, and limbs and
features.

Tell us—for doubtless thou canst recollect,
To whom should we assign the Sphinx's fame?
Was Cheops or Cephrenes architect
Of either Pyramid that bears his name?
Is Pompey's pillar really a misnomer?
Had Thebes a hundred gates, as sung by Homer?

Perhaps thou wert a Mason, and forbidden
By oath to tell the mysteries of thy trade—
Then say what secret melody was hidden
In Memnon's statue which at sun-rise play'd?
Perhaps thou wert a Priest—if so, my struggles
Are vain, for priestcraft never owns its juggles.

Perchance that very hand, now pinioned flat,
Has hob-a-nob'd with Pharaoh, glass to glass;
Or dropp'd a halfpenny in Homer's hat,
Or doff'd thine own to let Queen Dido pass;
Or held, by Solomon's own invitation,
A torch at the great Temple's dedication.

I need not ask thee if that hand, when arm'd,
Has any Roman soldier maul'd and knuckled,
For thou wert dead, and buried, and embalm'd,
Ere Remulus and Remus had been suck'd—
Antiquity appears to have begun
Long after thy primeval race was run.

Thou couldst develop, if that wither'd tongue
Might tell us what those sightless orbs have seen,
How the world look'd when it was fresh and young
And the great deluge still had left it green—
Or was it then so old that History's pages
Contain'd no record of its early ages?

Still silent? incommunicative elf!
Art sworn to secrecy? then keep thy vows;
But prythee tell us something of thyself—
Reveal the secrets of thy prison-house;
Since in the world of spirits thou hast slumber'd,
What hast thou seen—what strange adventures
number'd?

Since first thy form was in this box extended,
We have, above ground, seen some strange mutations;

The Roman Empire has begun and ended,
New worlds have risen, we have lost old nations,
And countless kings have into dust been humbled,
While not a fragment of thy flesh has crumbled.

Didst thou not hear the pother o'er thy head
When the great Persian conqueror, Cambyses,
March'd armies o'er thy tomb with thundering
train,

O'erthrew Osiris, Orus, Apis, Isis,
And shook the Pyramids with fear and wonder,
When the gigantic Memnon fell asunder?

If the tomb's secrets may not be confess'd,
The nature of thy private life unfold—
A heart has throb'd beneath that leathern breast,
And tears adown that dusty cheek have roll'd;
Have children climb'd those knees, and kissed that
face?

What was thy name and station, age, and race?

Statue of flesh—Immortal of the dead!
Imperishable type of evanescence!
Posthumous man, who quitt'st thy narrow bed,
And standest undecay'd within our presence,
Thou wilt hear nothing till the judgment morning,
When the great trump shall thrill thee with its
warning.

Why should this worthless tument endure,
If its undying guest be lost for ever?
O let us keep the soul embalmed and pure
In living virtue, that when both must sever,
Although corruption may our frame consume,
Th' immortal spirit in the skies may bloom!

MASONRY IN MAINE.

Local Elections.

Monmouth, 21st Dec. Monmouth. Jeremiah Gordon, m; Benj Ellis, sw; Leonidas Pettengill, jw; W & H Brown, Monmouth, sec.

Nezinecot, No. 101, Turner. S S Merrill, m; C H Thayer, sw; John E Ashe, jw; S D Andrews, sec.

Chapter Elections.

Drummond, No. 27, West Waterville. A J Parker, hr; A Winslow, k; Nathan Clemson, s; H C Winslow, sec.

Dispensations.

A dispensation for a new Chapter, at Augusta, was granted September 5th; it is to be called Cushnoc Chapter—John W. Toward, hr; John W. Rowe, k; Peleg O. Vickery, s.

THE NEW HALLS.

When this paper started, ten years ago, it commenced with descriptions of the new halls then fitting up, fire having made us homeless then as now. It is to be hoped that after fires in each of two decades, that destroying element may allow us to live in peace hereafter for at least the term of our lease. Even wise men learn something by experience, if repeated often enough; and though we have not secured a fire-proof building, the new one will be much safer than before, the air space between the inner and outer walls in the large hall, which was fatal to the last building, being omitted; concrete being put between the floors; iron staircases being substituted for wood, and a brick vault (that *sine qua non* of all masonic halls) having been provided to get a "dead sure thing" on the records, as the fond wife remarked about burying her husband. The larger hall will be some feet

bigger than before, and the addition of another whole floor above, gives nearly one-half more total space. This should allow for the increase of the Order for many years to come. In 1857, our three lodges returned 317 members. This year they returned 978. Most of this was gained during the flush war times, as they returned in 1862, 483, a gain of 33 a year (the average of the twenty years), in 1867, 774, a gain of 58 a year, or nearly double the average; in 1872, 958, a gain of 37 a year, 4 over the average; and in 1877, 978, a gain of 3 a year, which lesson in statistics shows that we may not expect to much more than double our numbers in the next twenty years, and unless the attendance at meetings increases much more rapidly in proportion than in the last twenty years, we shall have room enough.

The entrance from the second story has been moved to conform to the change of the big hall to the northern end of the building, and now runs up straight from the main entrance, having a window at the head to light it, in lieu of the black darkness that prevailed of yore. The entrance will be ornamented with a Tuscan Arch in stucco. Arrived at the third floor, we find an entry running back towards the front of the building, which terminates in the Tyler's room, 15 x 17 feet, which is placed in the centre. The Tyler's room and entry will be floored with tiles. From this room we turn to the right, where two entrances, one on either side of the Junior Warden's station, open into the main hall, which is 66½ x 37½, with a height of 26 feet. This is finished in Corinthian style, the stucco work being done by Craig & Gately, and the frescoing by Schumacher. The furniture, which will also closely follow the architecture in style, is being carved by Theodore Johnson, and upholstered and furnished by Dean Brothers. The upholstery will be green plush. The pedestals will represent the Doric, Ionic and Corinthians orders. The altar will be like that in Bangor, made from a design kindly furnished by Bro. Geo. W. Orff, of that city. The organ is to be placed over the Junior Warden's station, and finished into the wall. It is building by Labagh & Kemp, of New York City, will be blown by a water-motor, and will be a larger and much better instrument than the former.

South of this hall is a preparation room 10 x 11, and a robing room 19 x 21. Beyond them, on the front, is the small hall 25 x 39 feet, with a height of 13½ feet. This will be

neat and elegant, will be much used for ordinary meetings, and will probably be the favorite of the Scottish Rite, the Council, etc. Back of this is the fire-proof vault, opening into the library on the east corner, which is a very light and convenient room, 18 x 20 feet. Outside of the library, towards the stairs, and communicating with both entry and Tyler's room, is a Reception room 12 x 19½ feet. The wash room, water closets, &c., are in the rear of the Tyler's room.

The fourth story is reached by an iron staircase leading from the Tyler's Room, and by another door, from the entry, the latter providing for the admission of servants to the dining hall, when needed. The large hall runs up into this story on the northerly end. At the southerly end, in front, is the Armory, 39 x 40½ feet, and 12½ feet high. This will be frescoed with the emblems of chivalry, and the woodwork of the stalls is to be done by W. H. Phillips. Back of this is a dining room 18 x 28½, and a kitchen 12 x 22. A dumb waiter runs from this kitchen to the fifth story, where is the great Dining Room, 48 x 85 feet. This will be also available as a drill hall. The work of completion is going rapidly forward, and in our January number we hope to record that the bodies are settled in their new quarters, and to give the other items of interest connected with it which have not been settled.

THE GENERAL GRAND BODIES.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

Thirty-two Grand Chapters (all in the United States except Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia) were represented. Every living Past General Grand High Priest, except Comp. MACKAY, was present. Never before has there been so large an attendance, or so full a representation.

The Buffalo Companions had arranged for an escort of the General Grand Chapter (its members in carriages) through several of the principal streets to a hall, where a welcome speech was made by GEORGE W. CLINTON (the son of DEWITT CLINTON), to which a suitable response was made by General Grand High Priest ELBERT H. ENGLISH. The attentions and hospitalities of the Companions of Buffalo were simply overwhelming, and, indeed, their abundance was the only criticism that could be made.

The address of Comp. ENGLISH was exceedingly able and interesting: and was the more appreciated by being printed and distributed at once to all the Companions present.

The Committee on Revision of the Constitution presented their report (principally the work of Comp. FRIZZELL, of Tennessee), but as many of the representatives desired the advice of their Grand Chapters before voting upon it, its consideration was postponed to the next Triennial Convocation.

The General Grand High Priest decided that it requires nine members to open a Chap-

ter or do any business; but a majority of the Committee on Jurisprudence (Comp's PIKE and DRUMMOND dissenting) reported against confirming the decision: the General Grand Chapter finally decided, that an officer empowered to open a Chapter with eight other Companions may open a Chapter and confer degrees, but to do any other business, nine members of the Chapter must be present.

It was also decided that it is contrary to the landmarks to excuse any member of the Chapter from balloting on petitions for the degrees.

The Mississippi plan of attaching the Councils to the Chapters was presented, discussed at length, and finally submitted in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, to be acted upon at the next Triennial, as it was decided that it could not be adopted under the present Constitution. There was no vote of the General Grand Chapter to indicate the opinion of the members in relation to the proposition.

The Grand Mark Lodge of England, after a long and animated discussion, was recognized as the rightful authority over the Mark degree in England, and Mark Master Masons hailing under its jurisdiction, are now entitled to recognition as such by the Mark Lodges and Chapters in this country.

A Committee on Work was appointed, which agreed upon a report so far as the signs, words and modes of recognition are concerned; but when it was presented in Grand Chapter, the fact was developed that a great diversity exists even in these essential points, and, as usual, each Companion was confident that his was the true work, and after several hours of discussion and comparison of practice in the different States, the matter was laid upon the table.

We have referred to the abundant hospitalities of the Buffalo Companions. The session opened Tuesday; the larger half of that day was given to the splendid reception: Wednesday evening was devoted to the banquet given by the Grand Chapter of New York, a most magnificent affair: the whole of Thursday was taken up by an excursion to Niagara Falls: Friday afternoon, from four o'clock till nine, was occupied by a ride about the city and its suburbs, a collation, and a visit to the New City Building: the Report of the Committee on Work was made the special order for Friday evening; it was taken up at nine and discussed till after midnight, when, of necessity, as Saturday was required for finishing the routine business, it was laid aside. Fully appreciating the generous, yes, magnificent hospitality of Buffalo, we are constrained to express the hope that no attempt will be made to repeat it, as its inevitable effect must be, as it was at Buffalo, to interfere with and prevent the proper dispatch of the business of the General Grand Chapter. J. H. D.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Body held its session at Cleveland,

Ohio, in August, commencing on the twenty-eighth day.

Immense preparations were made by the Ohio Sir Knights and the people of Cleveland to entertain their guests. Probably no City was ever so largely decorated as was Cleveland on the morning of the twenty-eighth of August.

The escort numbered 7,000 in all, and moved promptly at the hour, but, as usual in such cases, too long a route was marked out, and in consequence, with the intense heat in addition, it was quite late in the afternoon when the Grand Encampment reached the hall. Here it was welcomed by the Grand Master and Grand Commander of Ohio, to whom Grand Master HOPKINS responded in his usually happy and eloquent style.

The Body was opened in ample form, but the officers were from different States, and some confusion was the result of an evident difference in the forms in the different States.

It met in the magnificent Court Room just finished, but unfortunately its acoustic properties were bad, and it was difficult to understand what was said.

Every Grand Commandery was represented—Maine by the Deputy Grand Commander alone.

The address of the Grand Master was a long and able document, but unfortunately printed copies, only sufficient in number for the use of committees, were provided.

The Committee on Revision of the Constitution reported, changing only the language and arrangement, without changing the meaning, was presented and adopted. By some oversight, no appropriation was made to print it, but Grand Recorder PARYN will undoubtedly devise some plan for its early publication.

The Order of the Temple was exemplified on Wednesday evening by Oriental Commandery, but the hall being small and the heat intense, but comparatively few members of the Grand Encampment were able to sit it through; and in consequence no action was taken thereon.

Two resolutions, proposing changes in the costume, were introduced and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence (consisting of Sir Knights PALMER, of Wisconsin, FELLOWS, of Louisiana, DRUMMOND, of Maine, ENGLISH, of Arkansas, and WITHERS, of Virginia), which unanimously reported that the costume cannot be changed without changing the statutes, and as no notice of the proposed change had been inserted in the summons, the resolution could not be considered. Sir Knight HONOR, of Louisiana, combated this position, maintaining that the costume shall be as described, "except as otherwise ordered by the Grand Encampment," and that it is competent for the Grand Encampment to "order otherwise" when it pleases: two members of the committee (Sir Knights ENGLISH and FELLOWS) stated that upon further examination they concurred with Sir Knight HONOR, and Sir Knight BENJAMIN

DEAN expressed the same views: to this position the answer was made, that the Grand Encampment, having adopted a statute prescribing the only method in which it would thus "otherwise order," that method must be followed, and, as it had not been followed, the resolutions could not be considered: the Grand Encampment, by a very decisive vote, adopted the report of the committee, thus establishing the rule, that no action can be taken in relation to the costume, unless notice of it is inserted in the summons.

The questions of making the Royal and Select degrees pre-requisites to the Orders of Knighthood, and of allowing the orders to be conferred on Master Masons, were both decided in the negative by an overwhelming vote. The committee appointed to present the first matter to the Grand Encampment took no action, and were, therefore, not heard: it was said that they took this course because they understood that no such notice had been given as would allow the matter to be considered: but this was an error, as notice of the necessary amendment of the statutes had been given.

Committees were appointed to prepare Forms for Installation of Grand Officers and for Templar Trials.

The following was the action in relation to the Ritual of the "Order of Malta" and a Digest of Decisions made since the adoption of the statutes:

"The Ritual of the Order of Malta was exemplified by Sir Knight Carson, of Ohio, Bower, of Iowa, Drummond, of Maine, and Fellows, of Louisiana; and, *Ordered*, That the Order of Malta may be conferred or communicated as heretofore, or in accordance with the ritual this day reported, and that final action upon the adoption of the ritual as reported be postponed until the next triennial convocation; and, *further*, That the same be disseminated under the immediate direction of the Grand Master (Hurlbut).

"The report on jurisprudence, approving a majority of the decisions of the Grand Master and overruling others, was adopted, and Sir Knight Drummond, of Maine, appointed to collate the same for publication, as an appendix to the code and statutes."

All the proposed amendments to the Constitution and Statutes, save three unimportant ones, were defeated.

A committee was appointed to negotiate a Treaty with the Templar Bodies of Great Britain.

The Committee on Ritual was continued, with Sir Knight Bower as Chairman.

After the Grand Parade the first day, the members of the Grand Encampment gave themselves to the transaction of the business, and two sessions a day were held till Friday, when the Conclave closed soon after noon.

The prize drill was held out of the city, and while many Sir Knights not members remained, the resolution against parades was fully obeyed; and it was re-enacted for 1880, when the Grand Encampment meets in Chicago, on the third Tuesday of August.

During the discussion on the costume question, it was noted that in several jurisdictions, the Sir Knights varied from the Regu-

lation Costume, but quite a number declared that they would conform at once and require it in their jurisdictions: it was also noted that the fatigue cap of one of the Grand Officers lost a gorgeous strip of gold lace immediately after the discussion!

A very large amount of business was transacted, which cannot be specially noticed, for which the Proceedings, when published, must be examined. J. H. D.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS' CONVENTION.

The contemplated Convention was held at Buffalo on the Monday evening preceding the session of the General Grand Chapter. Twenty-four Grand Councils were represented.

The Chairman of the Committee to prepare a constitution for a General Grand Council, reported that he had prepared a draft and forwarded it to other members of the committee, but after a time all trace of it had been lost, until since his arrival in Nashville, when it had been forwarded to him by Comp. WHITTAKER, of New Orleans, who had retained it in his possession. The Chairman reported that, in view of all the facts, it was not deemed expedient to form a General Grand Council, and asked that the Committee be discharged without presenting the Constitution, which had been prepared, and his report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Comp. HOWRY, of Mississippi, then presented the proposition to turn the degrees over to the Chapters, or to attach the Councils to the Chapters, and it was discussed at some length.

The arguments in favor of it were the burden of keeping up two organizations, and the falling off in the work in Cryptic Masonry. The reply was that to turn over the degrees to the Chapters would be to impose too many upon them, which now have all they can work to advantage; that the falling off in the work was not peculiar to Cryptic Masonry, but was common to all the organizations, especially the Chapters, in which, especially in Mississippi and Arkansas, there was as large a falling off in proportion as in the Councils; and that to make the degrees pre-requisite to the Orders of Knighthood, would place them upon a firm basis.

The vote upon the expediency of the plan was six Grand Councils in favor, and twelve against, one (Missouri) being divided and one (Maine) not voting; the delegates from four had retired before the vote was reached.

Thereupon, a motion to memorialize the Grand Encampment to make the degrees pre-requisite to the Orders of Knighthood, was carried by the same vote by which the preceding motion was defeated.

A committee was appointed to present the memorial, but through some misapprehension it failed to do so. J. H. D.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

The Supreme Council held its annual session in Boston, commencing on Sept. 18th.

The attendance was unusually large, owing in part to the inclination of the Body to refuse to excuse active members for non-attendance, and thus expose them to the danger of forfeiting their membership.

A revised constitution was adopted, in the preparation of which much labor had been expended. One important change made was, that whereas heretofore when an Active member vacated his membership he became an *Emeritus* member with all the rights and powers of an Active member, save only of voting in the election of Active members, he now becomes a Past Active member, with no vote, unless elected an *Emeritus* member by a vote with not more than two negatives.

A very able and interesting report was made by the Committee on the State of the Rite, written by Past Grand Master JOSEPH D. EVANS, of New York, in relation to the Lausanne Congress, and the dispute between the Supreme Councils of England and Scotland.

In relation to the term "Creative principle," used by the Congress, the committee say that belief in a personal God is a landmark of Freemasonry. The report was unanimously adopted.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, but none of special public interest.

This being the tenth anniversary of the union, it was specially observed. The roll of the Active and Emeritus members participating in it, was called, and those present responded for themselves and those who were absent: when the name of one who has since died was called, the Grand Commander called up the Supreme Council and responded, "Dead." As the names of loved and venerated Brothers, no longer with us on earth, were thus called, the scene was exceedingly affecting.

When the roll had been called, a procession was formed and marched to the table, where the Grand Commander briefly alluded to the occasion, and called on Bro. JOHN L. LEWIS and Bro. LUCIUS R. PAIGE, each of whom responded with eloquence that touched all hearts.

The next session is to be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in September, 1878. J. H. D.

MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—At the September monthly meeting of the Masonic Relief Association, nine new applications for membership were received. The total membership is now 760, while the invested fund amounts to nearly \$7,800.

HARMONY Lodge, of Gorham, made an excursion to the beach in August.

WANTED. Proceedings Grand Lodge of Maine, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, for which cash will be paid on receipt at this office. Also—

Grand Chapter of Maine, 1865.

Grand Council of Maine, 1858.

Grand Commandery of Maine, 1858, 1863.

PUBLICATIONS

SENT POST-PAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

History of 1-10-29 Me. Regt. , by Maj. J. M. Gould, 720 pp. octavo; illustrated with cuts, and plans of Battle-fields and portraits of officers, cloth,.....	\$5.00
Memorial of Lieut. Fred. H. Beecher , 48 pp. quarto; tinted paper, gilt edge; cloth, \$2.00.	
Grand Lodge of Maine , vol. 1, Reprint, 1820 to 1847, inclusive, (a few copies only), in sheets,.....	\$3.20
Bound in 1 roan,.....	4.30
Vol. 6, Proceedings for the years 1867, '68 and '69, in sheets,.....	\$2.50
Bound in 1 roan,.....	3.60
Vol. 7, 1870 to 1872, in sheets,.....	\$2.50
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Vol. 8, 1873 to 1875, in sheets,.....	\$2.50
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Grand Chapter of Maine , Vol. 4, 1868 to 1873, inclusive, in sheets,.....	\$3.00
Bound in 1 red roan,.....	4.10
Grand Council of Maine , Vol. 2, 1868 to 1875, in sheets,.....	\$3.00
Bound in 1 green roan,.....	4.10
Grand Commandery of Maine , Vol. 2, 1868 to 1873, inclusive, in sheets,.....	3.25
Bound in 1 black roan,.....	4.30
Grand Chapter of Florida , Reprint 1861 and 1862, in paper,.....	1.00

LODGE HISTORIES.

Lincoln Lodge, Wiscasset,.....	40
Lincoln Lo., Wiscasset, Supplement, to 1870,.....	20
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Rising Sun Lodge, No. 7, Orland,.....	25
Alna Lodge, No. 43, Damariscotta,.....	20
Tremont Lodge, No. 77, Tremont,.....	20
Waterville Lodge, No. 33, Waterville,.....	30
Sebasticook Lodge, No. 146, Clinton,.....	30
Howard Lodge, No. 69, Wintorport,.....	30
Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Skowhegan,.....	50
Crescent Chapter, No. 28, Pembroke,.....	30
Drummond Chapter, No. 27, W. Waterville,.....	35

The October number of the *Chaine d'Union* is devoted to a report of the meeting of the Grand Orient which commenced Sept. 15th, at which the great question of Faith against Infidelity was decided, and Infidelity triumphed.

A proposition was submitted the previous year to strike out of the Constitution the declaration, "The foundation of Freemasonry is a belief in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul." This was referred to the subordinate lodges; of 210 which reported, two-thirds were in favor of its suppression. The report of the committee, made by Bro. DESMONS, was very eloquent, and won the applause even of his opponents. He showed that this declaration had been in the Constitution only since 1849, that it gave great embarrassment to Masters in receiving candidates, who, while otherwise worthy, could not honestly avow their belief in these dogmas. He argued that masonry, like science, had nothing to do with theology, and scouted the idea that France would be cut off by the rest of the masonic world; for, said he, was not this same argument invoked seven years ago when we suppressed the Grand Mastership, and when we admitted

negroes, yet our foreign relations are no less cordial or extended. The committee of nine reported unanimously, and after some discussion the report was carried, but a very weak minority voting against it. The Constitution will now read:

"The principles of Freemasonry are perfect liberty of conscience and the Brotherhood of man. It regards the liberty of conscience as a right peculiar to each man, and excludes no person for his beliefs."

Bro. Hubert of the *Chaine d'Union*, made a strong fight against this action, and expresses his regret at its success.

It will be interesting to see what course other Grand Lodges will take in regard to this matter. In Europe and South America, in fact everywhere outside of English speaking countries, there will be little objection. Our Grand Lodges have already, most of them, interdicted intercourse on account of her recognizing clandestine lodges, but the following proposition, which was put in and referred to the subordinates, will heal that breach, if adopted:—

"The Grand Orient of France interdicts herself from constituting lodges in all countries where there exists a regular masonic power with which she is in relations of amity."

French masons are very earnest, and think a great deal. If they discard the Fatherhood of God, they think more of the Brotherhood of Man than do Anglo Saxons, and in their lodges all sorts of questions bearing up the bettering of the condition of humanity are discussed. This gives them strength, and, also, prestige with other *Laog* masons. The question is grave, and its decision will show whether our faith or our tolerance be the stronger. The French masons have a bright exemplar in Adhem ben Adhem, who prayed the angel, "write me, then, as one who loves his fellow men."

SUSPENSION FROM MEMBERSHIP.—The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence made the following report at our last Grand Lodge meeting:

"The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence have carefully examined the decisions announced last year by the M. W. Grand Master, and recommend that they all be approved with the exception of the second clause in the seventeenth decision, to the effect that a member suspended from membership for non-payment of dues, on being re-instated, should pay his dues assessed during such suspension. While such suspension leaves the Brother in the enjoyment of the rights and benefits of masonry in general, he is not in the enjoyment of the privileges pertaining to membership. Under our Constitution, he has no right to visit a lodge, no right to lodge charity, or to masonic burial, but must depend for all these on the voluntary courtesy of the Brethren.

"While a very few of the Grand Lodges require the payment of dues accruing during suspension, the very large majority hold that no dues accrue during suspension.

"The Constitution of our Grand Lodge (Sec. 128) evidently contemplates that a Brother discharged for non-payment of dues may apply to another lodge on payment of the amount due at the time he was discharged, and we think that the Constitution does not intend to make suspension from membership

more severe in its effects than deprivation of membership."

As this was adopted, it becomes the law. If, therefore, the constitution is changed next year, as proposed, restoring the affiliation fee, it will become cheaper to neglect payment of dues, drop out a few years, save the interest on the accrued dues, and return again by paying up, than to dimit and return by new application. The remedy is to deprive of membership instead of suspending. Then the lodge will have some rights in the matter, and the privilege of expressing an opinion upon it.

MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.—We find an item in the report of the Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, full of warning to all associations having a system of benefits and dues. He finds that more than \$275,000 has been paid in relief during the year, which is more than one-half of the entire receipts of all the lodges. As the current expenses are paid from the other half, and as the organization is but a few years old, he well says, that this is ruinous. In fact, he says it has already ruined many lodges. The danger in any system of this kind is in making the "dues" too small to provide means to pay the "benefits."

The *Chaine d'Union* relates an anecdote not before made public. M. Rouher, imperial minister, fled to England and afterwards returned. On arriving at Boulogne-sur-Mer he was recognized and attacked by a mob. A police agent came to his assistance, and he, too, was roughly handled. Finally, he made a masonic signal for assistance, which was recognized by a number of the crowd, who formed a guard about them, and the ex-minister was conducted to the police office, safe, but with his clothes badly torn.

—All the lodges in Toulouse, five in number, have been suppressed by the police, charged with meddling with politics.

—In the Grand Orient of France blank ballots are counted.

And now Cuba sends us a masonic journal. The first number of "*El Cincel*" (the *Chisel*) published in Havana, twice a month, sixteen pages octavo, has reached us. The subscription price is \$3 per year. The editor, whose name, for obvious reasons, does not appear, says that he has no programme, but hopes to unite all parties—a work much needed since they have five Grand Lodges on the island, and many lodges who call themselves independent. No address is published, but if any wish to subscribe we will put them in the way of getting it.

MASONRY AMONG THE MORMONS.—The *Chaine d'Union* lately had an item stating that the Mormons had a large number of lodges among them, etc. This arose from a jocular remark by some reporter, that Ann Eliza having left Brigham Young, one of his lodges was closed. This got commented upon,

and changed by many papers, until at last it reached our esteemed French contemporary as a fact. The truth is that there is a regular Grand Lodge in Utah, with six lodges and 341 members under its jurisdiction. These are probably all Gentiles, and naturally antagonistic to the Mormons. They are evidently an intelligent set of gentlemen, as we see by a paper which Bro. Diehl, the Grand Secretary, has lately sent us, that he has accumulated a Masonic Public Library for them of 2000 volumes.

The Mormons have secret religious rites of their own, which are thus described:

The endowments or secret rites of Mormonism are a sort of allegory in blank verse, paraphrased from Scriptures and "Paradise Lost." There are rooms fitted up with scenery adapted to the performance of a drama representing the creation of man, his fall, the coming of Christ, and the priesthood of Joseph Smith. In the performance Brigham Young always took the part of Eloi, or head god, while other leaders represented Jesus, Satan, Michael and the Apostles. Different degrees of the Aaronic and Melchisedek priesthood are conferred, at each stage of which the candidate is required to take oaths of secrecy, accompanied by barbarous penalties should he dare to violate them. They also receive a new name, by which they will be known in the kingdom of God. In this ceremony the women wear a long robe, which is placed on the right shoulder, is gathered at the waist with strings, and flows to the floor; there is an apron of linen, covered with green silk and embroidered with fig leaves—the nearest approach to the paradisaical apron that decency could tolerate. The men wear a cap of linen similar to that worn by stone masons or bakers. The ladies' caps are of Swiss muslin, with a veil of the same material, which is said to produce a pretty effect. This is also the costume in which faithful Mormons are prepared for the grave.

OLD MASONS.—Col. Green, the fifth on our list, died Sept. 15th, as will be seen in another column.

Bro. F. Loring Talbot writes us that Peter Talbot (No. 7) died in Providence, July, 1875, and was buried in East Machias.

The returns of Bristol Lodge show that William Daggett (No. 11) died January, 1877, aged 92.

This leaves but one very aged mason in Maine, James Racklyft, of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Portland, born Nov. 6, 1779, and therefore ninety-eight years old. He is in excellent health. He was made in 1808, and now stands No. 7 in the list for the United States.

Wm. Clark, of South Plymouth, Mass., the oldest male inhabitant of the town, and probably the oldest mason in the State, died Saturday, aged 94 years. [Telegram.]

James Franklin Chase, of Nantucket, (No. 6) has been considered the oldest in Massachusetts. He was initiated in 1807.

BANGOR.—The masons of Bangor had a clambake at Northport, Sept. 13th. Eight hundred gentleman and ladies went down in a steam barge. They had a very pleasant excursion. It was an invitation from Rising Virtue Lodge to its daughter lodges, some five or six, to celebrate its seventy-fifth birth-

day. There was a historical oration by Deputy Grand Master Charles I. Collamore, which was very able and excellent, and was received with great interest. This was followed by responses from Ambrose White, Master of Felicity Lodge of Bucksport, C. D. Bailey, Star in the East Lodge, Oldtown, B. B. Thomas, Mystic Lodge, Hampden, E. F. Dillingham, St. Andrew's Lodge, Bangor, all daughter lodges of Rising Virtue. Rev. Bro. Goodenough responded for the Grand Lodge of Maine, and Mayor Hamlin for the City of Bangor, while Geo. W. Snow read an original poem. They started to return at five, but did not get home until eleven P. M. Bro. James S. Bedlow, our informant, says it was a rare good time.

THE NATIONAL (Colored) MASONIC CONVENTION, met in Chicago, Sept. 7th. Among the seventy delegates were representatives from fourteen Grand Lodges. Alexander Clark, Grand Master of Missouri, temporary chairman, said he had but one object, the unity of colored masonry in this country. Ignorance alone kept them apart. White masonry was divided for half a century, until it rose above it. He claimed that African Masonry was more legitimate than white. Moses Dickson, of Missouri, was chosen President. Three resolutions were adopted. The first to the effect that all State Grand Lodges are sovereign. Second—Each Grand Lodge to confine itself to its own jurisdiction except where there is no Grand Lodge. Third—where Grand Lodges exist in same jurisdiction they should join. Twenty-five hundred copies of the proceedings are to be printed, and we hope somebody will send us one. For this report we are indebted to the *Pacific Appeal*.

BLANQUEFORT COMMANDERY.—Atth e stated meeting in October, Dep. Grand Commander Drummond rehearsed the new ritual of Malta, as adopted by the Grand Encampment at its recent Conclave. This work is from the English form, is twice as long as our former work, and there do not seem to be any points about it why it should jump farther than any other frog. The use of this new work is optional until the next Triennial Conclave, when its final adoption will be acted upon. Members from other Commanderies were invited to hear the new work, and the entertainment proved very interesting. Past Grand Commander Henry H. Dickey was on this occasion elected an Honorary Member of the Commandery, and being present, was introduced and received as such. It took him by surprise, and was acknowledged as a high honor.

It has leaked out that the colored Grand Lodge of Masons, in session in this city, dispersed in bad humor. A high functionary of the Order, who carried the funds, absented himself shortly before adjournment, and the members were left without their per diem and mileage. Many of them had to borrow money to pay their railroad fare home.—[*Indianapolis News*.]

ROCHESTER.—Temple Chapter and Heronani Lodge of Rochester, and Fraternal Lodge, Farmington, N. H., made an excursion to the Islands, in our harbor, August 22d.

CHANGE.—It will be seen by our advertisement that the old firm of Pollard, Leighton & Co., of Boston, is changed to Pollard, Alford & Co., Mr. Leighton having withdrawn.

The reports of the meeting of the Grand Encampment, General Grand Chapter, Convention of R. & S. Masters, and the Supreme Council, by Bro. Drummond, on our second page, will be read with especial interest.

ROGER WILLIAMS, his monument, was dedicated with masonic ceremonies, at Providence, Oct. 16th. The artist is Franklin Simmons, of Maine.

NEW PAPER. No. 1, of the *Thomaston Herald*, has reached us. Published by Geo. E. Richardson, Weekly, \$1.

The *London Freemason* will be found in the list of our exchanges. This admirable paper, so much quoted from, is published weekly, at 10s. 6d. per year, and probably will cost, post-paid, about \$3 per year.

A NEW INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.—The following letter appeared in the *London Times* of October 6th:

SIR—In the interesting little note of your issue of to-day, headed "A New Intelligence Department," taken from *Allen's Indian Mail*, it would appear that the natives about Dinapore, Patna, and neighborhood have lately been seized with the belief that the British soldiers have orders to decapitate all natives found abroad after sunset or found in secluded places, the heads being deposited in the Masonic Lodges, and by their means intelligence can be gained of any political intrigues. How like one Asiatic people are to another, to believe such childish nonsense, is seen from the fact that some years ago, when I resided in the city of Batavia, gas was introduced there, and while the streets were all opened preparatory to laying the pipes and the gasworks were being erected, the natives got an idea into their heads, that under each gasometer two barrels full of children's eyes were to be put; a sort of ghosts called a "choelik" going abroad at night and scooping them out of the children's heads; and this impression was so general that like the natives of Patna and Dinapore, the Malays of Batavia would not issue from their homes at night. The Dutch authorities at last got tired of this folly, which really seized the immense native population of Batavia like a mania, and severely punished one or two of the natives, who ought to have known better, and possibly did, and after this the nuisance abated. *Allen's Indian Mail* says that the fact that the natives can believe such things of our soldiers is very significant, but it is only significant to any thoughtful mind how very unfit such people are to rule themselves. Just one word more about masonic lodges. The Universal name for them among the Malays is "Roema Setan"—Devil's Houses.

I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN PEET.

Thatched House Club, St. James' Street, October 5th.

Is it not also significant to thoughtful minds that rulers who inspire such ideas are not always "like as a father who pitieth his children?"

Bro. JACOB NORTON claims to have ascertained that in the midsummer of 1733, out of 115 lodges that then existed in England, not a solitary one conferred more than two degrees.

Bro. DRUMMOND, in his Report on Correspondence to the Grand Chapter, says:

One cause for this result, and a similar tendency throughout the country, seems to us to have been overlooked. The idea of mutual relief, by associations based upon a system of *benefits and dues* is the rage just now. Organizations for this purpose are springing up everywhere, and in a multitude of forms. People are rushing into them in preference to masonry; many masons pay their dues in them as an investment, and thus, feeling unable to pay their masonic dues also, sacrifice their masonic membership: the result is that we get fewer accessions and lose many members. When these bubbles burst (and in most cases that is only a question of time, and short at that), we may expect that the masonic principle of relief, according to the needs of the recipient and the ability of the giver, will again be appreciated.

TEMPLARISM—ITS DUTY AND ITS SPHERE.—By SIR ALBERT PIKE.—Seven centuries and a half have passed away since, in 1118, nine French noblemen, uniting themselves into a society, became the Master and Brethren of the Temple. They first displayed the red cross upon the field in 1148; were almost annihilated in storming Ascalon in 1153; their principles were confirmed by the Bull *Omne datum Optimum* in 1172; and they fought the great Battle of Tiberias in 1187, in which year the Holy City of Jerusalem surrendered to the Infidels. Other crusades were preached, and the soldiery of the Temple fought in the Holy Land until the end of the thirteenth century, by the side, in succession, of Richard Lionheart, of England, and Philip Augustus, of France; of St. Louis and Edward Prince of Wales, at Damietta, Gaza and Acre; and wherever a blow was to be struck for the Cross against the Crescent.

On the 13th of October, 1307, all the Templars in France were arrested, and on the 11th of March, 1312, the Grand Master was burned. Princes had been members of the Order, and its ambassadors had taken precedence of Christian Kings. It had become too powerful by numbers, and wealth and connections, and it sought to be more powerful still by its influence on opinions. In the East, the home of Gnosticism, and where the doctrines of St. John the Apostle were still supreme—in that Asia Minor of the seven churches, to which Paul, the new Apostle, contested the claims of Peter to the Pontificate of the Gentile church; in that Orient, of which Patmos, the apocalyptic isle, was a part—the Templars had learned doctrines not acceptable to the Roman bishops, and it is probable that some of them had accepted those of Manes, and were liable to the pains and penalties denounced against heretics.

To the monarchs of Christendom, all of whom were at this day little more than deans of the nobility, maintaining a constant struggle against the ambition of their vassals, insecure in their places of power, and without standing armies, the soldiery of the Temple had become a terror by their numbers, their immense possessions, and their unity of organization. For the order dreamed of an Oriental empire, and sought to obtain, by negotiating an Eastern seaport. It was a standing army of proud, fiery, indomitable warriors, distributed over all Europe, and obedient to the single will of the Grand Master. The thrones and altars combined against it, and it fell and disappeared in a day. Its pride, ambition and luxuries swelled the

provocations that caused its ruin. During the centuries that followed, while it was merged in other orders, and wore the mask of Freemasonry, it was, as is usual, chastened and purified by adversity. The advantages made by science, the revival of letters, the re-opening of the treasures of the ancient Grecian and Oriental wisdom, gave it a deeper and sounder philosophical doctrine, and a wiser and truer religious creed; and its hereditary desire for vengeance on the despotism to which its ruin was due, symbolized by the mitre and the crown, led it eagerly to adopt the idea that governments are made for the people, and not the people for governments, upon its first announcement to the world.

If our Order should again become prosperous and powerful, let it avoid the shoals upon which it once suffered shipwreck. Let it become neither haughty, nor vainglorious, nor luxurious, nor useless. The principles which it adopted in adversity, let it adhere to in its better fortunes. Let the enlargement of the Order, and the increase of its members and its Commanderies be the enlargement of its powers and the confirmation of its desires to benefit mankind, strengthen its hands against all unrighteous usurpation of power by kings, or pontiffs, or popular chiefs, military or civil, and encourage us to hope for the final triumph of liberty, equality and fraternity, in the sense in which these are understood by the true Freemasonry.

Let us also remember, in striving to benefit our race, that the multitude is in every country instinctive rather than reflective, and can be attached to ideas only by means of forms, and surrenders its prejudices and changes its habit with difficulty. Popular assemblies are not swayed by reason, and legislative majorities are little controlled by any sense of justice. Upon an attempt to combat superstitions, it always seems to the people that religion itself is assailed. Gnosticism was accused of atheism, before the Council of Nicaea; and Jesus was denounced to the authorities as a blasphemer. Wherefore those that undertake reforms will be wise, if, like St. Gregory, one of the greatest among the Popes, they do not permit usages to be suppressed. "Purify the Temples," he wrote to his missionaries, "but do not destroy them; for so long as the nation shall see its ancient places of prayer standing, it will repair thither by habit, and you will, with the more ease, persuade it to the worship of the true God."

Society has no right to consider itself enlightened while it regards the abuses of a system as its excellencies, and makes idols of its own prejudices, and looks with horror on attempts to obtain rational reforms as revolutionary projects; nor, while it continues to be ignorant that the criminal instincts are the most frightful of all the mental maladies, and does not comprehend that the disease should be cured, and not put to death, has it any right to consider itself Christian?

Keep these truths always in view in the warfare which you are incessantly to wage against tyrannies. For there are not only tyrannies of thrones and pontificates, but of the people, and parties, and opinion and of the law. Close around you everywhere you will find evils enough to combat, and it will be well for you if you do not become their ally.

The days have retired but a little way into the past when men were divided into but two classes—the oppressor and the oppressed. Then thought was imprisoned; to breathe it was peril, if not death; and it died in the brain where it was born, or was only whispered in the solitude. The obligations of Blue Masonry are retained, so that they may incessantly remind us of those wretched days. Now, thought is free as the wind, and the lightning flashes it across the oceans and around the continents. Nations are enfranchised by it, and the golden glories of truth

begin to illumine the world. A new power has arisen among men, known as public opinion, with a new weapon—the press. Before it even the kings recede, and yield to it, and obey its bull and allocutions, or it shakes down their thrones into the dust.

We should be but cravens, therefore, if we did not persevere. Whatever the evils of to-day in the country in which we live, they are not invincible; for they are neither necessary or inevitable, nor in their nature immortal. Neither are we powerless in the struggle against them, and we are no true Knights if we yield to discouragements.

"The smallest effort is not lost;
Each wavelet on the ocean tossed
Aids in the ebb-tide or the flow;
Each rain-drop helps some flower to blow,
Each struggle lessens human woe."

[*Masonic Eclectic.*]

DIED.

In Pembroke, Sept. 20, Geo. K. Hatch, Master of Crescent Lodge, aged 51 years, 4 months. He was Postmaster, Treasurer of the Savings Bank, Agent of the Associated Press, and a most amiable and excellent man. He died of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was buried with masonic honors, by St. Bernard Commandery, of Eastport. During the Rebellion he was in the cavalry service, and, later, was two years on Gov. Dingley's staff. At his death, he was Commander of Isaac Campbell Post, G. A. R.

In New Orleans, June 3d, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Gustavus Sontag, Grand Recorder of Grand Council and Grand Commandery of Louisiana, aged 51.

In Winslow, Sept. 15, Col. Reuben Hayes Green, aged 94 years. Few men carry through a long exemplary life the universal respect and esteem of all their friends and acquaintances that has been accorded this genial gentleman for almost half a century of his residence in this vicinity. Col. Green was born in Dover, N. H., August 20th, 1783, was made a mason in Saco Lodge in 1804, and was the oldest mason in New England, with one exception, and the fifth in the United States. He was the son of Dr. Ezra Green, who was born in Malden, Mass., in 1746, graduated at Harvard College, served through the Revolutionary War as surgeon in the army and navy, and died in Dover, N. H., in 1847, aged 101.

In Concord, N. H., Sept. 3, John A. Harris, Gr. Secretary. He was born in Warner, Nov. 8, 1823. One of the most active and most excellent of New Hampshire masons, he was well known and beloved throughout the country.

OUR THANKS TO

A. P. Moriarty, Gr. Sec., for Transactions Council Deliberation, New York, 1877.

Col. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of Bureau Statistics and Labor, for Census Massachusetts, 1875, Report, 1877, and History, 1876.

Daniel Sayre, Gr. Rec., for proc. Grand Commandery Alabama, 1877.

L. D. Croninger, Gr. Rec., for proc. Grand Commandery Kentucky, 1877.

T. S. Parvin, Gr. Sec., for proc. Grand Lodge Iowa, 1877.

Chas. R. Armstrong, Gr. Rec., for proc. Grand Commandery Georgia, 1877.

Dr. A. F. do Amaral, Gr. Sec., Boletim do Grande Orient do Brazil, Sept. to Dec., 1876.

Bro. Hubert, of the Chaine d'Union, for back numbers of his magazine to complete files.

J. L. Power, Gr. Rec., for proc. Grand Council Mississippi, 1877.

Geo. J. Stannard, Gr. Sec., for proc. Council Deliberation Vermont, 1877.

James S. Barber, Gr. Sec., for proc. Council Deliberation Pennsylvania, 1877.

Gilbert R. Smith, Gr. Sec., for proc. Council Deliberation Illinois, 1877.

John W. Woodhull, Gr. Sec., for proc. Grand Lodge Wisconsin, 1877.

Richard Lambert, Gr. Rec., for proc. Grand Council Louisiana, 1877; also Maine Proceedings which we lacked.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Pen and Plow, 20 Vesey Street, New York. Monthly, \$1.

The Penobscot Monthly, R. O. Robbins, Dexter, Me. Monthly, 8 page small folio, 75 cents.

Vick's Floral Guide, No. 4, for 1877. He proposes a new Illustrated Monthly, to commence January, 1878. Each number will contain 32 pages of reading, with numerous fine wood-cut illustrations and one colored plate. Price \$1.25 a year. Five copies, \$5.00.

Maine Genealogist, September. Contents—Descendants of Stephen Hopkins; Ricker Family; Early Marriages in Gorham, Me.; Notes and Queries; Early Families in Buckfield; Maine in History; Allen Lambert.

Maine, her place in History. Centennial Address at Philadelphia by Ex-Gov. Chamberlain.

MUSIC.

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Don't put the Poor Workingman Down, 35c.
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Old Uncle Dan, by Horace Dumars, 40c.
Pretty Little Blue-Eyed Stranger,
By Bobby Newcomb, 35c.

Contributions to Masonic Library.

John F. Burrill, Gr. Sec., Illinois—
Grand Lodge Illinois, 1840 to 1860.

W. W. Austin, Richmond, Ind.—
Proceedings Mas. Mut. Ben. Sec., Ind. 1877.

J. O. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill.—
Grand Lodge Ill., 1861 to 1876 except 1866 and 1873.

Grand Chapters Ill., 1857 to 1876 except 1862 and 1863.

Grand Council Ill., 1867 to 1876 except 1868.
Grand Commandery Ill., all except 1862 and 1863.

John Moore, Ottawa—
Craftsman and Canadian, Mas. Record, vols. 4 to 10, inclusive.

Stephen Berry—
Hebrew Leader, vol. 27.
Evergreen, vol. 5 (1872).
Masonic Jewel, vol. vi., 1876.
Mackey's National Freemason, vols. 1 & 2.
Canadian Masonic News, vol. 1.
Masonic Review, vols. 45, 46, 47 and 48.
Craftsman (Canadian), vols. 9, 10, 11.
Chaine d'Union, vol. 12.

BRYANT AND LONGFELLOW.

A Superb life-size portrait of either of these poets will be sent to every subscriber to the ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1877, who remits \$5.00 direct to the Publishers (H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.); and for \$6.00 the magazine and both portraits will be sent.

Our Masonic Exchanges.

The Freemason, 198 Fleet Street, London, Eng. Weekly, 16 folio pp. 10s. 6d. per year.

Liberal Freemason, Alfred F. Chapman, Boston, Mass. Monthly, 32 octavo pp., \$2.

Masonic Eclectic, Washington, D. C., by G. H. Ramey. Monthly, 48 pp., \$2.

Maine Freemason and Odd Fellow, Kilby & Woodbury, Skowhegan. Monthly, \$1. Eight folio pages.

The Square, Masonic Publishing Co., 626 Broadway, New York. Monthly, \$1.

Evening Chronicle, Philadelphia. Masonic department. Democratic Daily. \$6.

The Keystone, weekly, Box 1503, Philadelphia. \$3 per year.

The Hebrew Leader, Weekly. 196 Broadway, N. Y. \$5. Masonic department.

The Craftsman, Port Hope, Ontario, J. B. Monthly, octavo, \$1.50.

Advocate, Indianapolis, Ind., Martin G. Master, Editor and proprietor. 16 quarto pp.

Oratory, Ferrin & Ham—
Monthly \$1.50.

Masonic Jewel, A. J. Wheeler, Memphis, Tenn. 24 quarto pp., monthly, \$1.

Loomis' Musical and Masonic Journal, New Haven, Conn. Monthly, 20 quarto pages, of which four are new music, \$1.

Masonic Review, Cincinnati, Ohio, T. J. Melish. 68 pp. octavo. \$2.50.

Masonic Chronicle. D. Sickels, New York. Monthly.

La Chaine D'Union de Paris, Journal de la Maçonnerie Universelle. Paris, France, Rue de la Vieille-Estrapade, 9, M. Hubert, editor. Monthly, 14 francs (\$2.80) per year.

PREMIUMS.—Any brother who will procure subscribers for us, remitting not less than \$1 at a time, may retain one-fourth of the money for his services. Those who wish to assist us, without caring for the premium, can gratify some indigent brother by sending him a paper free. It is better to take subscriptions for two years at a time.

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