

MASONIC TOKEN.

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 2.

PORTLAND, JULY 15, 1881.

No. 17.

Published quarterly by Stephen Berry,
No. 37 Plum Street, Portland.

Twelve cts. per year in advance. Postage prepaid.

Advertisements \$4.00 per inch, or \$3.00 for half an inch for one year.

No advertisement received unless the advertiser, or some member of the firm, is a Freemason in good standing.

Masonic Greeting.

BY ROBERT H. TAYLOR, OF NEVADA.

My brother of the Mystic Tie,
Wherever you abide,
Or on Nevada's mountains high,
Or by the ocean's tide;
Whate'er your station, rank or fame,
Where'er your native land,—
Because you bear a Mason's name,
Here is a Mason's HAND!

As you and I our journey take
Along life's rugged way,
No adverse fate our Faith may shake,
Or turn our Love astray;
The bond between us, triple-strong,
No power on earth may part;
To you the tribute of my song
Goes with a Mason's HEART!

While in the quarries of the Craft
We work with one accord,
A Mason's blessing let me waff
To all who keep the Word;
With Charity to all mankind,
And Faith in God above;
And these with gentle Hope entwined,—
Accept a Mason's LOVE!

MASONRY IN MAINE.

Lodge Elections.

St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Otis E Moulton, m; Charles H Coates, sw; Edwin A Chesley, jw; George H Mussey, sec.

Whitney, 167, Canton. Joseph S Mendall, m; Ira L DeLano, Jr., sw; Herbert I Deshon, jw; W H H Washburn, sec.

Naval, 184, Kittery. W W Locke, m; Theo Wilcox, sw; E C Nealley, jw; Levi L Goodrich, sec.

Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Charles H Thayer, m; W L Loring, sw; Roscoe Smith, jw; S D Andrews, sec.

Constituted.

St. George's Royal Arch Chapter at Liberty, was constituted June 15th, and its officers installed as follows: W. H. Meservey, West Appleton, HP; Alexander Cooper, K; C. H. Smith, S; A. P. Cargill, sec. Belfast Royal Arch Masons drove out and assisted in the ceremonies.

Laying the Corner Stone of a Cotton Factory.

CALAIS, June 24.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the St. Croix cotton mill at Milltown, N. B., was performed to-day

with masonic honors. The lodges of Calais and St. Stephen were assisted by lodges from Princeton, Eastport, Houlton, St. Andrews, St. George, St. John and Frederickton, and were attended by four bands. The assemblage on the grounds was the largest ever seen on the St. Croix. Excursions were run from all the surrounding country. It was a gala day and will be looked back to as an important epoch in the history of the town of Milltown and the surrounding country.

Templar Excursions.

ST. ALBAN COMMANDERY, of Portland, with Grand Commander Burnham as its guest, visited Burlington, Vt., June 1st, where they were received and entertained by Burlington Commandery, who gave them a banquet. Grand Commander Dana was present, and bestowed great attention upon them. An address of welcome was given by Commander T. F. Edgar, and a poem by W. H. H. Whitcomb. On their return, they stopped at St. Johnsbury, and were received by Palestine Commandery. On arriving home, Portland Commandery received them at the station and escorted them to their asylum. This is the longest excursion that this Commandery has ever made, and it was a very enjoyable one.

PORTLAND COMMANDERY made an excursion to Newcastle, N. H., starting on the morning of St. John's day, June 24th, and returning the next noon. At Portsmouth a delegation of DeWitt Clinton Commandery received and escorted them to coaches and barges, which took them to the Wentworth House, where they had dinner. In the evening they had a dance, and the Massachusetts Press Association, which arrived in the afternoon, by invitation, joined them. The grounds were lit by electric lights.

ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY, of Bangor, made an excursion to Bath, where they arrived at noon, June 23d, and were received and entertained by Dunlap Commandery. After a parade through the streets, they were entertained at the residence of Franklin Reed. In the afternoon they attended the races at the driving park. On the 24th there was another march in the morning and receptions at the residences of Arthur Sewall and William Rogers. In the afternoon an excursion was made down the river to Fort Popham, where they dined at the Eureka House, and then continued their trip to Boothbay Harbor, returning to Bath at a late hour.

ASCENSION DAY, May 26th, was observed in this city by meetings of Portland Council

of Princes of Jerusalem and Dunlap Chapter of Rose Croix. Work was done in both Bodies, afternoon and evening, and a banquet served at six o'clock. Brethren were present from all parts of the State.

Bro. E. B. Averill, of Piscataquis Chapter, Foxcroft, writes: "We are doing a large business in our Chapter this year. Thirteen taken and are taking the degrees so far."

The London *Freemason* says the oldest recorded Freemason was Matthew Greathead, of Richmond, Yorkshire, who was born April 23, 1770, and died December 31, 1871. He was initiated in Lennox Lodge in 1797, and was a member seventy-five years. So it claims that England has had the oldest mason.

We had one older in Maine. Marcus Richardson, of Bangor, died January 13, 1881, aged 100 years, 2 months. He was initiated October 5, 1803, and consequently had been a mason seventy-eight years.

Col. Nathan Huntton, of Unity, N. H., who is the oldest living mason, was made in 1803, and has consequently been a member over seventy-eight years.

Hon. Smith Stilwell, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., has been a mason seventy-six years.

But there was still an older. Peter Hammond, of Geneseo, Illinois, was born April 9, 1776, and died April 9, 1878, on his 102d birthday. He was initiated in 1799, and consequently had been a mason seventy-nine years. His father was one who took part in the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor. The *Freemason* must try again.

The London *Freemason* says: "Very interesting are the fresh statistics of Freemasonry published elsewhere. If we could obtain reliable statistics as to England, and its Colonial Masonic Bodies, we might soon frame a synoptical table of Cosmopolitan Masonry."

Exactly so. If England, Scotland and Ireland will only make returns, the statistics of the fraternity will be complete. And if the *Freemason* will stir up its Grand Secretaries systematically, the thing can be accomplished before another generation.

Juan A. MacLean, editor of *La Acacia*, at Buenos Ayres, has favored us with a cabinet photograph of the hall of the Grand Orient Argentine. It is a handsome building. He will doubtless be glad to exchange pictures of halls with collectors.

The Grand Lodge of New York has withdrawn its interdict against the masons of Connecticut, which will pave the way for a reconciliation. In Virginia and California dual membership is allowed, and astonishment is felt in those jurisdictions that two Grand Lodges should quarrel about so trifling a matter. But the offence was, that Connecticut declared the membership severed in the New York lodges. Still, it does not do for Grand Lodges to take ready umbrage at slights of their authority. It is not a good example for the craftsmen. Grand Masters cannot inculcate the duty of spreading the cement of brotherly love when their Grand Lodges throw away their trowels and fulminate paper thunderbolts.

Boston Commandery is already moving for an excursion to San Francisco, at the Triennial in August, 1883. The cost is estimated at from \$250 to \$350 each, and a committee will immediately begin to receive monthly deposits towards the amount, which may be withdrawn (less 10 per cent.) at any time prior to June 1, 1883. Other Templars, who wear the black, are invited to join them. Arrangements will be made to take ladies, and they will undoubtedly receive many attentions on the way. This will be an excellent opportunity for Maine Templars who wish to go.

DRUMMOND'S STATISTICS.—Bro. Josiah H. Drummond's statistics reported to the Grand Lodge of Maine for 1881, show that 54 Grand Lodges in the United States and Canada have 567,128 members against 573,317 in 1880. There are 21,885 candidates against 19,685; 18,746 affiliations against 17,523; 17,362 dismissions against 17,102; 808 expulsions against 929; 257 suspensions against 464; 19,250 suspended from membership against 23,210; 6,899 deaths against 7,113; 3,434 rejections against 3,615. Although there are 6,189 less members, the suspensions from membership being 4,000 less, indicates a healthy gain, and we may soon look for an advance again.

The 5 per cent. loan of our Grand Lodge sold at a premium of 12 per cent on Tuesday last.—[*Phila. Chron.-Herald*.]

RUSSELL STREETER, a Universalist clergyman, once resident in Portland, died at Woodstock, Vermont, February 15, 1880, aged 89. Grand Secretary Clark said of him:

"He joined the Masonic Institution in his early manhood, and ever cherished and loved it. Wherever Providence called him to labor, he was known among all men as a Free and Accepted Mason, and in the times that tried men's souls—from 1826 to 1834—he stood like a very Achilles, a wall of adamant in the path of the assailants of the Institution he loved and served so well. He delivered a large number of public addresses on festival occasions, many of which were published. By nature a controversialist, in the days of anti-Masonry he was in the thickest of the fight, with his armor on and pen in hand, as the journals and magazines of that period fully attest. He was a member of Woodstock Lodge, No. 31, at the time of his death."

Chips.

—The Grand Commanderies of the country have been divided into thirteen districts and representatives appointed to visit them. Rather curiously, Maine and New Hampshire are left out.

—The first masonic lodge in Uruguay was chartered in Montevideo in 1827. Its name was "Enfants du Nouveau Monde."

—The hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Pennsylvania Masonry is to be celebrated June 24, 1882, at Philadelphia, and a committee of twenty-one will have charge of it.

—James F. Chase, of Nantucket, celebrated his 97th birthday May 16th. He was initiated Dec. 10, 1807, and is No. 3 on the list of oldest masons in the world.

—President Garfield is a member of Pentalfa Lodge, Columbia Chapter, Columbia Commandery and Mithras Lodge of Perfection, all in Washington, D. C.

—The Masonic Fair in June, at Savannah, Ga., was a grand success. Many contributions were sent to it from Brethren in the Northern States. A newspaper, *The Masonic Bazar*, was issued during the fair, and was a sprightly sheet. The amount sought to be raised was \$20,000, to pay the debt on the Masonic Temple of Solomon Lodge, No. 1. The accounts are not yet all made up, but it is expected that the amount named will be in hand.

—Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C., was badly damaged by the storm June 27th.

—The oldest known masonic medal is one in silver, struck in 1733, to commemorate the founding of a lodge at Florence, by Lord Charles Sackville.

—The Grand Lodge of Hungary has twenty-two lodges and 1104 members.

—Denmark has nine lodges and 3112 members.

—The London *Freemason* produces a mason initiated January 11, 1811, at Cork, in the person of Bro. Knight, of Folkesone. He is entitled to a seat among our veterans, as we have only five who outrank him.

QUEBEC. A circular from the Grand Lodge of Quebec reports that lodges Elgin, Argyle and King Solomon have been duly enrolled on her register, and requests that they and their members may be recognized.

The Philadelphia *Keystone* commenced its fifteenth Volume, July 2d, and, as it is the best masonic paper in the country, no doubt many will take the occasion to subscribe. Terms \$3. Address Keystone, 237 Dock St., Philadelphia.

"**MASONIC STUDENT**," one of the ablest English Masonic Antiquarians, says in the London *Freemason*:

"The Templar perpetual theory of Bro. Carson is still more untenable. His words are judiciously vague as to the 'time when' and the 'place where they met.' Do what you will you cannot get them to York before 1780, and very little earlier in the South. I have seen dates given of 1740 and 1750, but I have as yet seen no proof of such 'facts.'"

On the 21st of February, Lodge La Paix, at Amsterdam, discussed the question, "Can an Atheist become a Freemason, and arrived at the unanimous opinion that "all serious Atheists can become good Freemasons."

Bro. Drummond pays the following tribute to three distinguished Brethren who have died during the month of June:

"On the sixth of June, Robert H. Thomas, Past Grand Librarian of the Grand Lodge of New York, died of a lingering and painful disease. Bro. Thomas had made masonic bibliography a study, and entering most zealously upon the duties of his office, not only made himself familiar with the contents of the library of his Grand Lodge, but re-arranged them, and with great labor and patience filled many gaps in the files of Proceedings and magazines, until he placed it at the head of Grand Lodge Libraries in the world. From a frequent correspondence and occasional personal intercourse, we learned to appreciate his zeal, perseverance and devotion to his work, as well as his kindly and generous disposition. His death will be an immense loss to the guild of collectors and to all interested in masonic literature.

"Two weeks had scarcely elapsed after the death of Bro. Thomas when there came the sad tidings that Bro. Albert G. Mackey, the distinguished masonic author, had succumbed to the grim monster: and then followed the announcement of the death of Bro. George Stoddart Blackie, of Nashville, Tennessee, by birth a son of 'Auld Scotia,' but by adoption 'one of us.' We shall not attempt, at this time, to do more than announce the death of these dearly beloved Brethren, leaving to the future the offering of a fitting tribute to their memory."

Masonic Libraries.

We cannot too often urge our lodges to commence masonic libraries. You have no idea how fast the books accumulate. Brethren find old masonic books and send them in for preservation. Widows and children find them among the accumulations in old houses and give them to the library instead of to the paper mill. The fool who did not know enough to hold up his dish when it rained porridge, is as old as the fraternity, and yet as young as the last Entered Apprentice. Our Grand Lodge requires each lodge to keep a set of bound proceedings. Try to complete it. Get all the published histories of Maine Masonic Bodies. Preserve the *Token*, which is sent to you free, and bind it. Persuade as many Brethren as possible to subscribe for different masonic periodicals, and turn them in to the library at the end of the year. Don't be dead-and-alive, but have faith to believe that your masonic predecessors were not deceived—that there is something valuable in Masonry, and that it is worth your while to labor a little for it.

Egypt and Assyria continue to furnish the archaeologist with discoveries. The new pyramids recently opened strongly confirm the masonic view of Egyptian science—that their great works were erected by a race of pre-Abrahamic Hebrews, worshipping God Jehovah. Thus it appears now that this order was wiser than they knew. Tablets have recently been found showing that Christianity was the State religion in China in the seventh century.—[*Hour Glass*,

How MANY COMPOSE A LODGE?—Bro. Drummond, in his Report on Correspondence, says of Texas:

"The Regulations were amended so as to prohibit the issuing of a charter or dispensation to less than twenty petitioners, who must be Master Masons. We commend this to the attention of those Brethren who hold, as a matter of masonic law, that because a charter cannot be issued to less than seven, it requires seven to open and hold a lodge. By their reasoning, no less than twenty can open and hold a lodge in Texas! We venture to assert that such is neither the law nor the practice in that State. We note it as an illustration of the fallacy of that mode of reasoning."

"PERLEY," the Washington correspondent of *The Boston Journal*, in his account of the ceremonies attending the recent unveiling of the statue of Admiral Farragut, at Washington, says: "The Freemasons were not invited to participate in the ceremonies of the unveiling of the statue, although they should have been. Farragut was a member of the Fraternity, and, if I mistake not, he was buried with masonic honors at Portsmouth, N. H., and a masonic memorial sermon was delivered on the following Sunday in the Congregational Church at that place, by Chaplain James J. Kane, of that station." "Perley" is correct; the old hero's funeral here was conducted with masonic honors; the Fraternity mustered from a circuit of thirty or forty miles to pay respect to his memory, and the main portion of the lower floor of St. John's Church was reserved for the several masonic bodies.—[*Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette*.]

The Story of Morgan.

A reporter of the Philadelphia Press had an interview with Thurlow Weed in New York. We print the following from it:

Mr. Weed was an editor in Rochester, and took a prominent part in all the proceedings in reference to Morgan, being a strong anti-mason. His connection with the case began from the first, as Morgan wanted him to print his book, which he refused.

"I was sorry to hear of the trouble Judge Gillis is having in his old age," said Mr. Weed. "I knew him very well, and he was a very worthy man, as were all those engaged in the persecution of Morgan. You can have no idea of the excitement that case caused for at least a decade. It became a political issue without any intention on the part of the anti-masons, and the latter became a strong party. Judge Gillis was not tried for the murder, but for abducting Morgan. The facts in the case were about these: Morgan was a drunken stonemason and a member of the order of Freemasons. With the help of a country printer, he printed an exposé of the first three degrees of Masonry, and was about exposing the Royal Arch degree, when the masons determined to put a stop to it. Morgan had come to me (I was in the newspaper business in Rochester at the time) to print his book, but he wanted me to take an oath of secrecy before I began the work, and I would not do so.

"The masons had Morgan arrested on a trumped-up charge of petit larceny and lodged in jail. They then made arrangements to carry him off. A party of them, including Gillis, Nicholas G. Chesebrough, whose daughter called on me not half an hour ago, and James Whitney and others, went to the jail, and, after considerable parleying with the jailor's wife, they prevailed on her to give Morgan up. This was about 9 o'clock in the evening, and the party drove off at once. The idea of the masons was simply to get Morgan away from the bad company he was in, in which case the masons believed he

would give up his design of exposing the secrets of the Order. They proposed to buy him a farm in Canada, and turn him from his evil ways generally. When the party left the jail they drove hurriedly to Mendum, when they changed horses, then to Rochester, Clarkston and Lewiston, driving rapidly and changing horses several times. Finally Morgan was lodged in the magazine in Fort Niagara. The plan was now changed to provide for Morgan by sending him away from civilization in the employ of the Northwestern Fur Company. There were several meetings of the Lodge and Chapter at Niagara on the subject, but many masons refused to have anything to do with the scheme. Then the matter became imperative; something had to be done and at once.

"It was found to be dangerous to recede or go on. After Morgan had been a prisoner in the magazine for three or four days there was a large meeting of masons to install an Encampment in a Canadian town near by. Prominent men were present, including members of the New York Legislature, and the evening ended with a grand supper, at which excited speeches were made by several prominent members of the Order in the case of Morgan. At last the Chaplain was called on for a toast, and he gave the following: 'The enemies of our Order—may they find a grave six feet deep, six feet long and six feet due East and West.' This contained a hidden significance, and Colonel King, who was at the table, called four gentlemen outside, and, a carriage being called, they were driven to Fort Niagara, where they arrived at 4 o'clock in the morning. Morgan was called up and was told that they had made arrangements for his welfare, bought him a farm, etc. He went with them, and they took a boat and rowed out four miles into lake Ontario. Here they wound a rope loaded with sinkers around Morgan and threw him overboard. A man at the fort, whom I afterward hunted up in Vermont, saw the boat leave with six men and return with but five. Of course, all these facts were denied, and the world said the committee that investigated the matter were politicians and were moved by interests other than those of discovering the truth."

"Have you any evidence to establish these facts?" was asked.

"I was just getting to that," said Mr. Weed. "Just as I was leaving Chicago at the close of the proceedings of the Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln (I was mortified and even much disgusted at the defeat of Mr. Seward and was sending my baggage to the depot) Colonel John Whitney, one of the five men who took Morgan out in the boat, came to me and said, 'I want to swear to what I have told you about the Morgan matter, and if you survive me I want you to publish it.' I promised to write out the statement which contained substantially the facts I have given you, and intended to do so, but the campaign came on, the war broke out, and I was sent to Europe by Mr. Lincoln and I neglected it. While in London, I wrote to Whitney asking him to go to E. B. Williams and let him write the statement. When I got back home that letter was returned to me from the dead letter office, and Whitney had died a week before it should have reached him. I was always sorry that I did not write out the statement in Chicago."

At the battle of Corunna (says a correspondent of the *Freemason*), fought in 1809, an English officer was badly wounded in the leg, and left on the battle-field. The next morning one of the enemy's picket fired at him three times in succession, but, in consequence of a defect in the flint, the gun was not discharged. The man was in the act of manipulating the flint, in order to make it "bite" (I believe that is the correct term), when the wounded officer made a certain sign, by which he was at once recognized as a mason.

His assailant communicated with his commanding officer, himself a mason, and by his orders the wounded man was conveyed to excellent quarters, and, although exceedingly faint and prostrate from loss of blood, he underwent the operation of amputation, and received such careful and skillful treatment, that he perfectly recovered. When an exchange of prisoners took place he was restored to his country, and became the father of a family. One of his sons, Bro. J. Bennett, P. M. Anchor and Hope Lodge, No. 234, has in his possession his father's medal; and I have his authority for recording another instance of the utility of Masonry in saving life on the battle field, where, ordinarily, little respect is paid to persons, and where the *coupe de grace* is administered to suffering humanity with as little ceremony as would be observed in slaughtering a mad dog or any other quadruped.

It has long been known that there are traces in China of Freemasonry. Bro. Herbert A. Giles, in his recently published "*Freemasonry in China*," quotes several statements of the Chinese ancient bodies, which have a masonic character about them. At No. 33 Golden Square, London, is a figure of Confucius, wearing a "square" and an "apron," and a very fine worked square of "Jude," which must be very old indeed. We have always understood that the "Triad" Order was masonic, but being a secret society now, and forbidden by the Government, and some say "political," as favoring the "Ming Dynasty," it has never yet been proved whether European Masonry has any connection or identity with it. Bro. Giles evidently thinks not, but, we confess, we do not as yet see that his reasons are altogether good, nor his facts clear on that point. We should like the trial to be made, if possible, in order to ascertain if there be the slightest connection now, or if the "*Triad Society*," which is Masonic in its organization, and even in its catechisms (as far as known) is a portion of the great world-wide Masonic Fraternity, or has drifted into what Oliver calls "spurious Freemasonry." The question is a most interesting one, *per se*, and in its relation to and bearing upon other complex and moot points. Bro. Giles is W. M. of Ionic Lodge, No. 1781, of Amoy, China. [*London Freemason*.]

A CHICAGO paper says: The company of Knights Templar, composed of members of the St. Bernard Commandery, were sworn into the State service at the First Regiment Armory on last Saturday evening. The proposition to organize a company was broached after the close of the late Triennial Conclave in this city, and met with considerable favor in this Commandery, which has been drilling very assiduously in Templar tactics for some years back. Finally, fifty-six members signified their desire to enlist in the State service, and the necessary consent having been obtained, the enlistment papers were made out. The company is made up of "stalwarts," in the original sense of the term. Certainly it would be difficult to conceive a handsomer-appearing body of men from a physical stand-point. The eight front rank men on the right exceed six feet in stature, and look sufficiently active to make smart soldiers. The company at the same time is made up, as it is claimed, of men fully two-thirds of whom have seen active service. The company, for the time being at least, will drill on Saturday nights, and will hold a meeting next Saturday to elect officers. The members expect to increase the present strength of the company, and declare that every man who has thus far put down his name has enlisted for the war and with the full determination to drill and make himself thoroughly proficient.

This is a new departure, and promises to make the Order useful as well as ornamental.

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
- Maine Masonic Text Book, Digest and Monitor, by J. H. Drummond, 350 pp. 12 mo. cloth, or leather tuck, 2d edition,.....\$1.50
- 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, in sheets,.....\$3.00
 Vol. 6, 1867 to 1869, in sheets,.....\$2.50
 Vol. 7, 1870 to 1872, in sheets,.....\$2.50
 Vol. 8, 1873 to 1875, in sheets,.....\$2.50
 Vol. 9, 1876 to 1878, in sheets,.....\$2.00
 Vol. 10, 1879 to 1881, in sheets,.....\$1.80
- Grand Chapter of Maine, Vol. 1, reprint, 1821 to 1854, in sheets,.....\$1.85
 Vol. 4, 1868 to 1873, in sheets,.....\$3.00
 Vol. 5, 1874 to 1878 in sheets,.....\$2.50
- Grand Council of Maine, Vol. 2, 1868 to 1875, in sheets,.....\$3.00
- Grand Commandery of Maine, Vol. 2, 1868 to 1873, in sheets,.....3.00
 Vol. 3, 1874 to 1879, in sheets,.....3.00
- Grand Chapter of Florida, Reprint 1861 and 1862, in paper,.....1.00
- Masonic Token, Vol. I. 1867 to 1877, with Index and illuminated title, in sheets, \$2.00

LODGE HISTORIES.

- Lincoln Lodge, Wiscasset,.....40
 Lincoln Lo., Wiscasset, Supplement, to 1870,.....20
 Harmony Lodge, Gorham,.....40
 Arundel Lodge, Kennebunkport,.....30
 Casco Lodge, Yarmouth,.....40
 Lewy's Island Lodge, Princeton,.....25
 York Lodge, Kennebunk,.....50
 Eastern Frontier Lodge, Fort Fairfield,.....25
 Messalonskee Lodge, West Waterville,.....35
 Atlantic Lodge, Portland,.....30
 Mt. Desert Lodge, Mt. Desert,.....25
 Hancock Lodge, Castine,.....35
 Paris Lodge, South Paris,.....40
 Forest Lodge, Springfield,.....25
 Crescent Lodge, Pembroke,.....30
 Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, New Gloucester,.....50
 Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, Cornish,.....30
 Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, Orland,.....25
 Aina Lodge, No. 43, Damariscotta,.....30
 Tremont Lodge, No. 77, Tremont,.....20
 Waterville Lodge, No. 33, Waterville,.....90
 Sebasticook Lodge, No. 146, Clinton,.....30
 Howard Lodge, No. 69, Winterport,.....30
 Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Skowhegan,.....50
 Crescent Chapter, No. 26, Pembroke,.....30
 Drummond Chapter, No. 27, W. Waterville,.....35
 Meridian Lodge, No. 125, Pittsfield,.....40
 Mt. Vernon Chapter, No. 1, Portland, paper, 40
 red cloth, 70
- Portland Lodge, No. 1, Drummond, cloth,.....1.50

One Cause of Non-Affiliation.

A very fruitful source of irritation on the part of members, and a strong inducement to non-affiliation, is the neglect of Secretaries to present bills for dues promptly. When a member receives a notice that if he does not pay his back dues charges will be preferred against him, and it proves to be the first notice he has had of any being due, he is naturally indignant, even though he has neglected to inquire, and should naturally expect that some had accrued. Many a time he is so disgusted as to permit the lodge to suspend him, when he would have paid his dues with pleasure, if the Secretary had hunted him up and presented them. If a Master finds that he has a three-handed Secretary, (that is, one with a little behind-hand,) let him see to it personally. It is better to keep an old member than to gain a new one, and zeal in the former direction is to be commended while it cannot be permitted in the latter.

Rite of Memphis.

We understand that exertions are being made to start the Rite of Memphis in New

England, and the attempt will probably be made in Maine. We hope our brethren will set themselves sternly against this humbug. It has always been connected with deceit and fraud, and its path is strewn with the wrecks of what were once masons in good standing. This present movement probably springs from the attempt to resurrect the Cerneau Council. Some twenty years ago a dissipated fellow came here from New York and invited some of the leading masons to meet him to consider the expediency of instituting the Rite of Memphis here. After fully considering it, they decidedly refused. Most of his then backers are now expelled.

FRANCE.—In the *Chaine d' Union* for May, we find an account of a rite of adoption in the Lodge Renaissance on Sunday, April 10th. After the children were placed opposite the East and the sisters arranged on either side, some fine music was performed, and then the Orator, Henri Brisson, made a short address, in which he extolled Independent Morality, censured the churches, and closed with an anecdote of his childhood.

One day he asked his father, "Is it necessary to believe in God, father?" His father replied, "My son, I have always endeavored to be an honest man without that."

At another time he asked him, "What is the Convention?" His father seized him in his arms and answered: "The Convention is an assembly of men before whom thou oughtest always to be on thy knees, and which thou shouldst never permit to be insulted in thy presence."

"Long applause, three times repeated, proved to Bro. Brisson how completely he had been understood."

Then followed the Marseillaise by the choir, after which the ceremony of adoption was performed, eighteen children being adopted, their protectors swearing to watch over them should their fathers die.

At the banquet which followed, Bro. Morin said it was necessary to destroy Fanaticism, Ignorance and Misery, and the adversary who is interested in maintaining these plagues of humanity is Clericalism, an enemy who must be fought unceasingly.

In accounts of other lodges, we find similar addresses made to candidates, showing, not only that the lodges are making vigorous warfare against the Church, but that candidates who believe that morality is better than religion, are flocking to them because they find there a support for their views.

At Lille, April 16th, at the installation in La Fidélité Sub Rosa Chapter of Rose Croix, the Orator put the following questions: What is Masonry? How had it birth? Is there reason for its existence? What are the High Grades and why do they exist? and answered them thus:

"Masonry is a protest against social injustice and an effort to repair or soften it. It was born at the same time as injustice in order to combat it. It ought to exist until the realization of its ideal end. The reign of Justice

among humanity, that is to say, forever, because no ideal can ever be absolutely realized in this world. The High-Grades form Chapters in which masons come to acquire knowledges which they teach in the symbolic lodges in all their vigor, those sentiments of fraternity which are the base of the institution."

In closing, he said: "The old Masonry prescribed to her adepts the building to the Divinity, a Temple of which the human intelligence should be the sanctuary. This temple we will also build; but instead of dedicating it to the Divinity, we will dedicate it, perhaps, to goodness, to justice, to truth, to the ideal; what import names? Words change with epochs, but always there remains the one single and same thing, the grand and eternal principle, source of all good in this world, which our intelligences can perceive without any human tongue being able to formulate it, and which we ought ever, without ceasing, to endeavor to resemble, in order to become better than we are."

This is coming back to the groping idealism of the Athenians, who erected an altar to the Unknown God. It is curious to see how weak Science becomes when it attempts to grasp the Infinite.

A French mason desiring to marry a young lady who resided at a distance, sent to the lodge in her town to make inquiries as to her family. The Master thought this a very proper request, and the information was promptly furnished.

The Italian Chapter Stella Ionia, at Smyrna, sent a masonic commission to Chio, which distributed 58,000 rations, with clothing and medicines, to the sufferers by the earthquake.

The Masonic Fraternity cannot fail to feel a deeper sympathy in the sufferings of President Garfield, and indignation against the assassin Guiteau, in knowing that the President is an honored member of the Order, and affiliated with a Washington Commandery of Knights Templar. Nothing since the murder of Lincoln has so deeply moved the country, and it must be a source of consolation to him, on his bed of sickness, to know that the unanimous good wishes and prayers of his countrymen, and indeed of the civilized world, go up for his restoration to health and strength.

Grand Recorder Morton B. Howell, of Nashville, Tenn., writes us:

Throughout our whole community there has been a universal, open expression of indignation and horror at the cowardly attack upon the President's life. If he had been one of our own people the general grief would not have been greater, nor the prayers more fervent for his recovery.

The Grand Rapids Leader brings us the sad intelligence of the death, July 3d, of Arriana, wife of Gen. William P. Innes, Grand Secretary of Michigan, at the age of fifty-one years. She leaves four children. Our warmest sympathies are extended to Bro. Innes in his affliction.

Albert G. Mackey.

This distinguished mason died at Fortress Monroe, where he had gone to recuperate, June 20th, aged 74. The following article from the *Keystone* gives an admirable account of his life:

Albert Gallatin Mackey was born in Charleston, S. C., March 12, 1807, and there passed his early days. He graduated at the Charleston Medical College in 1832, with honor, and he at once commenced the practice of his profession and continued it uninterruptedly until 1854, when he began his masonic writings, to which afterwards he gave his undivided attention. During the late war he was a Union man, and after it closed he was appointed Collector of the Port of Charleston, by President Johnson. He aspired to Senatorial honors, but was defeated by Senator Sawyer. He abjured politics thenceforth, and in 1870 moved to Washington, D. C., to reside.

The masonic life of Dr. Mackey was of the highest type. He rose to a prominence that brought him conspicuously before the masonic world, both in this and other countries, and he was relied upon as authority to settle doubtful points arising in matters pertaining to masonic law and work. He was initiated, passed and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in 1841, in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 10, Charleston, S. C., and soon after affiliated with Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, of the same city, and of which he was elected Master in December, 1842. He continued his membership in that lodge until 1851, when he united with a number of Brethren for the formation of Landmark Lodge, No. 76, of which he was registered as Past Master. In the Grand Lodge of the State he was elected Grand Secretary in 1842, and held that office until 1867. He combined for many years with these duties that of preparing the reports on foreign correspondence. In *Capitular Masonry* he was exalted in 1841, and at the Annual Convocation, in December, 1844, was elected High Priest. This station he held, by election, several years. In the Grand Chapter of the State, in 1848, he was elected Deputy Grand High Priest, and was successively re-elected until 1855, when he was elevated to the station of Grand High Priest, and held the same until 1867. In the Chivalric Order he was dubbed and created a Knight Templar, in South Carolina Commandery, No. 1, in 1842, and elected its Eminent Commander in 1844. He was elected Past Grand Warden of the Grand Encampment of the United States. In the Ancient and Accepted Rite he was Sovereign Grand Inspector-General, thirty-third degree, of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. He was the senior member of the same, having been admitted to the grade in 1844, and was styled the Dean of the Council; and although at the time of his death, and for many years prior thereto, he was its Grand Secretary-General, still he was the third officer in rank. As a profound yet lucid writer in all departments of Masonry, Dr. Mackey had no superior. He was for years the editor of the *Southern and Western Masonic Miscellany*. For two years he was the editor-in-chief of the *Masonic Quarterly Review*, a work devoted to the science of Masonry. In 1859, he was attached to the *American Freemason*, as editor, and in 1872 he commenced the publication of *Mackey's National Freemason*, which continued in existence over two years. His authorship of durable works has made his name famous among Freemasons. Such of his writings as his "Lexicon of Freemasonry," "The Mystic Tie," "The Principles of Masonic Law," "The Book of the Chapter," "Manual of the Lodge," and "Text Book of Masonic Jurisprudence," have received the plaudits of the Craft.

As a lecturer, Dr. Mackey was highly entertaining and instructive. His pleasing address added to the interest he invariably awakened, and he was full of wit, repartee and anecdote. In religion he was a Unitarian. He leaves a wife and three sons; one, Franklin H. Mackey, practicing law in Washington; another, E. W. M. Mackey, a lawyer of Charleston, S. C., and who claims to have been elected to Congress over the late Hon. M. P. O'Connor, and will contest the seat; the third is a merchant engaged in business at Gainsboro, S. C.

Shortly after Dr. Mackey located in Washington he affiliated with Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, Lafayette Chapter No. 5, and Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar.

Bro. Dr. Mackey's remains were interred on Sunday, June 26th, with the last masonic rites of the Craft, under the supervision of Bro. Noble D. Larner, M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and all the Bodies of Masonry with which our distinguished Brother was connected participated. The religious services took place at All Soul's Church, and the masonic services at the Masonic Temple, and at the grave in Glenwood Cemetery, the venerable Bro. Gen. Albert Pike conducting the services of the A. and A. Rite. America has buried her ablest craftsman. Peace be to his ashes.

The Boston *Journal* reports the freaks of an insane man who claims a home in Machias, Me. This same fellow has practiced his insanity on our Maine lodges, claiming to be a mason. He is believed to be an impostor.

☛ Horace H. Burbank, of Saco, Me., will pay \$3 for a copy of the Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Maine for 1858.

The Anti-Masonic Defeat.

The following, from the N. Y. *Times*, is too good to be lost. Read it:

"Up to the present hour there is good reason for believing that the anti-masonic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency have been defeated. It is true that there are remote districts from which no returns have yet been received, but it is hoping against hope to imagine that the returns from these districts, when they do come in, will make any material alteration in what now appears to be the result of the election. Messrs. Phelps and Pomeroy have been beaten, and the banner of anti-masonry has once more gone down. Freemasonry has again triumphed, and the country will have to reconcile itself to this painful fact.

"Now that the battle is over and lost, we can calmly examine the reasons for the defeat of the anti-masonic ticket, and it might be remarked that an examination of this kind is always a more satisfactory proceeding after a defeat than before it. It is conceded by all that in many districts there have been large anti-masonic gains. In Smithtown, Ohio, where the anti-masonic vote in 1876 was one, it is this year two, a gain of precisely 100 per cent. In Brownville, Md., three men voted on Tuesday for Phelps and Pomeroy, whereas, last year only two men voted the anti-masonic local ticket at the annual election for the Superintendency of Prowling Pigs. Here is another gain of fifty per cent. In Robinville, Illinois, Phelps and Pomeroy received one vote, which is a clear gain of more per cent. than can well be estimated, inasmuch as the anti-masonic ticket, in 1876, in that town received only the vote of a young man aged 18, and this vote was afterward thrown out by the reckless and perjured men who superintended the counting. In Thompson City, Wisconsin, an old lady publicly announced that she

would have voted for Phelps and Pomeroy had she been a man, and this declaration may fairly be counted as an anti-masonic gain of several per cent. in a town where hitherto no anti-mason of any defined sex has ever been seen. These figures, taken almost at random from the returns from four different States, show an enormous anti-masonic gain, and cannot but awaken the utmost uneasiness for the future in the minds of Freemasons.

"How has it happened that in spite of such tremendous gains the anti-Masonic candidates have been defeated? As in the case of all defeated candidates, the explanation is, of course, fraud and corruption, though in this especial instance the malign influence of Freemasonry must also be considered. It can be proved that vast sums of money were expended both by the Republicans and the Democrats to procure the defeat of Phelps and Pomeroy. In one town in Ohio, the name of which is for obvious reasons withheld, a prominent Democratic politician is known to have had upward of twenty-seven cents in his possession during the week before election, and to have boasted that with this money he could buy the support of three small boys, sons of a worthy widow lady, who were outspoken advocates of the gallant Phelps and the glorious Pomeroy. In another town in Michigan the grossest intimidation was practiced by the physician of a lunatic asylum, who locked an anti-Masonic patient in his cell, and prevented him from going to the polls in a state of nature—emblematic of purity—and voting the anti-Masonic ticket. Thus with the aid of money and violence, the Republicans and Democrats, in unholy alliance, succeeded in nullifying the will of the people and placing a Masonic administration in power.

"The opposition to Phelps and Pomeroy did not hesitate to descend to the use of the basest means to influence the minds of the people against the anti-masonic candidates. Not one word or syllable of abuse was hurled at either of them. This studied refusal to extend to them the courtesies to which every candidate is entitled admits of no excuse. It cannot be pretended that either Mr. Phelps or Mr. Pomeroy deserved this brutal neglect. Nothing would have been easier than to have charged Mr. Phelps with congenital lunacy, complicated with subsequent idiocy. To the shame of the Democratic and Republican editors it must be said that they persistently refused to make any such charge. The past public life of Mr. Pomeroy, who was at one time elected Senator from Kansas, and at another time was not, afforded every opportunity to his opponents for vigorous and effective campaign charges; but, nevertheless, he was treated with a systematic and silent contempt which must have made the blood of every earnest anti-mason approach the boiling point. These men could not have been treated differently had they been quiet, respectable citizens, who had never been convicted of having been candidates for office. The utter refusal of their opponents to aid them by making charges against them was essentially fraudulent and in direct conflict with the spirit of our institutions. It remains to be seen whether the matter cannot be brought before an Electoral Commission and the votes of those States which have been unfairly secured by Garfield or Hancock thrown out.

"This crushing defeat should not, however, discourage the anti-masons. Their cause is a noble one. Garfield, Arthur, Hancock and English are all Freemasons, and as such will unquestionably aid one another in the future, as in the past, in every variety of crime. The accursed spirit of Freemasonry must be put down, and the anti-masons must never cease to nominate candidates until they finally triumph at the polls, in spite of the desperate and corrupt devices of their opponents."

Little Bluebird.

BY MARCIA D. BRADBURY, OF PORTLAND.

In a squalid portion of the city,
Where no cheering sunshine loved to stray,
But forbidding walls and ugly buildings
Almost dimmed the happy light of day,
Such a pretty child sat on the curbstone
Busy with her play.

In her arms a funny China dolly,
Tightly hugged, was being rocked to sleep—
Ah! the little make-believing mother
Knew no place more home-like than the street.
Softly sang the tiny creature—"bye-lo!"
Softly, clear and sweet.

Delicate the dimpled face, but beauty
Centered in the radiant eyes of blue—
Blue as when from drifting clouds of heaven
Sudden summer skies peep laughing through,
Fringed with lashes that were met to shadow
The blue gentian hue.

Round the corner now with shrieks of laughter,
Came a troop of rough and ragged boys:
One among them, last of all in number,
Led the regiment in shouts and noise,
But he seemed to lag behind the others
For a moment's pause.

Near the little girl he stopped, and, startled,
I approached, afraid he might be rude:
"Little Bluebird!"—this was all he whispered,
Patting with one hand the dingy hood
That concealed the tangled yellow ringlets,
Stooping where he stood.

Off again to join the scampering youngsters;
And I murmured, standing idly there,
If we seek for poetry, like violets,
We shall find it planted everywhere,
Growing in the most rejected places,
Under God's good care.

CONNECTICUT MASONIC VETERAN ASSOCIATION.—Bro. Wm. Wallace Lee, of West Meriden, the President, favored us with a copy of the record of the tenth reunion of these veterans at Willimantic, June 23, 1880. Three poems are published. From one of these, entitled "Looking Back," by the Secretary, Alonzo Norton Lewis, of Westport, we copy the following capital description of going to church in a canal boat:

'Twas drawn by horses—over us a canopy was spread
To keep the sun from beating down too fiercely overhead.
And thus, while many a psalm and hymn were sung with sweet accord,
We made our Sunday voyage to the temple of the Lord.

I may not tell how certain boys escaped the old-folks' eye,
And, sitting aft, did sometimes troll for shiners, on the sly;
Nor may I sing what tender words were breathed in willing ears,
Nor how the village beaux contrived to sit beside their dears!

No "courting" was allowed, of course, upon the meeting-boat!
Sharp eyes and ears were on the watch each word and look to note!
And yet there were, you may depend, some sentiments expressed
In that *sweet language of the eyes* which lovers like the best!

Looking back still further, he says:
Free Masons, then, were *brethren*, and acted on the square;
All went to Lodge, and did the "work" with grave and solemn air.
"From Labor to Refreshment" they cheerfully did go
And closed the Lodge at nine o'clock—one hundred years ago!

'Tis true they had no splendid Halls; nor had they any "dues";
But when the hat for charity went 'round none did refuse;
The Master "passed the Lecture," the Royal Art to show,
And "rusty Masons" were not known—a hundred years ago!

Then going back two hundred years, he sings:
Our ancestors were Puritans, and Calvinists to boot;
They loved to talk of "God's decrees," and knotty points dispute;

Religion was to them, I ween, a stern and solemn thing.
And the psalms were *penitential*, when they stood up to sing!

They were not sure that infants, if "non-elect," were saved;
They were *quite* sure that every man was "totally depraved!"
They dwelt too much, I sometimes think, upon Jehovah's wrath,
And made the road to Heaven a very narrow path!
So narrow 'twas, in their esteem, that *few* could travel in it;
Salvation was so hard a thing that few could hope to win it;
They had small hope of 'Piscopals, or any other sect;
They tho't none but th' elect were saved and *they were the elect!*

The Methodists, in their esteem, were "ignorant fanatics;"
The Baptists were "a worthless set of bigoted schismatics;"
The Catholics were heathen who worshipped wood and stone;
And they were on the heavenly road, and *trav'ling it alone!*

And yet, with all their bigotry, there never was a sect
Of all the countless legions that make up God's elect;
There never was a band of men, not since the world began,
Who knew so much of love to God, and God's great love to man!

And concludes:
Well—let Age come! He cannot chill the heart that's clean and pure!
Love ne'er grows cold! a cheerful soul forever shall endure!
The winds may howl—the snows may fall—stern Winter's icy cold
May chill Life's stream—may stop its flow—it *cannot make us old!*

Fifty-nine veterans were present at the meeting. The eldest was Noah Chapman, of New London, aged 94, who had been a mason sixty-two years.

Dervish Freemasonry.

Ralph Borg, British Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and Worshipful Master of the English Lodge of A. Y. Masons, at that place, in a recent letter said: "In 1864, I was present in Cairo at a working masonic lodge composed of Egyptian dervishes, whose traditions purport to emanate from the most remote period of Egyptian antiquity. These traditions are, however, unfortunately oral—they have been handed down by word of mouth, from generation to generation—for dervishes know of no other form of record or tradition. I obtained admission to this lodge in the following manner: One of these dervishes was an intimate friend of an English Freemason at the time at Alexandria. The dervish, one day, much to the Englishman's surprise, invited him to visit his lodge. The Englishman, who was perfectly familiar with the Arabic language, made three visits to the lodge, but solemnly pledged himself never to reveal anything about it to anybody, because the other dervishes were not at all pleased that one of their number had spoken upon the subject to an Englishman.

Subsequently the Englishman asked permission to bring one of his countrymen to the lodge. This permission was at length granted most reluctantly, and upon condition that the new comer should be blindfolded in coming and going. The Englishman invited me to accompany him. I was most carefully blindfolded. After proceeding on foot for over an hour and a half, the lodge was reached. It seemed to be in a sort of stone cave or underground temple. From the nature of the ground passed over, I should judge that it is situated in the desert near Mount Mokattom. The Rites employed were similar to those in European Lodges. The dervishes said that this was only a branch of their Grand Lodge, and that their traditions went back to time beyond memory. Upon my suggestion that they might

have originated from some one of the numerous Masonic Lodges established in Egypt by the French in 1798, the dervishes said that they were entirely independent of those lodges, and that we were the first Europeans who had ever been admitted to their lodge.
—[Masonic Advocate.

The most sensible thing the anti-masons have done, or have proposed to do, is to erect a monument to the memory of their much lamented William Morgan. The uncertainty in regard to the exact resting place of the remains of the said William that has existed for more than half a century ought to be removed. So many different stories have been told as to the time and place of his death that even the masons of to-day are in doubt in this matter. Let the monument be erected over his remains and thus settle all controversy on this point. The thanks of 600,000 masons await the revelation of this information concerning their "long lost Brother."—[Advocate.

The Committee of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, to whom was referred the manner of giving the Public Honors, have reported that they should be given in the following manner: Both arms are crossed on the breast, the left uppermost, and the open palms of the hands sharply striking the shoulders; they are then raised above the head, the palms striking each other and then made to fall smartly on the thighs. This is repeated three times, and as there are three blows given each time, viz., on the breast, on the palms of the hands and on the thighs, making nine concussions in all—the Grand Honors are technically said to be given by "three times three." On the occasion of funerals each one of these Honors are accompanied by the words: "The will of God is accomplished." Response by the Brethren: "So mote it be."

THE VINCENT L. HURLBUT JEWEL.—Brother Edward Williams, the distinguished artist in precious metals, of New York, has just completed a magnificent jewel, to be presented to the Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States. This beautiful jewel is 4½ inches in length; the aureole, or blazing sun ray, 8¼ inches long, surmounted by the triple cross in the most exquisite red enamel, so clear and transparent as to show the fine gold carpet-cut figure upon the background, the cross nearly one-quarter of an inch in thickness. At the junction of the cross angles are three diamonds of fine water; these, with the chiseled lace-work on the borders of the cross, make a brilliant showing. Between the cross and aureole and branching from the cross angles are the sword and sceptre of Knight Templarism, and these two are magnificently enameled in colors—white, black and red—with platinum visor to helmet sword hilt. All of these are artistically carved. The jewel is suspended by massive rings and small cross and crown trimmings, to a sweep suspension of elaborately carved lace-work, and the whole made of finest gold.
—[Phil.-Chron. Herald.

Our Thanks To

Robert Brewster, G. Rec., for proc. G. Commandery Texas, 1881.

J. C. Batchelor, G. Sec., for proc. G. Lodge Louisiana, 1881.

John M. Brainwell, G. Rec., for proc. G. Commandery Indiana, 1881.

John W. Stedman, G. Rec., for proc. G. Commandery Conn., 1881.

David J. Miller, G. Sec., for proc. G. Lodge New Mexico, 1881.

Donald W. Bain, G. Sec., for proc. G. Lodge No. Carolina, 1881.

Geo. P. Cleaves, G. Sec., for proc. G. Lodge New Hampshire, 1881.

Tracy P. Cheever, G. Sec., for proc. G. Lodge Massachusetts, May and June, 1881.

Frederick S. Fisher, Vergennes, Vt., for his report on Correspondence G. Commandery, 1881.

Edmund T. Dana, Vermont, for his report on Correspondence G. Chapter, 1881.

Frederic Speed, for proc. G. Chapter Miss., 1881.

Wm. F. Bunting, G. Sec., for proc. G. Lodge New Brunswick, 1881.

Theo. S. Parvin, G. Sec., for proc. G. Lodge Iowa, 1881.

Our Masonic Exchanges.

Masonic Review, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$2.00.
La Acacia, Buenos Aires, Monthly.
Warden, Providence, R. I., bi-monthly, 50c.
Freemason, Sydney, N. S. W., 6s. 6d.
The Kelet, Budapest, Hungary, Monthly.
Buletin Oficial Colon y Cuba, Havana, \$7.
The Freemason, London, Weekly.
Liberal Freemason, Boston, Mass., \$2.
Masonic Eclectic, Washington, D. C., \$2.
Evening Chronicle, Phila., Dem. Daily, \$6.
Keystone, Philadelphia, Weekly, \$3.
Hebrew Leader, New York, Weekly, \$5.
Craftsman, Port Hope, Ontario, \$1.50.
Masonic Advocate, Indianapolis, \$1.10.
Freemasons' Repository, Prov., R. I., \$1.50.
La Chaîne d'Union de Paris, Hubert, editor.
Australian Freemason, Sidney, N. S. W., 6s.
The Freemason, Toronto, Canada, 50c.
Loomis' Musical Journal, N. Haven, Ct., \$1.

How to ENJOY LIFE.—Should you feel in any way indisposed, suffering from loss of appetite, dyspepsia, constipation, headache, dizziness or biliousness, use the best medicine, viz: "L. F." Atwood's Bitters. The only true article bears the patented trade-mark "L. F." Also, the signature of L. F. Atwood; beware of all other signatures.

DIED.

In Gorham, June 1st, Daniel C. Emery, aged 78. Bro. Emery was the author of the history of Harmony Lodge, and a man distinguished in masonry and as a citizen.

BERRY & FERNALD,
 Watches, Clocks, Charts,
 AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
 No. 48 EXCHANGE STREET.

Special attention paid to repairing.
 Ira Berry, Jr.

A. S. FERNALD,
Merchant Tailor,

237 MIDDLE ST. (UP STAIRS),
 PORTLAND, ME.

O. M. METCALF,
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
 34 Exchange St. (first floor), PORTLAND.

S. C. ANDREWS,
 Counsellor at Law,
 188 Middle St., Portland, Me.

DRUMMOND & DRUMMOND, Coun-
 sellors at Law, No. 93 Exchange St.,
 Portland.
 Josiah H. Drummond.

Rubber Goods!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Engineers' Supplies.

J. & E. R. BARBOUR, 8 Exchange St.

ÆTNA

Life Insurance Comp'y
 OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets January 1, 1881, \$26,403,440.68
 Surplus Mass. Standard, 3,923,965.78
 Surplus New York Standard, over 5,350,000.00

A. G. DEWEY, Gen'l Agt.,

No. 180 MIDDLE ST., BOYD BLOCK,
 Nearly opposite the Post Office.

Active and reliable Agents always wanted.

CURE YOUR CORNS!

BY USING

Schlotterbeck's
Corn, Wart & Bunion Solvent.

Entirely harmless; is not a caustic. It removes
 Corns, Warts, Bunions and Callous, without leav-
 ing a blemish. Brush for applying in each bottle.

A CURE IS GUARANTEED.

Price 25 Cents. For Sale by all Druggists.

Try it and you will be convinced like thousands
 who have used it and now testify to its value.

Ask for Schlotterbeck's Corn and Wart Solvent,
 and take no other.

WILLIAM SENTER & CO.,
 Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Silver Ware,
 Jewelry, Nautical, Optical and Math-
 ematical Instruments,

No. 54 EXCHANGE STREET,
 William Senter, Jr. PORTLAND, ME.

All Premiums at State Fair, 1879.

LAMSON,
Artist Photographer,
 OPPOSITE FALMOUTH HOTEL,
 PORTLAND, ME., (Up one flight only.)

JOHN W. PERKINS & CO.,
 WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
 And dealers in
 Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
 74 & 76 Commercial St.,
 PORTLAND.

BACON & FELLOWS,
DENTISTS,
 No. 23 FREE STREET,
 PORTLAND, - - - MAINE.
 Dana W. Fellows, M.D.

RANDALL & McALLISTER,
 ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS
COAL,
 BY THE CARGO AND AT RETAIL,
 PORTLAND, ME.
 Offices:—78 Exchange St. and 60 Commercial St.

The Centennial American
TEA COMPANY,
 No. 545 CONGRESS ST., - - PORTLAND.
TEAS AND COFFEES.
 THOMAS POTTER, Agent.

SWAN & BARRETT,
Bankers and Brokers,

No. 186 MIDDLE STREET,

PORTLAND, ME.

DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
 Rufus H. Hinkley.

B. F. WHITNEY & CO.,
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Boots, Shoes, Leather and Findings,

185 Middle Street, Portland, Me.
 B. F. Whitney. Wm. O. Fox.

ATWOOD & WENTWORTH,
JEWELERS,
 SILVER WARE MANUFACTURERS, GOLD
 AND SILVER PLATERS.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING.
 509 CONGRESS STREET, PORTLAND, ME.

CITY HOTEL,
 Congress Square,

J. K. MARTIN, Prop'r. PORTLAND.
 Recently enlarged and refurnished. Terms
 \$2.00 a day.

E. COREY & CO.,
 Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL,
 Carriage Hardware and Wood Work,
 Blacksmiths' Tools, Manufacturers
 of Carriage Springs & Axles,
 125 & 127 COMMERCIAL ST., PORTLAND.

C. D. B. FISK & CO.,
 Manufacturers and Retailers of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
 No. 233 Middle Street,
 PORTLAND.

WILLIAM A. PEARCE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
Force Pumps and Water Closets,
 No. 41 Union Street, (under Falmouth Hotel),
 Portland, Maine.
 Warm, Cold and Shower Baths, Washbowls,
 Brass and Silver Plated Cocks, every description
 of Water, Steam and Gas Fixtures for dwelling
 Houses, Hotels and Public Buildings, ships' closets,
 etc., arranged and set up in the best manner, and
 all orders in town or country faithfully executed.
 All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to.
 Constantly on hand Lead, Iron and Brass Pipe,
 Sheet Lead and Plumbers' Materials.

LORING, SHORT & HARMON,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
 And jobbers of
 Paper Hangings and School Books,
 Manufacturers of
BLANK BOOKS,
 And Dealers in
 New and Second Hand Law Books,
 110 Middle St., under Falmouth Hotel,
 PORTLAND.

LOCKE & LOCKE, Attorneys and
Counsellors at Law, 176 Middle St.,
 cor. Exchange street, Portland.
 Jos. A. Locke.

HERBERT G. BRIGGS, Attorney
 and Solicitor of Patents, No. 93 Ex-
 change Street,
 PORTLAND, ME.

PROCEEDINGS SENT BY MAIL POST PAID.

Grand Lodge, 1866, 1867, 1869, 1870, 1872, 1874,
1875, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, each, .60c.
Grand Chapter, 1867, '64, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70,
'72, '73, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, each, 40c.
Grand Council, 1867, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74,
'75, '77, '78, '79, each, .30c.
Grand Commandery, 1857, '66, '68, '70, '71, '73,
'76, '77, '78, '79, '80, each, .40c.
Master Mason's Hymns, mounted on heavy
pasteboard, (by express) each, .10c.
Masonic Hymns for Lodges, 9 hymns with
music, paper, by mail per doz., \$1.25
Chapter Music Cards, per doz., .1.25
Visitors' Books, Lodge and Chapter, bound
half blue and red morocco, 160 pages,
printed heading, express, \$2.25
Black Books, express, \$1.00
Notice to delinquents, per 100, .60

J. W. STOCKWELL,
DRAIN PIPE AND STONE WORK,
No. 1 W. Promenade. Telephone No. 424.

ANDROSCOGGIN
Masonic Relief Association
OF LEWISTON, ME.

DR. NATHAN WOODBURY, President; F. W.
PARKER, Treasurer; M. E. D. BAILEY, Sec'y.
For blanks, by-laws, &c., address the Sec-
retary, Lewiston, Maine.

J. A. MERRILL & CO.,
Dealers in
Masonic & Military Goods,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

*All kinds of Lodge, Chapter, Council and
Commandery fittings constantly
on hand.*

KNIGHT TEMPLAR UNIFORMS, &c.
No. 239 Middle Street,

J. A. MERRILL. PORTLAND. ALBION KEITH.

W. H. PENNELL,
Engineer of Heating & Ventilation.

Agent for Friedman's Injectors, Lydie Steam
Boiler, and Nathan & Dreyfus' Lubricators and
Oil Cups. Heating by Steam and Hot Water.
Estimates free. No. 17 Union St., PORTLAND.

SAWYER, FOSS & DEERING,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 1 CENTRAL WHARF,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

OWEN, MOORE & CO.,
Jobbers and Retailers of
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings.
Reliable and fashionable goods at moderate prices.
Largest stock Kid Gloves in the State.
505 & 507 Congress Street.

Geo. M. Moore.

WORD-FORMING. An intellectual game.
Sets of letters, with explanations, sent by
mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents. Stephen
Berry, Publisher, Portland.

GRAND LODGE CERTIFICATES
Can be had at the Grand Secretary's office, accord-
ing to vote of Grand Lodge in 1868. Price \$1. (or
in pocket book form \$1.35). The quickest and best
way is for Brethren wishing them to apply through
the Secretaries of their respective Lodges.
IRA BERRY, Grand Sec'y.

DRESSER, McLELLAN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Wholesale Booksellers & Stationers,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
47 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND,
Publish Maine Reports, Webb's Railroad Laws of
Maine.

HALL L. DAVIS,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,
And Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 47 Exchange Street,
PORTLAND, ME.

R. K. GATLEY,
21 Union Street, Portland,
PLASTERER, STUCCO & MASTIC WORKER,
Whitening, Coloring, Cementing, &c.
Contractor for Concrete Walks, Drives, Streets, &c.

THE SUNDAY TIMES
*Gives all the news, both at home
and from abroad.*
Its large local circulation makes it a most valuable
advertising medium.
Office No. 31 Market Street, (opposite Post Office).
GILES O. BAILEY, Prop'r.

R. B. SWIFT,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 513 Congress Street, one door below Mechanics'
Hall, PORTLAND, ME.
Special attention given to repairing fine watches.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843.
W. D. LITTLE & CO.,
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.
Office 31 Exchange St., Stanton Block,
T. J. Little. PORTLAND.

CHARLES M. RICE & CO.,
Dealer in all the varieties of
PAPER, PAPER BAGS, & TWINE,
No. 14 EXCHANGE ST., PORTLAND.
Paper of any size or quality made to order.
Charles M. Rice.

WOODMAN, TRUE & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
DRY GOODS AND WOOLENS,
Woodman Block, cor. Pearl & Middle Sts.,
Seth B. Hersey. PORTLAND.
Wm. C. Webster.

JOHN B. HUDSON, JR.,
SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
No. 267 Middle Street,
PORTLAND, ME.
Special attention paid to all kinds of Masonic
Painting, and drawing and recording Marks.

H. H. NEVENS & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COFFEE AND SPICES,
CREAM TARTAR, CAYENNE &c.,
Eagle Mills, Office 184 & 186 Fore St.,
PORTLAND, ME.

R. WILLIAMS,
Manufacturers' Agent and Commis-
sion Merchant.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
172½ Fore Street,
P. O. Box 1894. PORTLAND, ME.

N. & H. B. CLEAVES,
Counsellors at Law,
No. 30 Exchange Street,
Nathan Cleaves. PORTLAND, ME.

TUCKER
JOB PRINTING HOUSE,
115 Exchange Street,
Printers' Exchange. PORTLAND.
A. M. KIMBALL, MANAGER.

Masonic Furnishing Store.
POLLARD, ALFORD & CO.,
104 Tremont St., Boston.
Every description of goods for
Lodges, Chapters, Councils and Commanderies,
On hand and furnished to order.

BANNERS AND FLAGS
Painted and made to order.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
H. H. HAY,
Wholesale Druggist,
Junction Free and Middle Sts.,
PORTLAND.

I. D. MERRILL,
PLUMBER, TIN ROOFER,
and dealer in
Plumbers' Materials,
No. 27 Union Street,
PORTLAND.

BERRY, STEPHEN, Book, Job and Card
Printer, 37 Plum Street, Portland. All kinds
of Printing done to order. Orders by mail prompt-
ly attended to.

BLANKS.—Masonic Blanks of all kinds always
on hand. Send for a circular.

BY-LAWS.—Model By-Laws always in type, so
that Lodges can have them at half price if few
alterations are made.

CARDS of all kinds cut to any size, and sent by
mail or express at wholesale prices.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, Town Bonds and
every description of Ornamental Printing.

CHECKS, Drafts and all kinds of Bank Printing
Stamped or unstamped.

LABELS of all kinds, very cheap. Apothecary's
Recipe Blanks, Calendars, &c., &c.

LODGE MUSIC, in Pamphlets, nine hymns—the
best ever issued. Per dozen \$1.25.

PLACARDS & ORNAMENTAL SHOW CARDS
in every style. Colored and Bronze work.

RECORDS and other Masonic Blank Books fur-
nished or made to order.

SEALS.—Embossing Seals and Presses, very cheap
and of the finest workmanship, by the best
Seal Engraver in the country.

VISITING CARDS printed in the latest styles,
sent post paid for 75c. per pack of 50. Money
must accompany the order.

ON TO RICHMOND. A game. Sent post-
paid for 5c. Stephen Berry, Publisher, Port-
land, Maine.