

MASONIC TOKEN.


WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 2.

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No. 18.

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

The Old Fair Story.

A mother kissed her baby,
Rocking it to rest,
And, gently clasped within her arms,
It nestled in her breast.
The old fair story,
Set round in glory,
Wherever life is found;
For oh! it's love, it's love, they say,
That makes the world go round.

A fair-faced boy and maiden
Passed through the yellow wheat;
And their hands were clasped together,
And flowers grew at their feet.
The old fair story,
Set round in glory,
Wherever life is found;
For oh! it's love, it's love, they say,
That makes the world go round.

An old man and a wrinkled wife,
Amid the fair spring weather;
"We've shared our sorrows and our joys,
God grant we die together."
The old fair story,
Set round in glory,
Wherever life is found;
For oh! it's love, it's love, they say,
That makes the world go round.

MASONRY IN MAINE.

Lodge Elections.

Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. J F Talbot, m; Charles Thompson, sw; Sidney Grant, jw; C. E. Boman, sec.

Liberty, 111, Liberty. Alonzo A Brown, m; William H Marden, sw; Jesse A Clough, jw; Ambrose P Cargill, sec.

Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Hannibal Hamlin, m; Calvin H Rollins, sw; Frank B Hassell, jw; William E Gould, sec.

Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. F W Parker, m; A S Plummer, sw; F Z Hoyt, jw; Eugene E Ham, sec.

Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Silas Adams, m; Franklin K Jack, sw; William H Blanchard, jw; Benj. L Higgins, sec.

Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. E L Philoon, m; Wm H Thompson, sw; Charles Jones, jw; John Larrabee, sec.

Chapter Elections.

St. George's, 45, Liberty. William H Mervsey, m; Alexander Cooper, k; Calvin H Smith, s; Ambrose P Cargill, sec.

Aroostook, 20, Houlton. Lyman C Strickland, m; William L Boyd, k; Benjamin L Staples, s; John H Bradford, sec.

Drummond, 27, West Waterville. Albert S Young, m; William H Wheeler, k; Hiram C Winslow, s; George T Benson, sec.

Trinity Commandery, of Augusta, forty strong, visited Castine September 28th. Returning to Belfast they were banqueted there by resident Knights and returned home at night.

The officers of Liberty Lodge and St. George's Chapter were installed in public September 29th. C. W. Haney was the Chapter installing officer, and several Belfast masons drove over with him.

Old Masons.

Bro. Z. H. Thomas, Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, gives us the following particulars of a Brother whom we will add to our list as No. 3. Sylvanus Hatch, Chocolate, Calhoun Co., Texas, initiated 1809:

MY DEAR BRO. BERRY:—Through the courtesy of Mrs. E. H. Pinkham, of Cambridgeport (a niece of our Bro. Capt. Hatch), and the *Galveston (Texas) News*, I have collated the following facts in regard to your No. 3, on the list of the oldest masons in the world:

Bro. Sylvanus Hatch was raised a Master Mason in Solomon Lodge, No. 1, Savannah, Georgia, June 6, 1809. John F. Everitt, W. M., John J. Evans, Secretary.

Capt. Hatch was born in Falmouth, Mass., and was one of eleven children; his eldest brother died about ten years ago, aged 96. Emigrating South when quite young, he lived in several States; was Adjutant under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and passed all through that campaign. In 1828, he made a visit of exploration to Texas in a vessel built by himself, and in company with thirteen others, landing on Galveston Island. A year later, he with his family settled on the Lavaca River, in Jackson County, and his son John was the first white child born west of the Colorado River. He went through the War of Independence of Texas, was in several fights, but unfortunately, as he says, he was not in the battle of San Jacinto, having been detailed to convey the women and children to some place of safety. On hurrying back, he found himself too late to join in the fight.

He now resides in Chocolate, Calhoun County, Texas; is hale and hearty, and has not been confined to his bed one day in the last sixty years. He retains the full use of all his faculties, and walks as firm and erect as a man of sixty or seventy.

A Christian gentleman, surrounded by all the comforts of life, with children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, he is passing the few (and very few they must be) remaining years of life, enjoying the happy reflection consequent on a well spent life; and when he dies, may it be in the hope of a glorious immortality.

"JEPHTHA."

Bro. Noah Chapman is the oldest of the masonic veterans of Connecticut. He is 94 years of age, and has been a Freemason for sixty-two years.—[*Keystone*.

Then he was initiated in 1819. Wait Garrett, of New Hartford, Conn., was initiated in Rising Sun Lodge, Otis, Mass., July 8, 1810, Geo. L. Bowe, of Agawam, Conn, in 1810, Silas Ford, of Westville, Conn., in 1811.

The report of the Connecticut Veteran Association says of Bro. Garrett:

"Bro. Garrett is now a member of Village Lodge, No. 29, Collinsville. He was 92 years old on the 29th of last June. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he suffers only from rheumatism, which prevents him from 'taking his walks abroad.' His mental faculties are clear and his memory surprisingly retentive. He served in the Legislature in 1864, being then 75 years of age. He is of Hugue not ancestry. His grandfather served in the old French and Indian War, and was killed in the massacre of Wyoming; his father was a soldier of the Revolution; the Judge himself fought in the war of 1812; and his son Jno. E. Garrett was out in the 'late unpleasantness.' Four generations of soldiers in a direct line!"

Joseph Bassett, of Delta Lodge, Lovell, Me., was made a mason in Meridian Sun Lodge, Hardwick, Vt, in 1816. He was 90 years old May 17, 1881.

Hon. Smith Stillwell, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., (our No. 3) died Jan. 20, 1881, aged 96 y. 1 m. 20 d. He was born in Saratoga County, Dec. 1, 1784. In 1809 he married Barbara Clute, and they had six sons and four daughters. Two sons and two daughters survive. Mrs. Stillwell died in 1866. He was appointed Judge of Common Pleas in 1823, Collector in 1836, and elected Member of Assembly in 1851-2.

A correspondent of the London *Freemason* has found an old Freemason in England, in Philip Chatham, P. M. and Secretary, born Jan. 29, 1788, initiated in Lodge of Peace, Stockport, Oct. 3, 1811, Master 1841, Secretary 1846, also Royal Arch and Templar. He can come into the list of the oldest masons of the world as No. 7. The oldest in England is Bro. Knight, of Dover, initiated Jan. 11, 1811.

Growth of Knighthood.

Our distinguished frater of Maine, F Sir Stephen Berry, recently stated in his correspondence before the Grand Commandery of that State, that in the United States there were 53,083 Knights Templar, and in the rest of the world, 4,708. Total, 57,791.

All the States except those of Maryland, Mississippi, New York and Virginia show gains, which upon the whole exhibits an increase of six per cent. for the past year, while the year preceding was only one and one-half per cent.

By comparison the Eminent Sir shows that the following jurisdictions, in the order named, have worked up the material for the Orders

within thirty per cent. of the number eligible, viz: District of Columbia first, Rhode Island next, then Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Maryland, New Hampshire, Illinois, Ohio, New Mexico, Montana, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Delaware, Wisconsin, Utah, Colorado, New Jersey, Michigan, New York, Connecticut, Vermont, Maine, Virginia, Indiana, California, Kentucky, West Virginia, Louisiana, Nevada, Kansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Dakota, Florida, Oregon, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina and North Carolina.

Sir Stephen sums up as follows: "We may soon expect a large Templar gain in the Southern States, for two reasons—first, because those States are on the road to financial prosperity; secondly, because their material has been so little worked up. Even should the number of Master Masons not gain in the future, the Order of the Temple can be increased to one hundred thousand. But the lodges must soon begin to gain, and then both causes will operate in our favor. There is nothing to fear in this growth, however large it may be, as the material has been twice sifted, first in the Lodge, then in the Chapter. The conservatism of the Grand Encampment and the courteous consideration of each Grand Commandery for the opinions of their Fraternes in other parts of the country is a guarantee of harmony. We may, therefore, safely say that never did the sun shine more brightly on our Order, and that peace and prosperity dwell with us."

The gain alluded to by Sir Stephen in the Southern States, perhaps, will not be so fast as in the Western and Southwestern—nay, we may include the Northwestern States, for these States are now not only active, but they are, so to speak, in a condition and position to take up the sword of chivalry without much labor to them. Their lodges have grown very rapidly in good material, which has given to Capitular Masonry a new life; hence, *the next step in chivalry will be undertaken with zeal, as is now developed by the unusual activity on the part of Commanderies to drill and become au fait in all that makes a crack company in the manual of tactics known and respected.*

It is evident that it will take another decade for our Southern Fraternes to reach the standard of ease, financially and otherwise, that favors the Western Templars to-day, although it is barely possible they may increase in proportion to their eligible material faster than their Western neighbors. In round numbers the West will bear off the palm, and not only that, they will, to some extent, control the destinies of the Order, and either place it far above the plane of its auxiliaries or reduce it to the mere ghost of respectability by reason of the barbecue style of gatherings in which our fratres of the West and South delight to originate and attend. Let us hope, however, that there will be a staying hand in the sign seen in the distance, which will rally around the standard of all true Templars, even though they be one hundred thousand strong, and are subjected to the controlling influences of the far West.

That this hand shall be one of pure Templarism, guided by a sense of equity to all, and keeping before it the one aim of Christian benevolence and fortitude.

From inquiry, we learn that there will be a considerable falling off in the gross membership throughout New York State.

The immediate cause is the abominable practice of suspending for non-payment of dues. It seems to us that there should exist a better method to correct the fault of arrearage than the present one of eliminating names from the roster every year.

Our experience has demonstrated the fact that if the Commanderies would appoint judicious committees, with full power to make such terms as they may deem proper with

delinquent Knights, with a view of making them—the delinquents—active, paying members, that the evil of decimation of numbers would cease. The common sense of the matter would dictate such a course, for the reason that the Commanderies have carried and paid Grand Commandery dues for the ten or fifteen Knights, who have neglected or become so circumstanced that they could not pay them for a period of two, three, and perhaps in some instances, five years before they suspend; hence, if one of that ten or fifteen is recovered in a year, even if only half the amount of indebtedness is obtained by the recovery, the amount paid to the grand body is replaced, beside gaining a comparative new face to help to do the work of the command. We are convinced if some such plan were adopted by the Commanderies that in the course of five or six years they would not know the need of suspending members for the non-payment of dues, but, on the contrary, have a live corps, full of zeal and courteous benevolence, with excellent attendance and good fellowship.—[N. Y. Dispatch.

Our Past Grand Prelate, the Rev. William E. Gibbs, of the First Universalist Church has left Portland to take charge of a parish in Buffalo, N. Y. He has been here so long that we can scarcely remember when he has not participated in our masonic work. He has been Chaplain of Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, High Priest of Mount Vernon Chapter, Prelate of Portland Commandery and Grand Chaplain in all the Grand Bodies. As an evidence of how much he was beloved here, our Buffalo Brethren have only to look at the elegant gold Grand Prelate Jewel which the fratres of Portland Commandery have presented to him. We commend him to the kindly care of General Grand Secretary Fox and the genial brotherhood of Buffalo.

Our old friend Edward M. Patten sends us from San Francisco a copy of Webb's Monitor, 1818, for which we return our sincere thanks. We shall particularly prize it because it has been his.

We had a visit in August from Grand Master Dean, who cast his anchor near our cottage, in the lower bay, on his way home from Mount Desert, in his yacht the Undine. He stayed over a day and, with his family, went up to the city with us to see the "mock fight." His private signal is a little beauseant, and it is a welcome sight in these waters.

We have received from Grand Recorder Barnard, an elegant illuminated Roster of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, with a notice of the annual meeting, Oct. 25th, at Chicago. It is the twenty-fifth anniversary, and is to be celebrated accordingly.

The Cuban Masonic Review for October 1st, translates the report of Bro. Drummond to the Grand Lodge of Maine in regard to the Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba.

The Apollo Music Co., Cedar Falls, Iowa, send us the Knights' Souvenir, which we have previously noticed. It has an elegantly illuminated title page, and is a song with a chorus by Chas. A. Sweetland. 50c.

We regret to learn that the Rev. C. C. Mason, Grand Chaplain, is very ill at his home in Hallowell.

New Jersey Telephone.

The Rev. Wm. H. Jeffery, Past Grand High Priest of New Jersey, has started a new eight page quarto monthly paper, at Camden, New Jersey, under the above title, at \$1 a year. The first number was issued in July. We gladly welcome Bro. Jeffery into the journalistic field. He is a veteran masonic writer, whose name has been familiar to our readers for many years. He confesses that his wife is an anti-mason, and gives a poem from her, from which we quote:

"Then woe betide the sinner
Who 'spreads it' in the East;
Fear will make him rather thinner,
Though he may be fat—the beast.
And all their grand regalia—
Skin-aprons, scarfs and jewels—
We'll seize upon as plunder,
For women all ain't fools,
Though they don't meet on a level,
And don't part on a square,
Still they all can raise the devil
If they get a chance that's fair."

A New Grand Commandery.

The three Commanderies of North Carolina met at Wilmington May 10th, and organized a new Grand Commandery by virtue of a warrant from Grand Master Dean. H. H. Munson, of Wilmington, was elected Grand Commander, and James C. Munds, of Wilmington, Grand Recorder. The total membership in the State is sixty-eight, not a large number to start with, but we doubt not it will be rapidly increased, and we cordially wish them success. The next annual meeting will be held October 12, 1882.

Chips.

—Prince Frederick, of the Netherlands, Grand Master of Dutch Freemasonry and the eldest of Grand Masters, is dead.

—"Masonic Student," in the *London Freemason*, says that everything is pointing to a Roman and Grecian origin of the guild system, far beyond Teutonic, Bauhütten, and Steinmetzen and Anglo Saxon sodalities.

—In Arkansas a mason is relieved from paying dues after twenty years. It is a question whether that may not be the best remedy against non-affiliation.

—The Masonic Hall at Dunedin, New Zealand, has been destroyed by fire. The loss, which includes Grand Lodge regalia, is estimated at \$5,000.

—Napoleon I was made a mason at Malta, in July, 1798, and "La Vrai Fraternité" Lodge, of Strasburg, always gave as their first toast, "Notre cher frère Buonaparte, chef de la nation." In 1804, Joseph Bonaparte was Grand Master, and under his régime French Freemasonry flourished and was protected.

—The late Dean Stanley was a prominent mason and Knight Templar.

—The Grand Lodge of Washington Territory had 1,102 Master Masons enrolled May 15, 1881, against 1,186 in 1880.

—On September 12th, Island Pond Lodge passed resolutions in memory of the late Thomas O. Gould, of Portland.

—The present Prime Minister of Spain, Señor Segasta, is Grand Master of Masons.

—The fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of the Grand Secretary of Maine will occur December 1st.

An Outside View.

The Professor of the Breakfast Table says a man has a triple existence: What he thinks himself to be, what others think him, and what he really is. This is what a contributor of the *Saturday Review* thinks of Masonry:

Another error respecting Freemasonry is that its "secrets" and ceremonial are somehow connected with the ancient mysteries of Egypt and Greece. There is not the slightest foundation for such a supposition, for although all secret societies are so far alike that they have their forms of initiation, degrees, signs and password, there can be no possible point of contact between the secretly taught science and religion of the ancient world and the essentially modern cock-and-bull story about Solomon's Temple which forms the motive for the masonic ritual. The claims which have been advanced for it, that it was in some way connected through the Crusades with the Knights Templar and other secret orders, are also without foundation, the known history of the craft being totally opposed to any such idea. The Knights Templar were undoubtedly connected with the Assassins, and through them with some of the older secret orders of the East, but their story, though most interesting, and one which deserves careful re-writing, has no more to do with the constitution of Freemasonry than it has with that of the "Good Templars" of temperance notoriety.

The secret of Freemasonry is a *secret de Polichinelle*, and is to be read in fifty different treatises, any one of which will enable a reader to make his way into a lodge quite as well as though he had submitted to the inane ceremonies of probation and initiation. If this is not the case, the society should authoritatively deny its truth, or it will continue to be under the imputation of having for a great number of years made a great fuss about nothing at all. But in the matter of the antiquity of the Order, no disclaimers which they could make would be of any avail. The story of Hiram Abiff, and of the mysterious pillars Jachin and Boaz, which stood at the temple entrance, as told by masonic ritual, bear the unmistakable "Brummagem" brand, and will not for a moment bear the test of criticism, either from an archaeological or oriental point of view. The real origin of the Order as we have it now, appears to date from about the beginning of the eighteenth century, while an extinct organization which furnished the motive for Freemasonry, though having no immediate connection with it, is some three or four centuries older. It has been indisputably proved that the institution of Freemasons took its rise in the guild of operative masons, which, under the name of the "Fraternity of Masons," was formed by the architect and workmen employed from the thirteenth to the fourteenth century in the building of Strasburg Cathedral. The flower and pick of the profession were engaged upon this masterly edifice, and they were naturally desirous of perpetuating the secret of such good work, just as the *Comedie Française* preserve the traditions of the art of perfect acting. Their example was followed by other groups of masons throughout Germany, and all these different lodges were, some twenty years after the completion of the tower of Strasburg, merged into one association. Their Act of Uniformity was drawn up in 1459, and ratified by the Emperor Maximilian thirty years later, by an imperial diploma. They adopted the instruments of the Craft—the square, level and compass—as their emblems, and had a secret pass-word, "Liberty," which in itself gives a clue to the ulterior aims of the society. The Fraternity of masons lasted until 1707, when it was authoritatively abolished by the Imperial Diet.

These are the simple facts about the origin of the society, or rather the society whose constitution served as a model for the more recent and spurious association which has taken its name. It is not necessary to enter into the question of the so-called higher degrees in Masonry, such as the Knights Templar, Rosicrucians, and the like. Their rituals are even more impudent pretenses than those of the Craft itself, and exhibit a mixture of arrant nonsense, child's play and profanity which is rather shocking than ridiculous.

As a matter of fact, Freemasonry is an excellent friendly society, established for charitable and convivial purposes, and possessing a widely-extended and excellent organization, while its so-called Ritual, if spurious, is at any rate irreproachable on the score of morality. If the members of the Craft choose to meet together in groups from time to time, for the performance of a solemn farce, or delight to deck themselves out in fantastic gear, we have no more right to find fault with them than we have to grudge the Foresters their processions, scarfs, bandit hats and other paraphernalia at a Crystal Palace fete. It would be more dignified, no doubt, to give up the nonsense and rely upon the intrinsic merits and the real objects of the Order, but mystery, even when it is such an open secret as Masonry, has its attractions, and probably does conduce toward holding the society together. When, however, Freemasons lay claim to an antiquity and an Oriental origin which are absolutely delusive, and when they deliberately seek to impose the sham upon the credulity of the public, it becomes a duty to expose the real nature of their pretensions. Masonry is, as we have said, a very excellent friendly society, and very widely spread over Europe, and, indeed, wherever Europeans have settled; but it is essentially a European institution, has no claim to a remote antiquity, and has not the slightest immediate connection with the East or the least pretensions to antiquity.

Hancock Lodge is just issuing its supplemental history for the past decade, by Past Master David W. Webster, Jr. We make the following extract:

A MYSTERIOUS SEAL.—In 1874, as Mr. Aaron Chamberlain, a merchant in this town, was repairing his store, a piece of silver was found, one and a half inches in diameter, and of the thickness of ordinary coin, blackened by age and covered with rust, which, after being cleansed with acids and impressions taken on lead, wax and other substances, proved to be the seal of Lafayette Lodge of F. and A. Masons. It bore the following masonic emblems, words and date, viz: a Square, Compasses, Pillars, All-Seeing Eye, &c., "Truth and Union, Lafayette Lodge, F. and A. M., 5798."

Diligent inquiry has failed to throw any light upon this seal, and it remains wrapped in the same mystery in which it was found.

Will our friends in the older States look this lodge up. It will be interesting in regard to their own history.

In 1877, we find the following flattering mention:

Twelve copies of the *Masonic Token*, published by Bro Stephen Bery, Portland, were ordered for the use of the brethren. This excellent little paper is always welcome; it seems bursting with the good things it contains.

Grand Master King, of Maine, has issued a circular, requesting all lodges to take up contributions for the Michigan sufferers, each at the next meeting, and transmit to the Grand Treasurer.

Masonic Chronicle.

The first number of a new masonic sixteen page monthly, published at Columbus, Ohio, by M. C. Lilly & Co., has just reached us. It is neatly printed and ably edited by Dr. S. C. Chorlton. He realizes the difficulty of navigating in a sea on which so many crafts have been wrecked, but has an abiding faith that his will be one of the few to escape the rocks, and, from the way it starts, we judge that it will, and most cordially welcome it to the field where it cannot fail to be useful.

CUBA.—La Gran Logia Revista Masónica, for September 1st, gives the basis of agreement between the Grand Lodges of Cuba and Colon. There is to be absolute liberty of Rites, provided that lodges recognize and obey the United Grand Lodge. The Provincial Grand Lodge at Santiago de Cuba will continue its jurisdiction over lodges in that province and in Puerto Principe until lodges enough shall be established in the latter province to authorize a provincial Grand Lodge there.

It also gives the agreement by which the Supreme Council renounces authority over the symbolic degrees.

We have received a catalogue of books belonging to the library of the late Albert G. Mackey, which are offered for sale, with prices affixed. It includes 344 numbers, with quite a lot of pamphlets in addition. Some of the books are rare and high-priced. Address E. W. M. Mackey, 1339 q. St. N. W., Washington, D. C., for catalogue.

The Chaine d'Union gives the masonic bodies of Egypt thus:

Grand Orient of Italy—1 Consistory, 1 Chapter, 2 lodges, at Alexandria; 3 lodges at Cairo, 1 at Mansourah.
English—2 lodges at Alexandria, 1 at Suez, 2 at Cairo.
Sup. Council France—1 lodge at Alexandria, 1 at Suez, 1 at Port-Said.
Grand Orient France—1 lodge at Alexandria.
Total; 1 Consistory, 1 Chapter, 15 Lodges.

It will be observed that the Scottish Rite lodges are two to one, and there will be a very pretty chance to observe whether they will give up the blue degrees entirely to the York Rite.

THE WAMPUM BELT is a neat eight page monthly paper, published in the interests of the Order of Red Men, at Marblehead. The terms are one fathom per great sun, or ten inches per moon. It faithfully uses the peculiar terms of the order. It recommends all red men who have families to take advantage of the beneficiary fund, so that if the Kishe Manitou shall call them to the happy hunting grounds, their squaws and papooses may be prepared to battle with the storms which may cross their paths in the forest of life. The first number is published in the Buck Moon, G. S. D., 390. The order seems to eschew firewater, but we judge that the calumet of peace circulates in the wigwam around the council fire.

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. 1, 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
- Alna Lodge, No. 43, Damariscotta,.....30
- Tremont Lodge, No. 77, Tremont,.....20
- Waterville Lodge, No. 33, Waterville,.....90
- Sebasticoock Lodge, No. 146, Clinton,.....30
- Howard Lodge, No. 69, Wadsworth,.....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

Masonic History.

Sixty years ago the ablest masonic writers were willing to repeat masonic traditions which now appear very silly to us: but today we may congratulate ourselves that careful critics are analyzing every fragment which gives promise of information, like one who explores a buried city, observing and preserving everything of importance, and dumping over the rubbish where it will trouble us no more. Among the old traditions they may yet find something of value, just as philologists found in common fairy tales evidence of the common kindred of European and Indian nations. While the English students are carefully tracing out the connection between speculative and operative masonry, we may look with equal interest upon the labors of the Egyptologists and those who are studying Assyrian remains for evidence which will show the connection between the legend of the third degree, the Egyptian mysteries and the sun-myths. In the latter direction, the ware which Schleimann found in Troy, with the "sign of the hammer of Thor" upon it,

which he pronounces a sun emblem, will be instructive to those who are studying up mason's marks. The + and X crosses are not uncommon also in the Trojan pottery, and may have some value in the enquiry. It would not be surprising to find that workers in stone should have used symbolism at an early age. The earliest expression of art found vent in building, and soon developed into a magnificence which has not been exceeded in later times. Stone has been always an emblem of Truth, as witness the pillar which Jacob set up, and the declaration of the Savior, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my church." Fortunately the builders have left more imperishable traces than anybody else, and with the exception of the winged Bulls of Nineveh and the Sphinxes of Egypt, very few of them have received especial attention. It illustrates how such things may be passed over, by the fact that on the door lintel of the old Portland Jail, now preserved and built into the crypt of the new City Building, is a hieroglyphic which has long puzzled the Historical Society. It is a cross of St. Andrew on a foot, (or reversed Tau Cross), and is unmistakably the mark of a mason. In Doré's picture of "Bearing the Cross," we find in the balustrade the device of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew united, as in the Union of the British flag, and it is doubtless architecturally correct. Even American students may hope to contribute something to this study, as there are interesting remains in Central America and New Mexico.

President Garfield.

The twenty-sixth of September saw a spectacle which was unprecedented in history. The whole civilized world was in mourning for the President of a republic, and throughout our own country all business was suspended and public services held in unison with the obsequies at Cleveland. And there, where were gathered the élite of the civil, military and naval services of the nation, the Order of Knights Templar was allotted the place of honor as body guard. In our own city, in conformity with the general order of Grand Master Dean, Portland, St. Alban and Blanquetof Commanderies turned out, and attended the memorial services in City Hall, where Past Grand Commander Drummond was among the speakers. President Garfield was made a mason in Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, Columbus, Ohio, September 22, 1861. The records of Garrettsville Lodge, No. 246, show that he was a frequent visitor there and became a member of it October 10, 1865. In 1868 and 1869 he was elected Chaplain of that Lodge. He resigned and joined Pentapla Lodge, No. 23, District of Columbia, in which he retained membership at the time of his death. He was also a member of Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 3, Columbia Commandery, No. 2, and Mithras Lodge of Perfection, A. and A. Rite.

The following hymn was written by the

former editor of the *Maine Freeman*, and sung at the Baptist Church, Canton, in the memorial service, Sept. 25th.

OUR CHIEF IS DEAD.

BY REV. H. C. MUNSON.

Our Chief is dead! Go speed the news,
And tell by wire and post
The hero great whom Death pursues
Hath joined the martyred host.

Our Chief is dead! No love avails,
Nor kindly skill or care,
He slowly sinks, he surely falls,
And fills us with despair.

Our Chief is dead! Oh, can it be?
A deed so dark and fell,
Within a land we call so free,
Is shame we blush to tell.

Our Chief is dead! 'Tis midnight still,
And breathless is the air;
Out rings the knell that millions chill,
Up goes the Nation's prayer.

Our Chief is dead! All eyes are dim,
And low the spoken word,
For all with love now honor him,
And all with grief are stirred.

Our Chief is dead! We hush our strife,
And weep with those who weep,
Forgetting all the hates of life
In sorrow sad and deep.

Our Chief is dead! All countries grieve,
And flash beneath the sea
A thousand words, as billows heave,
And mourn the sad decree.

Our Chief is dead! Jehovah come!
And o'er the nations wide,
Pour out through this sad martyrdom
The love that may abide.

William O. Poor.

A letter from Bro. Geo. E. Wight, Sept. 27th, brought us the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Bro. William O. Poor, of Belfast, and later he sent the *Journal*, of that city, which contains the following obituary:

Our venerable citizen, Wm. O. Poor, died at his residence in this city at 11.15 a. m. on Tuesday, Sept. 27th. One week ago Mr. Poor left Belfast for the purpose of attending the Poor family reunion at Newburyport, but was taken ill at Burnham. He recovered from that attack and went to his place of business as usual. On Saturday last he was attacked with vomiting and hemorrhage from the bowels, which continued at intervals until death ensued. Mr. Poor was the son of Dr. Poor, a well known physician of this city, and was born in Andover, Me., Sept. 1, 1809. He came to Belfast in 1815, and has since resided here. In 1829 he began business as a druggist, and has followed that business ever since, being one of the oldest business men in the city. Mr. Poor has been called to many places of trust and always honored the position. He was full of enthusiasm and instilled that principle into everything that he did. At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Poor, as Alderman, introduced into the city government some stirring resolutions that did much in stimulating and encouraging our soldiers. Mr. Poor married Lucretia M. Hunter, of Bristol, a lady much respected in this community. Two children were the result of the union, Clarence and Isa, who, with their mother, survive him. Mr. Poor, during his long and honorable life, won the respect and regard of those who in their views sometimes felt compelled to differ from him. Though of decided views and tenacious opinions, he always recognized the rights of others in those regards. The religious element was deeply implanted in his nature, finding its manifestation in a long life of sincere and devoted Christianity. He was public spirited, charitable, alive to the interest of the city in which he lived, a kind father and a good citizen. Few would be more missed. As a mason, Wm. O. Poor will long be remembered.

by the fraternity. He was made a mason in Phoenix Lodge, in this city, Jan. 14, 1850, and had been a constant attendant at the lodge to the day of his death. In 1853, he was Master of the lodge. He was the faithful Treasurer of the lodge for more than twenty years. Mr. Poor was a member of Corinthian R. A. Chapter and King Solomon's Council, in which bodies he held many offices. In the Grand Lodge he rose to be Senior Grand Warden, and could have been Grand Master had he chosen to be. At the last session of the Grand Lodge he was the legal representative of the Grand Lodge of British North America. As a mark of respect the flag on Masonic Temple has been displayed at half-mast since his death.

Bro. Poor was Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge in 1872-3-4, and Senior Grand Warden in 1875. He represented his Chapter as proxy at the last meeting of the Grand Chapter, and was a member of the Committee on Returns. In the Grand Council he was a permanent member in virtue of being a Past Master of his Council. He was always a welcome visitor to the Grand Bodies, kindly, diligent and agreeable, and throughout the State the craft will sympathize with the Belfast masons in their loss.

Coerced Membership.

For one hundred and fifty years from 1717 Free masonry existed without coerced membership. A man became a member by his own free-will and accord and went out as freely. Within a few years have sprung up a new race of law-givers, who knew not Joseph, and having discernment enough to perceive that the craft is falling off in membership, yet lack perception to understand that it is a natural law of fluctuation, which a period of commercial prosperity will change. The result is that in all those jurisdictions where severe penalties are enforced against non-affiliation, the membership is falling off most rapidly. This is unwise, and the punishment is impotent. When a mason concludes to give up lodge membership he gives up his claim to lodge privileges and is not a burden to the fraternity. If he is dropped from the rolls he is still an ally, but if excised from the Order he is converted into an enemy. The idea is taken from the mutual benefit societies, which can do no otherwise; but masonry is an honorary society, which can always maintain a sufficient membership on its own plan, without borrowing ideas from its imitators. Men do not like to be bullied; the Inquisition illustrated that. Shall we not, therefore, do better to go quietly on in our own way, maintaining our lodges by assessment, when we have not sufficient work, always ready to welcome the coming and to speed the parting guest? We shall, at least, be happier, if not more prosperous; and when, on some anniversary, we invite the former member to look in on his old home, or to see a newer and finer one, shall we not feel both pride and pleasure in showing our good work, and shall we feel any regret in knowing that we have retained his friendship while dispensing with his aid?

York Rite.

York, says the London *Freemason*, was the headquarters of the "Grand Lodge of All England" until its extinction about a century since, and that city, through the York Lodge, No. 236, is still the custodian of the old records and other MSS. of almost priceless value. A reception was lately given there to the British Association, and these treasures, with many more, were presented for their inspection. J. Todd, Past Master of York Lodge, read a paper, in which it is stated that in the Grand Lodge minute book, under date of February, 1780, is a record of proceedings of the companions of the honorable Order of Knights Templars; and subsequently a resolution affirming the authority of the Grand Lodge over the five Degrees or Orders of Masonry, viz: 1st, Entered Apprentice; 2d, Fellow Craft; 3d, Master Mason; 4th, Knight Templar; 5th, Royal Arch. There is also a certificate issued by the Grand Lodge, signed John Brown, G. S., as follows: "Admitted (1st Degree) 26th January, 1779; raised (2d Degree) 29th February, 1779; raised (3d Degree) 27th September, 1779; raised (4th Degree or R. A. M.) 27th October, 1779; Knight Templar (5th Degree) 29th November, 1779." This is believed to be the earliest official document in Great Britain and Ireland showing the connection of Knights Templars with Freemasonry. [From report in London *Freemason*, Sept. 10, 1881.]

This shows where St. Andrews Lodge of Boston got its authority to confer the Templar Orders in 1769. It also shows that Masonry was called an order a century ago; and that the several degrees were conferred according to convenience, without especial probation.

In 1803 the Grand Encampment of England issued a warrant to an Encampment in Granville, N. Y.

General Grand Council.

Eighteen Grand Councils have ratified the Constitution of the General Grand Council, viz: New York, Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Massachusetts, Alabama, Louisiana, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, California, Georgia, Missouri, Kansas, Florida and South Carolina, (which latter has been re-organized).

Connecticut and New Jersey referred the matter to committees to report at next session. Michigan voted against it, but may reconsider at a future time. North Carolina is in the same category. Pennsylvania gives it good wishes but would acknowledge no superior.

LODGE DEBTS.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that a lodge is not a common partnership, and that only those members who take part in the transaction or ratify it afterwards, are responsible for a debt contracted. Where judgment is obtained against a lodge without naming the members, such judgment is not a bar to recovering against individual members.

Supreme Council.

The Supreme Council for this jurisdiction commenced its session at Masonic Temple in New York city, on the twentieth of September, Grand Commander Palmer presiding, and continued in session three days.

The attendance of active members was less than usual—a fact due to their diminished number and increased age.

The death of the President the night before, was immediately announced, and an eloquent tribute to his worth and virtues, reported by a committee of which Bro. Chas. Levi Woodbury was chairman, was adopted, and a copy forwarded to the Secretary of State. The President had attained the fourteenth degree of the Rite, and was a member of the Lodge of Perfection in Washington. Grand Commander Pike, Bro. Henry Buist, Grand Chancellor, and other members of the Southern Supreme Council were present, and joined in the expressions of sorrow for the death of the President, as well as a Brother: there was no discrimination on account of the past, but all joined as Brethren of one family in grief on account of the terrible National calamity and the loss of a highly esteemed and respected Brother.

The business transacted was generally of a routine character; but one important change was made in the policy of the Supreme Council as to its active membership. It has heretofore been the wish of a large number of the members, that no new active members should be elected until their number should be reduced to thirty-three, beyond which it should not be increased. But it was found that if this policy was persisted in, the Council would soon be composed of old men: as it was, one-fourth of its membership (forty-four) are already sixty years old or more, and many of them unable to give time and labor to the Rite: but there was no object for them to resign, as their places could not be filled. Last year a report was adopted that the number of active members ought to be increased, but as it takes only three votes to defeat an election, it was feared that the recommendations of the report could not be carried out. This year, however, by unanimous action, it was agreed that vacancies hereafter arising shall be filled, and in addition new active members were assigned to States as follows: to Vermont, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, one each; to New Jersey, two; and to Pennsylvania and Ohio, three each. Ill. Bros. Marshall B. Smith, of New Jersey, Samuel Harper, Charles T. Meyer and Robert E. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Brown, Brenton D. Babcock, and John L. Stettinius, of Ohio, were elected, and all save Bros. Smith and Patterson, (who were not present) were crowned and admitted. The other vacancies were not filled. Bro. John Sheville of Illinois resigned his active membership.

An amendment to the Constitution was adopted, making membership in the bodies of lower grade a necessary qualification for

continued membership in the higher bodies. The reason given was, that in some jurisdictions many Brethren are members of the Consistory only, and in consequence, the other bodies are in an enfeebled condition.

The deaths of Past Grand Commander Killian H. Van Rensselaer and Bro. Albert G. Mackey, Grand Secretary General and Dean of the Southern Supreme Council, were announced, and tributes to their memory adopted. Remarks of Bro. John L. Lewis upon the presentation of the report of the committee are, at the request of the Supreme Council, to be published with the Proceedings.

The Reports of the Deputies showed an increased amount of work the preceding year, but in some States there had been a falling off. It is believed that the action in relation to increased membership in the Supreme Council will give an impetus to the Rite in the States in which less work is done.

There is only one adverse element. It will be remembered that Harry J. Seymour, after his expulsion by the old New York Council, undertook to form a Supreme Council, which he called the revived Cerneau Council. Others have followed his example, and there are now four Bodies in New York City, each claiming to be the simon-pure "revived Cerneau Council." Like all who go into such enterprises, they are active and are misleading some worthy Brethren into their spurious organizations. They all apparently expect, one of these days, to be recognized by the Supreme Council: their organ has stated that the matter was discussed this year, but that is utterly erroneous, and those deluded ones may as well understand that such an event as receiving them, or any of them, into the Supreme Council, can never happen during the life of many of its present members.

Yorktown.

The Freemasons, under direction of the Grand Master of Virginia, laid the corner stone of the Yorktown Monument, October 18th. The chair occupied by the Grand Master was the one which Lord Bottetourt, when loyal Governor of the Old Dominion, presented to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and in which George Washington sat when Grand Master of Virginia Masons. The sash and apron worn by Grand Master Peyton S. Coles, of Virginia, were worked by Mrs. Lafayette and presented to Washington in 1774, at Mount Vernon. The gavel was made from a portion of the quarter deck of United States frigate Lawrence, flagship of Commodore Perry, at the battle and victory of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. This gavel was used by the Grand Master of the Masons of New Jersey in laying the corner stone of the monument on the battlefield of Monmouth, June 30, 1878. It was also used to lay the corner stone of the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York city, October 9, 1880.

Judge B. R. Wellford, of Virginia, the masonic orator, made an eloquent address.

The Grand Commandery of Virginia took occasion to hold its annual conclave at this time and place, and there was a large meeting of Templars. Senator Withers was Grand Marshal of the masonic procession.

The monument is to be a composite shaft surmounted by a statue of America.

QUEBEC.—The address of Grand Master Graham, to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, at its Twelfth Annual Communication, September 28th, was largely devoted to the correspondence between the Grand Master and the Grand Master of England. The submission of the Scotch lodges now leaves the Grand Lodge of Quebec absolute Sovereign in the jurisdiction, excepting over three English lodges in Montreal. England offers to surrender jurisdiction if these lodges will request it. Grand Master Graham recommends patience for a while longer.

MEXICO.—And now the Republic of Mexico sends us a neat forty-page octavo masonic magazine, published in the city of Mexico monthly, by Ermilo G. Canto, as the official organ of the lodge "Benito Juarez," and semi-official organ of the Supreme Grand Orient of Mexico. The price is 25 cents a number. It appears to have been established by the lodge to help in a discussion with another lodge, the "Obreros del Templo," which was worsted and had its charter taken away. The result is a very good magazine, and we are happy to receive and welcome it among our exchanges.

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

A general order from Grand Master Dean, dated September 20th, orders that the banners and swords in every Grand and Subordinate Commandery shall be draped in mourning for forty days.

One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six lodges on the roll of the English Grand Lodge! This is indeed a fact to note and comment upon, and even this large number does not now represent the actual number, as day by day fresh applications are made for additional "warrants" and new Lodges. The number of 1,936 (though, again, we ought to remember there are not actually so many in reality active) carries us back to those early lists of Lodges now so scarce and valuable—whether by Pine or Cole—and points out to us markedly the difference between the onward struggle of Freemasonry during the last century and this. At the beginning of this century the two existing jurisdictions did not exceed 700 Lodges; and it is a curious fact that we may really date the rapid development of Freemasonry from the Grand Mastership of Lord Zetland. 1,936 Lodges! There is no other jurisdiction in the world with such a number of Lodges dependent on it, or connected with it, and we can only regard the present and look on to the future of our English Grand Lodge with mingled feelings of anxiety and pride. [London Freemason.

For Lists of Subscribers,

We are indebted to Bro. E. S. Twaddle, Weld, Isaiah S. Webb, North Bridgton.

The Providence Repository prefaces a notice of Dunlap Commandery's celebration June 24th, with this compliment:

We cherish a special regard for this organization of Knights Templars, having been somewhat identified with its establishment and early history. It is pleasant to recall that period, nearly twenty years ago, when Dunlap Commandery was started into being by a little band of earnest Brethren whose fellowship was of the most cordial character. Thus we think of David Owen, Dr. A. J. Fuller, Charles H. McLellan, John W. Ballou, and others, who were leaders in the new movement, always ready to give and do in its behalf. And other Brethren rise before our thought,—those who, if not charter members, were yet connected with the Commandery, at a very early date, and contributed not a little to its real growth and prosperity. There were the Sewalls, Duncans, Moses, Hayes, Larrabee, Shaw, Mussenden, Greenleaf, Welch and others, perhaps not less interested, with whom we have often held pleasant communion in masonic work and festivities. From the first Dunlap Commandery has been an active and progressive body, having much good material in its composition. Among its charter members are the names of three members who since its formation have filled the office of Grand Commander. Its present Eminent Commander, Jos. M. Hayes, is a Brother favorably known throughout the jurisdiction, having held many important masonic positions, among them that of Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter. The membership of the Commandery is not large, but its composition is of such a character that the body holds an influential position and is respected both at home and abroad.

Our Thanks To

Donald W. Bain, G. Sec., for proc. G. Chapter North Carolina for 1881.
W. W. Lee, West Meriden, Conn., for proc. 11th reunion Conn. Mas. Vet. Asso.
Thomas M. Reed, G. Sec., for proc. G. Lodge Washington Territory, 1881.
Tracy P. Cheever, G. Sec., for proc. G. Lodge Massachusetts, Sept. 1881.
Geo. P. Cleaves, G. Rec., for proc. G. Council New Hampshire, 1881.
F. J. S. Gorgas, Chairman Com. Corr., for proc. G. Lodge Maryland, 1881.
James S. Barber, G. Sec., for proc. Penn. Council Deliberation, 1881.
James M. Austin, G. Sec., for proc. G. Lodge New York, 1881.
John H. Brown, G. Rec., for proc. G. Chapter Kansas, 1881; G. Council, 1878-9-'81.
David McLellan, G. Sec., for proc. G. Chapter Canada, 1881.
Charles E. Meyer, G. Rec., for proc. G. Commandery Pennsylvania, 1881.
A. P. Moriarty, G. Sec., for proc. New York Council Deliberation, 1881.
Daniel Szyre, G. Rec., for proc. G. Commandery Alabama, 1881.
Z. C. Luse, Iowa City, for catalogue of his library.
John H. Graham, G. Master, for his address to G. Lodge Quebec, 1881.
Albert G. Goodall, New York, for Bulletin Supreme Council N. M. J., on death of Garfield.
Geo. B. Edwards, G. Sec., for proc. G. Chapter New Jersey, 1881.
J. H. Isaacson, G. Sec., for G. Master's address G. Lodge Quebec, 1881.
Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor, for proc. Great Priory Canada, 1881.

Our Masonic Exchanges.

Boletín Masonico, Mexico, monthly, \$3.
Masonic Review, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$2.00.
La Acacia, Buenos Aires, Monthly.
Freemason, Sydney, N. S. W., 6s. 6d.
The Kelet, Budapest, Hungary, Monthly.
Boletín 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.
Australasian Freemason, Sidney, N. S. W., 6s.
The Freemason, Toronto, Canada, 50c.
Loomis' Musical Journal, N. Haven, Ct., \$1.
Masonic Chronicle, Columbus, O., \$1.

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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DIED.

Sept. 10th, at sea, on board Steamship Parthia, William Warren Greene, M. D., of Portland, aged 52. Dr. Greene was one of the most distinguished surgeons in the country, and was just returning from an International Medical Congress in London, where he had received great attention. He was buried at sea. He received the sympathetic attention of brother physicians and Freemasons who were on board. Memorial services were held in his memory at High Street Church, Oct. 9th, which were attended by the Maine Medical Association and the three masonic lodges of Portland. The Rev. Mr. Fenn delivered an eloquent address. He was a member of Cumberland Lodge, New Gloucester, having joined in 1862.

At Angier, Java, July 8th, of inflammation of the liver, Capt. John E. Chase, of Portland, aged 58. He was a son of Capt. Jonathan Chase, of Jewell's Island.

At Old Orchard, Sept. 25th, Josephus Hudson, aged 39. He was a member of Atlantic Lodge and St. Alban Commandery, of Portland. Buried with masonic honors at Evergreen Cemetery.

At Belfast, Sept. 27th, William O. Poor, aged 72. [See editorial.]

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