

# MASONIC TOKEN.

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 3.

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## THE BELLS OF SAINTE MARIE.

### RESPONSIVE SERVICE.

BY B. H. B.

O'er Rougemont glows with beams of fire  
The Sun's celestial majesty,  
And turns to glittering gold the spire  
Which shields the bells of Sainte Marie.  
The booming bells,  
The clanging bells,  
The haughty bells of Sainte Marie.  
Now sharply breaks on silent world,  
In stern command, their mighty tone;  
"Oh, wake, ye leaves with dew-drops pearly;  
Rise up, ye flowers; for night has flown!"  
So call the bells,  
The proud old bells of Sainte Marie.  
"Arise ye, holy priest and nun!  
Know'st not the day is here again  
In which hard duties must be done,  
The day of troubles, care and pain?"  
So ring the bells,  
So sing the bells,  
The solemn bells of Sainte Marie.  
When sweet and clear on wings of air  
The matins of the birds respond;  
"Awake, the day so gay and fair  
The day of life and joy has dawned!"  
Thus trill the birds,  
The careless birds,  
The merry birds of Sainte Marie.  
"The world is full of want and woe!"  
Rings back the jangling voice above,  
"God gave the world to us below  
With song and gladness, joy and love!"  
Respond the birds,  
The glad, wild birds,  
To the chanting bells of Sainte Marie.

—[Portland Press.]

## MASONRY IN MAINE.

### Constitution.

St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 17, at Houlton, was constituted under its charter June 8th by Grand Commander Joseph A. Locke. Four commanderies with full ranks visited the frontier town to help celebrate the occasion: Encampment of St. John and St. Stephen Encampment, from New Brunswick, Hugh de Payens, Calais, and St. Bernard, Eastport. There was a parade led by mounted police and the Houlton Band. Albert Lovejoy, 2d, is Commander, and W. F. Braden, Recorder of the new commandery.

### Dedication.

The new hall of Maine Lodge, at Farmington, was dedicated June 27th by Grand Mas-

ter Sleeper in the presence of a large number of masons. In the evening there was a banquet at Hotel Willows, at which one hundred masons and ladies were present. Major S. C. Belcher presided and interesting speeches were made.

Among those present, says the *Chronicle*, were John T. Taylor, Esq., of Farmington, 84 years of age, and Maj. Loren Adams, of Wilton, in his 86th year. The former is one of the oldest masons in Maine, having received the degrees in Massachusetts sixty-three years ago. He marched in the procession as an Entered Apprentice at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument; came to Farmington in 1846, and assisted in the re-organization of Maine Lodge in 1847. Mr. T. is now in excellent health. Maj. Adams was made a mason in Maine Lodge in 1865: he is now smart and active, and a charter member of Wilton Lodge, of Wilton.

### Festivities.

Portland Commandery, 100 strong, and Dunlap Commandery, of Bath, went to Charlestown, to celebrate the anniversary of Bunker Hill. They were entertained by Cœur de Lion Commandery, along with St. Girard Commandery, of Littleton, N. H. The weather was hot. A short parade was made, and a boat taken about noon for a harbor excursion. Returning at 5 o'clock, a banquet was served at the Waverly House. Grand Commander Locke, who was a guest of Portland Commandery, responded for the Grand Commandery of Maine. They returned Tuesday night. On this occasion Leander W. Fobes, Past Commander, wore a badge that his father had worn in the masonic procession at the dedication of the monument, June 17, 1843.

St. John's Commandery, of Bangor, started from home June 22d, went to Lewiston, where they were entertained by Lewiston Commandery with an excursion to Poland Springs and a dinner there. On Saturday, 23d, they went to Mt. Washington via Portland. Returning Monday, they were received at Portland by St. Alban Commandery, taken to a clam bake at Little Diamond Island, and returning took the 5:30 train for home.

Portland Commandery, on June 27th, received old St. Johns of Providence, at five p. m., as it came from New Hampshire, and escorted it to the Falmouth Hotel. At 7

both Commanderies went down the harbor to Greenwood Garden, where a banquet was served. Speeches were made by Grand Commander Locke, Past Grand Commander Gordon and Commander Sawyer, on behalf of Portland, and by Grand Master Ackley, Deputy Grand Commander Freeman, P. G. C. Rugg, Commander Perry and others for Providence. After returning to town a gavel was presented to Portland Commandery by St. Johns. It was made from the wood of the piling under their masonic hall. On Thursday morning the knights drove about the city with their hosts, and departed at noon.

May 19th masons from Winterport, Hiram and Bangor, to the number of thirty, visited Mystic Lodge at Hampden. The third degree was worked, followed by a banquet with speeches.

St. Alban Commandery made a two days' excursion to Lake Winnepesaukee and Wolf of ladies accompanied them. At Dover, on their return, they were entertained by St. Paul's Commandery. Grand Commander Locke accompanied them.

### St. John's Day.

The masons of Portland attended service at the Church of the Messiah on India street, at the invitation of the pastor, Marion Crosley, Grand Chaplain.

In Calais, St. Croix Lodge, escorted by Hugh de Payens Commandery, attended service at the Methodist Church, Rev. Bro. Charles Anderson officiating. The responsive part of the service was led by Grand Chaplain A. J. Padelford, assisted by Grand Chaplain J. F. Haley. The Presiding Elder of the district assisted.

### Scottish Rite.

A council of Princes of Jerusalem under the authority of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, 33d degree, was formed at Auburn, June 29, with the following officers: Fessenden I. Day, Grand Master; Albert M. Penley, Deputy Grand Master; Horace C. Little, Senior Grand Warden; Algernon M. Roak, Junior Grand Warden; William J. Burnham, Grand Treasurer; Elbridge G. Heath, Grand Secretary; Albert R. Savage, Grand Master of Ceremonies; John B. Cotton, Grand Almoner; William F. Lord, Grand Master of Entrances; Charles E. Libby, Grand Tyler.



**HIRAM LODGE.**—The difficulty is not yet settled. Loomis' *Monthly* for July urges a committee from both sides to come to an agreement, and points out that masonic work in New Haven is suffering in every branch

#### Freemasonry in Ireland.

There are apparently 376 lodges on the roll, being slightly less in number than for 1887, and these are distributed as follows: 37 lodges in the Dublin District; 268 in the Provinces (Antrim, 83; Down, 46; Londonderry and Donegal, 26; Armagh, 23; Tyrone and Fermanagh, 20; Munster, 17; Meath, 11; Midland Counties, 11; North Munster, 7; South Eastern, 7; Wicklow and Wexford, 7; North Connaught, 5; and South Connaught, 5); 57 in the Colonies, &c.; and 7 in Military Corps (4th and 5th Dragoons, 12th Royal Lancers, and 20th, 23d, 26th, and 29th Regiments). In Victoria there are 17 lodges; in New Zealand, 15; in Brisbane, 13; Tasmania, 8; and Ceylon, 4.

Of Royal Arch Chapters there are 147 on the roll, two less than last year, the Grand Officers generally being composed of different brethren to those of the Grand Lodge. The Hon. Judge Townshend, LL. D., is the "King," which corresponds with our Z. The High Priest is Dr. Griffin, and the "Chief Scribe" is Comp. Welland. The titles differ in part, from all other Grand Chapters, the 2d in Ireland being the first in America. In no country, however, and in few so much as in Ireland, is there more attention paid to instruction by official sanction, both for the "Craft" and "Arch." Of the K. T. Preceptories there are 41, twelve being held in Dublin. H. R. H. Duke of Connaught is the Great Prior. There are 13 *Rose Croix* Chapters, 7 meeting in Dublin. The names of all the members are given in the calendar under each chapter, as also those of the 28th (Knight of the Sun), 30th, 31st, 32d, and 33d degrees. The 32d is limited to 16, the 31st to 15, and the 30th to 30, exclusive, in each case, of those who belong to the degrees beyond. The "Ancient and Accepted Rite of Freemasonry," as respects Ireland, has some peculiar features about which we may have a few words to say another time. The "Masonic Female Orphan School" was founded in 1798, there being now 72 pupils provided for. The "Boys," started in 1867, has now 45 in the school. The Archbishop of Dublin, Grand Chaplain, is one of the Chaplains for each Institution. The subscriptions are, in part, collected by Honorary "Local Treasurers." An excellent plan, we think.—[*London Freeman*].

#### The Second Lady Mason.

Helene, Countess Hadik Barkoczy, born 1833, was sole heiress of Count Johann Barkoczy, and being the last of her race was permitted by the Hungarian courts to take the place of a son. She succeeded her father on his death in 1871, in the extensive Majorat of Barkoczy. In 1860 she married Count Bela Hadik, aide-de-camp to the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico. With her inheritance she came into possession of an extensive masonic library. She was a highly educated lady, and made the masonic literature her earnest study; and having mastered the statements concerning almost every degree in Freemasonry, an ardent admiration for the masonic "Idea" was aroused in her. She was well acquainted with a few Freemasons, through whom she endeavored to gain admittance into the craft.

Her desire was granted, and she was, in 1875, duly initiated in the Lodge Egenloseg in Unghvar, holding a constitution from the Grand Orient of Hungary.

On learning this glaring violation of the statutes, which only allow the admission of men into the order, the Grand Orient of Hungary instituted proceedings against the guilty brethren, *i. e.*, against the Deputy Master of the lodge, Bro. Geza Mocsa, who conducted the initiation, for "breach of the masonic vow, unjustly conferring masonic degrees, doing that which degrades a Freemason and Freemasonry, and for knowingly violating the statutes," and against the Bro. Orator, the Bro. Junior Warden, and the Secretary of the lodge, for the same offences, with exception of the third, and against the other brethren of the lodge of the third, second and first degree, for the last named offence.

The judgment of the council was given at their meeting the 5th of January, 1876. All the accused were found guilty. The council condemned the Deputy Master to the loss of all his masonic rights, and expulsion from the order forever; the officers to have their names struck off from the lists, and the other members of the lodge to be suspended for a space of twelve, six and three months, respectively.

But still the question remained whether the duly initiated Countess Helene Hadik Barkoczy could and ought to be looked upon as a regular Freemason; to claim all the rights of a member of the fraternity.

On this point the Grand Orient of Hungary decided in their meeting of the 10th of March, 1876, as follows:

1. The Grand Orient declare the admission of the Countess Hadik Barkoczy to be contrary to the laws, and therefore null and void, forbid her admittance into any lodge of their jurisdiction, under penalty of erasure of the lodge from the rolls, and request all Grand Lodges to do the same.

2. The Countess is requested to return the invalid certificate which she holds within 10 days, in default of which measures will be taken to immediately confiscate the certificate whenever produced at any of the lodges.

The proceeding of the Hungarian Lodge in initiating a woman was universally condemned, but the question whether an initiation once effected could be undone, became a subject of much controversy at the time, and was ventilated in the *Freemason* of 23d September, 1876.—[*London Freeman*].

#### Permanent Membership.

This leads us to state our views as to the reasons for permanent membership and the benefit arising therefrom. Human experience has established that in a representative form of government, two legislative bodies are necessary for the greatest good; the members of one coming directly from comparatively small communities of the people, and composing the most numerous branch; the members of the other coming from much larger constituencies, or selected in a different manner, and composing the smaller branch; the members of the popular body will necessarily be younger, less experienced and more impetuous, while the members of the other body will be older, more cautious, and better qualified in most all respects; the two together combine all the elements for wise and yet progressive legislation. This system cannot be adopted in Masonry; we can have but one governing body; yet in that we want all the elements of both bodies in our civil government. The idea of permanent membership was a happy solution of the question. The permanent members constitute the senate, while the Masters and Wardens represent the popular branch. Again, in civil government, the three departments are separate, but in Masonry all are combined; in the former, the most learned, able and experienced are selected to decide and expound the law; that element, therefore, should be represented in the Grand

Lodge: in the executive branch are demanded, also, men of experience as well as men of energy. We have often remarked that our Grand Lodge system wonderfully combines all the elements of the prosperous, but safe and conservative government, required by the character of our institution. The representatives of our lodges are usually comparatively young men, ardent, enthusiastic and progressive: they understand the wants of their lodges, but have little experience in legislation, and less in determining questions of law, as the questions presented to Grand Masters abundantly show: Past Grand Officers are older, of more ripened judgment, of greater experience, of larger knowledge of masonic law, and (perhaps as important as anything) have no ambition to gratify, which will prevent their giving their best efforts unselfishly to promote the interests of the craft. Their number is comparatively so small that there is no danger of their out-voting the representatives of lodges. In fine, as the result of carefully watching the operations of the system for many years, we believe that the Grand Lodges, which have a fair number of permanent members with full powers, have been the most prosperous, have attained the highest influence, and, in a word, have most fully subverted the purpose of their existence; they have had less bad legislation, less erroneous decisions, closer adherence to fundamental principles, and better work.—[*Drummond's Report, Maine, 1888*].

#### Ab Ovo.

While he seems to hold views similar to our own, in relation to the sovereignty of Grand Lodges, he endorses Bro. Parvin's in relation to the doctrine of their organization. The casuists of olden times disputed vehemently as to whether the hen creates the egg, or the egg creates the hen; Bro. Parvin takes the egg side, when it is applied to the creation of Grand Lodges, and Bro. Fellows seems to do so also. Lodges existed before a Grand Lodge, says Bro. Parvin, therefore they create the Grand Lodge, although he admits that now all lodges are created by Grand Lodges. But how Bro. Fellows can hold that lodges created by a Grand Lodge, having only such limited powers as the Grand Lodge chooses to give them, and depending on a charter for any powers, can GRANT SOVEREIGN POWERS to a Grand Lodge, passes our comprehension. Bro. Parvin's process of reasoning, applied to the making of masons, would lead to curious results. Of course the first mason who was made (in the masonic sense of the term) was made by a profane; applying Bro. Parvin's logic, it follows that masons are, or at least may be, made by profanes now: that a profane merely granted to the mason first so made a right to make others, still retaining necessarily his original powers! In whatsoever manner the first Grand Lodge was created, it was created as the Supreme Power in Masonry, upon which every lodge thereafter created must depend for creation, life, and powers: by the law of the body thus created and masonic usage, other Grand Lodges might be organized, which under the general law of Masonry became sovereign bodies, and not by virtue of any powers derived from the mere instruments used under the law for their creation, any more than the parties to a marriage derive their marital rights, powers and privileges by grant from the clergyman who solemnizes the marriage.—[*Drummond's report to Gr. Lodge Me. 1888*].

**FRATERNAL RELIEF.**—"About Town," in the *London Freeman*, relates the following anecdotes:

Some years ago—in 1876—I met on the



banks of the Morava an Arab Colonel who was as enthusiastic a mason as ever held a gavel in an English lodge. I was hungry, and he gave me part of his slender stock of provisions; without shelter, and he offered me a portion of his tent; my horse was injured, he lent me another; and, finally, furnished me with a guard to send me on my way next morning. Yet Ibrahim Pasha and I had never met before, and could never have been friends but for the mystic rite.

A long while ago, an instance of the beneficial effects of masonry came under my notice. A barrister of much learning, and but little power of utilizing his knowledge, got into very low water indeed. His relatives were wealthy, but they did not care to help him, and he would have starved but for the interposition of their manager, who, being of the craft, determined to befriend the barrister. Giving him work of a literary kind, he engaged him at a regular salary, without troubling to communicate the fact to his principals. It was some time before the pious piece of deception was found out, and, when it was, it led to a reconciliation between the relatives, which has lasted, to their mutual gain and satisfaction, to this day.

A duel of a particularly grievous sort was prevented by Masonry a few years ago at Bucharest, the capital of Roumania. Two brothers, who had not seen each other for years, quarrelled over some property, and at length one challenged the other to fight a duel. In spite of the reasoning and entreaties of their friends, they insisted on meeting, and were about to fire at each other when it was suddenly discovered that both were masons. The ties of brotherhood had not held them back, but the bond of Masonry was too strong to break, and they stopped; the quarrel was satisfactorily adjusted, and they became the fastest of friends.

The following lodges pay \$1 or \$2 a year, receiving 11 and 22 copies of the *Token*, respectively, to distribute to the members who are promptest in attendance:

	Copies.
St. Andrew's, Bangor,	22
Temple, Saccarappa,	11
St. George, Warren,	22
Hancock, Castine,	11
Ira Berry, Bluehill,	22
Warren, East Machias,	11
Piscataquis Chapter, Foxcroft,	11
Greenleaf Lodge, Cornish	22
What lodge shall be next added?	

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut has withdrawn its recognition as official organ from *Loomis' Masonic Journal* on account of its utterances relating to the Hiram Lodge rebellion.

#### Contributions to Portland Masonic Library.

- Geo. F. Gould—Memorial 125th Anniversary Portland Lodge.  
Stephen Berry—Masonic Token, Vol. 2.  
Boletin Masonic, Mexico, Vols. 6 & 8.  
Do. Vols. 5 & 7, imperfect.  
Cincinnati Review, Vol. 68.  
Phila. Keystone, Vol. 20.

AL-SIRAT.—(Ar., the path.) The very narrow bridge extending from this world to the next over the abyss of hell, which must be passed by every one who would enter the Mohammedan paradise. Its width will compare with a hair, the edge of a sword, or the thread of a famished spider. The virtuous cross swiftly and safely, the sinful stumble and fall to the bottomless pit. *Koran*. [*Encyclopedia of Freemasonry, McClenachan.*]

IOWA.—In Bro. T. S. Parvin's report on correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Iowa for 1888, we find the following:

We once had a brother write a resolution in his own hand and bring it to us to present, voting a handsome testimonial to himself. This we indignantly refused, whereupon he took it to another brother having a less regard for the "eternal fitness of things," who presented it, when it was adopted as a matter of course; and the brother unblushingly wears his honors to the present day.

*Palmar qui meruit, ferat*, was once the rule of action, but, as the great Webster said, has become an "obsolete idea." Should this hit, as it may, some of those jurisdictions which so lightly vote such honors and withhold more weighty ones to those more deserving, we have no apologies to offer, but let those whose feet the shoe fits wear it.

\* \* \* \* \*

We must be permitted, however, to remark, in all justice and candor, that when the Grand Lodge of Iowa had, at the expense of thousands of dollars, re-printed its proceedings for the first fifteen years of its history in two large and well-bound volumes, and donated them to the libraries of all the Grand Lodges of the country, she certainly had a right to expect a return of her courtesy. It is a historical fact that very many other Grand Lodges, like Iowa, as New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, Ohio, Texas, and indeed many others, had printed and distributed their proceedings as Iowa did; that some five other Grand Lodges permitted the reprint of their proceedings as private enterprises, and yet failed to purchase of the publishers copies for exchange. Brother Staton is the President of the Collectors' Association, and well knows the courtesy existing among individual collectors. A like courtesy should Grand Lodge and the Grand Secretary purchased of those publishers their volumes, as they will that of Kentucky.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Royal Arch never was a part of the Master's degree; it is not now in this country, nor any other. The Grand Lodge of England was twenty-five years old before one of its members ever heard of the degree. It was then manufactured out of whole cloth by a ritual-monger, and introduced into the bogus Grand Lodge of England about 1750, and was not even recognized as a masonic degree until about sixty-five years later, 1813; and it is not now any more of a masonic degree than that of the order of the temple, nor quite so much, indeed, considering the legitimacy of its birth. The Royal Arch was born out of lawful wedlock. It had its origin in a clandestine lodge chartered by a bogus Grand Lodge, and its illegitimacy legalized by competent authority, while the Order of the Temple had its origin in a masonic body legally chartered by a lawful Grand Lodge, and its legitimacy never doubted.

The Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, and all the Grand Lodges of America, have either directly or indirectly recognized commanderies and Grand Commanderies of Knights Templar as masonic bodies. Grand Lodges have for years declared that only masonic bodies shall be permitted to occupy masonic halls and they have ever opened, without exception, their doors to Knights Templar alike with Royal Arch Masons; and every masonic text-book with which we are acquainted, in arranging the order of public processions, includes Master Masons, Royal Arch Masons, and Knights Templar. Only these and none others. If the Order of the Temple be then not masonic, why not relegate it to the

thousand and one kindred and non-masonic societies of the present day?

Past Grand Commander Connor, of Tennessee, thus opens his Report on Correspondence for 1888, and our Maine brethren will be pleased to hear how he liked our rock-bound coast:

I began the writing of this report far away from my mountain home, and during the excessively warm period of July, 1887, while seated on the piazza of the summer cottage of my knightly brother, Sir Stephen Berry, Great Diamond Island, near Portland, Maine. I had just read the following paragraph from the concluding page of Sir Berry's last report:

"We end where we began, beside the blue waters of the bay dancing in the sunlight. The thermometer stands at 90° in the city, but down here the sea breeze tempers it, and the scent of the wild roses and sweet fern comes with the breeze. But it is another summer, and our closing form is going to press. Past Grand Commander Connor, of Tennessee, their new correspondent, promises to be with us in a few days, and about the time this reaches our friends in warmer latitudes we shall be looking toward them, and if they notice a smile upon the eastern horizon they will know it is ours."

And I was there enjoying, with his charming family, the scent of the wild roses and the ferns, the deliciously invigorating saltiness of the sea breezes, the clams, the fish, the hospitality, the brotherly love of New England's summer Eden. I shall ever remember with tenderness those happy days, and will pray for their return after this report has been read by my fratres of Tennessee.

I met at their homes many of my New England brethren, and I love them better because I know them better. If many of our doubting brethren of the South will visit their sunny homes ruly endorsing my honest conviction:

If these Sir Knights do not truly love us,  
And err in ignorance and not in cunning,  
Then I have no judgment of honest faces.

More than ever do I appreciate the influence of the Order of the Temple. Its friendships are so generous they know no mediums cold, whether you test them on the Penobscot or on the Rio de la Bravo. I met in social gatherings the black-clad Knights of Maine, and delivered with more than pleasure Tennessee's message of fraternity and union. I have met the Knights of the Temple in Texas, California, Wisconsin, Alabama, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Kentucky, Ohio, and Illinois, and found them brethren and fellow citizens of a common country."

BACON, ROGER.—An English monk who made wonderful discoveries in many sciences. He was born in Ilchester in 1214, educated at Oxford and Paris, and entered the Franciscan Order in his twenty-fifth year. He explored the secrets of nature, and made many discoveries, the application of which were looked upon as magic. He denounced the ignorance and immorality of the clergy, resulting in accusations, through revenge, and final imprisonment. He was noted as a Rosicrucian. Died 1292.—[*Encyclopedia of Freemasonry, McClenachan.*]

#### Chips from other Quarries.

The corner-stone of the old masonic building of Savannah, Ga., was found the other day, and showed no sign of having been disturbed since it was placed in position in 1799. It contained only an English half-penny and an American cent.



### 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. 12mo. cloth, or leather tuck, 2d edition,..... \$1.50

**Grand Lodge of Maine, vol. 1**, Reprint, 1820 to 1847, inclusive, in sheets,..... \$3.00  
 Vol. 6, 1867 to 1869, in sheets,..... \$2.50  
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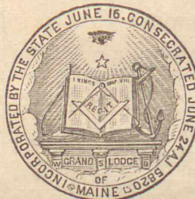
#### LODGE HISTORIES.

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### GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.



As this is the season when many Lodges close for two months, it will be a favorable time for those Lodges to get their Charters recorded that have not already done so, and it is hoped that they will improve it. They are,—

Rural, No. 53; Relief, 108;  
 Richmond, 63; Polar Star, 114;  
 Mechanics, 66; Lebanon, 116;  
 Rising Sun, 71; Marine, 122;  
 Pioneer, 72; Franklin, 123;  
 Benevolent, 87; Timothy Chase, 126;  
 Island, 89; Eggenoggin, 128;  
 Siloam, 92; Trinity, 130;  
 Bethel, 97; Mount Tire'm, 132;  
 Katahdin, 98; Riverside, 135;  
 Day Spring, 107; Mount Desert, 140.

A certified copy is all that is necessary.

Vol. II, Reprint Grand Lodge, can be had at \$1.50 in sheets. IRA BERRY, Gr. Sec.

An Article in Harper's for July, by W. M. Flinders Petrie, traces the Egyptian race back to the land of Pûn on the shores of the Red Sea near its southern part. We should like to know more of these dwellers in the "divine land," for from these people descended the three greatest races of builders, the Egyptians, the Phœnicians and the Chaldeans. We know there are interesting ruins in Southern Arabia. Was that the seat of the earliest Architecture? Was the great desert waste of Arabia a land flowing with milk and honey when surrounding countries were morasses? Did Arabia send us through the Egyptians our traditions of immortality and future rewards and punishment, as well as the traditions of the creation through Abraham? With the Saracens came Mohammedanism, song, poetry and art from Arabia, can we add Architecture? Certainly we must learn more of the divine land of Pûn.

Grand Master Roome has issued an edict cutting off the Grand Commandery of Iowa and its obedience from Templar fellowship, because of its recalling the new rituals, and refusing to change its action. This edict has been endorsed and issued to subordinates by the Grand Commanderies of California, Dakota, Alabama and Minnesota. Grand Commander Fred. Speed, of Mississippi, declines to issue it, and addresses an earnest remonstrance to the Grand Master. The Grand Commander of Iowa also issues an earnest remonstrance and appeal addressed to the Grand Encampment, its officers and to all Grand Commanderies. Tennessee took similar action to that of Iowa, but will immediately hold a special meeting, and comply with the requirements of the Grand Master.

The new ritual has few earnest friends. Massachusetts wants it changed, because, although it was Massachusetts work, it was so far changed by the committee that it is so no longer. Even pure Massachusetts

work is changed somewhat from the old Webb ritual, as they have it in St. John's Commandery, in Providence, in Fowle's handwriting, and as that is the work the *Token* wishes, and as it is sure never to get it without too many changes, so long as it must come through the hands of a Grand Encampment committee made up from various jurisdictions, it is ready cordially to second the Tennessee proposition to make the essentials obligatory and leave the details to Grand Commanderies.

The *Canadian Craftsman*, with its July number, passes into the hands of the Craftsman Publishing Co., of Toronto. Past Grand Master J. K. Kerr is president of the Company. Daniel Rose will be manager and W. J. Hambly, editor. The price will probably be reduced to \$1. Bro. J. B. Traves has published it at Port Hope eleven years and has done excellent masonic service. As masonic publishing does not pay he has found it necessary to ask some one else to take the burden, as Bro. Mason did eleven years ago. We hope the new publisher will do as well and hold on as long.

"Is Masonic Charity a Fraud?" asks a Correspondent of the *Canadian Craftsman*. It is sometimes disappointing, and sometimes injudiciously administered, but so long as the income of Charity Funds is bestowed upon destitute worthy masons, their widows and orphans, it cannot be pronounced a fraud, even if other worthy applicants are neglected. It is always safe, however, for a masonic body to carefully scrutinize the work of its Charity Committee.

The *Louisville Masonic Journal* having criticised the forming an arch of steel in church by a California Commandery, the *Trestle Board* defends it, and says in olden time it was customary to go armed to church as well as elsewhere. If Templars wear their swords to church, there will probably be no offence in drawing them for purposes of courtesy.

HENRY PRICE.—The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts held a meeting at Masonic Temple, Boston, St. John's Day, at which Grand Secretary Sereno D. Nickerson delivered a very interesting and able historical address. He cited the statement of Moore that a lodge existed in Boston in 1720, also that of Gov. Belcher that he received the degrees in 1704. Price was a friend of Gov. Belcher, was made in London and came to Boston in 1732 or 1733, when the Governor appointed him cornet in his body guard, with the rank of Major. Price was a tailor, and his shop was on Washington Street opposite the Her-

The Grand Lodge of Mississippi has decided that no saloon keeper or gambler shall be initiated, and any mason now in the business must quit when his license expires.



ald office. He became well-to-do, and retired in 1750. He was a member of the General Court in 1764. He died in 1780.

A banquet followed the services, and many interesting speeches were made at that.

A monument to Price was dedicated at Townsend Centre, June 21st, by the Grand Lodge.

The *Trestle Board* has been inquiring into what has been styled Chinese Freemasonry, and finds that "China is overrun with all sorts of secret societies, and as they know that the Masonry of the foreigners is a secret society, they all take it for granted that they are what the foreigners would consider as masons."

HIRAM LODGE.—Bro. Singleton in his report to the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia in relation to Hiram Lodge, of New Haven, says: "

"Now in reference to this same D. G., which caused this trouble: instead of its being a landmark in Masonry, it is not even truly a general masonic matter, but entirely local. The D. G.'s of the three degrees are strictly and exclusively American, and are unknown in other countries than the U. S. of North America, and date from the change of ritual brought about, perhaps, by Thomas Smith Webb, or some other high American authority."

"The present writer has had ample opportunity of conversing, in Washington City, with the most intelligent masons from England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Continent of Europe, some of whom have presided over lodges, and he has been long aware that the D. G. is unknown, as such, in Europe. The term was applied originally to the single sign in each degree. In our examinations of the old rituals, now out of use, we find no reference whatever to any such word."

"In 1720 Dr. Anderson and Dr. Desaguliers were instructed by the Grand Lodge to prepare a suitable lecture for the degree. That lecture continued in use until 1732, when Martin Clare was directed to improve the lectures of the three degrees, which was done, and the same was in use until, by authority, Dunkerly, the natural son of George II, remodeled them; and they were combined afterwards with the lectures of Hutchinson, of Durham, about 1780, who had published in 1775 his 'Spirit of Masonry.' These lectures were used until William Preston compiled his celebrated lectures. Preston's lectures were used by the Grand Lodge of the moderns until the Union in 1813, when Dr. Hemming, the S. G. W., was instructed to compile new lectures combining the system of the modern and ancient work. This combined system, adopted after 1813, we understand has generally continued, with some few changes, until the present day in the United Grand Lodge of England.

"The work and lectures of the Ancient or Athol Body came to the U. S. and was used in all the lodges chartered by it. Pennsylvania had a large number of such lodges, and the Athol work and lectures prevailed in that state, and, we have every reason to believe, continues to be the system now in use with very little change, and it is the only state in the United States where it is practiced. There we learn no D. G. is used.

"The Prestonian lectures and work were introduced into all the other states where lodges of the 'moderns' had charters.

"When the change was made in 1813 in

England, it did not affect the lodges in the United States. Webb had taken the matter in hand about the close of the last century, (1797,) and had made some alterations by abridgment in the work. After 1813 he continued to teach the Prestonian work. Jeremy L. Cross became the pupil of Webb about 1812-'14. Cross was appointed General Grand Lecturer of the G. G. Chapter of U. S., and traveled extensively in the south and west teaching his lectures in the three degrees of the lodge as well as those in the Chapter and the Council of R. and S. Masons."

The Grand Lodge of Rhode Island has issued a valuable reprint of their proceedings from June 27, 1791, to June 19, 1820, inclusive. We are indebted to Edwin Baker, Grand Secretary, for a copy.

We are indebted to Sir Knight T. J. Barchus, Recorder of Memphis Commandery, for a kind invitation to attend the complete rendition of the Malta, June 28th

Frederick III, Emperor of Germany, died June 15th, at the age of fifty-seven. He was made a mason in 1853 at the age of twenty-two, and became Grand Master in 1860.

A card brings greetings from Bro. Silas Alden, Bangor, who commenced his 85th year June 23d. He was made a mason in 1826. He will please accept our congratulations and good wishes.

The Masonic Temple in St. John New Brunswick, is not a paying or even a self-supporting institution, but will have to be carried until times improve. The Trustees would like Grand Lodge to help them out; it is not financially in a position to assume any increase of burdens. The G. M. reports a continued decline of membership since 1879. There are at present 1881 masons in connection with 34 lodges.—[*Toronto Freeman*].

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana has a debt of \$24,000, and only some unproductive property, not easily saleable, to pay it with. The Temple property in New Orleans cost \$30,000, the foundation cost as much more, and \$68,000 has been paid in interest during the past 20 years, and not a particle of use or benefit has come from it. To put a superstructure on it would cost \$100,000 more. This is out of the question, for Grand Lodge can hardly meet current expenses, and the lodges are clamoring for reduction of dues. The returns show the present membership to be 3,899. Ten years ago it was 6,449. For the past seven years there has not been a majority of the chartered lodges present at any meeting of Grand Lodge.—[*Toronto Freeman*].

#### Editorial Chips.

—The total number of the correspondence circle of Lodge Quatuor Coronati of London, May 5th, was 307, Bro. Gould writes us.

—The corner-stone of a new masonic hall was laid in South San Francisco, May 30th.

—The Order of Malta was given in full in magnificent shape at the Scottish Rite Temple, Cincinnati, June 1st, by Cincinnati Commandery. Grand Master Roome was present from New York, and many other prominent

templars. The Cincinnati Gazette gives a long description of it, illustrated with cuts.

—Grand Master Smith, of Kentucky, has issued a decision declaring unconstitutional and void the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in 1886 against saloon-keepers.

—The Grand Lodge of Rhode Island has elected William N. Ackley, of Warren, Grand Master, and Edwin Baker, of Providence, Grand Secretary.

—A new Grand Commandery was formed in Montana, May 14th, Andrew J. Fisk, Grand Commander, Cornelius Hedges, Grand Recorder, both of Helena.

—The London *Freemason* records the death June 19th, at Penryn, Cornwall, of John Tresidder, born Dec. 2, 1785, and initiated in Lodge of Love and Honour, Falmouth, August 6, 1805, (under 20 years). He was the oldest mason in the world.

—The Bulletin of the Grand Orient of Portugal, comes in mourning for the loss of their Grand Master Antonio A. de Aguiar, who died Sept. 4, 1887.

—The Grand Commandery of Iowa having refused to use the new ritual, Grand Master Roome has interdicted intercourse with them. New Jersey has prudently taken the back track and ordered the work to be used.

—Columbia Lodge, of Boston, entertained the masonic members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of London, England, June 7th, and the proceedings were interesting.

George Hamilton, Treasurer of Dexter Savings Bank, died July 5th, aged 65 years. He started the theory of the suicide of J. W. Barron, the former murdered treasurer.

—Lord Stanley, the new Governor General of Canada, was the Deputy Provincial Grand Master of West Lancaster.

—James B. Merrill, of Oakland, is elected Grand Master of the Grand Council of California, and Thomas H. Caswell, of San Francisco, Grand Recorder.

—Tristram Burgess, of San José, is the new Grand Commander of California, and Thos. H. Caswell, of San Francisco, Grand Recorder.

—Bro. William J. Kelley, Templar correspondent of Pennsylvania and chairman of Philadelphia Temple committee, has offered \$4,200 to decorate Egyptian Hall in that temple, the hall to be a memorial to Bro. Patton, Treasurer of the Grand Lodge.

—The Grand Lodge of Tennessee has laid a tax of \$2 a year upon non-affiliates for the benefit of the new masonic home.

—The New York Temple debt is reduced below \$12,000.

—One hundred and sixty lodges in New York City! think of it!

—Wm. T. Luther, of Downieville, is elected Grand High Priest of California, Thomas H. Caswell of San Francisco, Gr. Secretary.

#### For Lists of Subscribers,

We are indebted to Bro. Stark Webster, Mattawamkeag.



## JUNE COMETH.

[By CHARLES W. COLEMAN, JR., in *June Harper*.]

O, Lover-Bird, haste to thy wooing;  
Break forth into bloom, red rose;  
For the east doth flush with an eager blush,  
And June thro' the garden goes.

She is white, like the tall white lilies  
That sicken the air with sweet,  
And the yellow hair o'er her bosom bare  
Falls down to her sandal'd feet.

Her eyes are as deep as the ocean,  
And calm as a forest pool;  
Her breath is as free as the sea-winds be,  
And her lips with the dew are cool.

She comes from the daisied meadows,  
By tender winds o'erblown;  
For May, the child who erst ran wild,  
Is now to a woman grown.

Behold! like a queen she cometh,  
So stately and fair and meek;  
And the lilies swoon in their own perfume,  
To touch her fairer cheek.

O, birds! be no cease to your singing;  
Break forth into bloom, red rose;  
For day's high-priest cometh out of the east,  
And June thro' the garden goes.

Her eyelids droop with the passion  
Her trembling lips would own;  
And the kiss of the sun her brow upon  
A rose in her cheek has blown.

Her long white arms to her lover  
She lifts, and her parted lips  
Drink the light of his kiss, as a bee, I wis,  
The sweet of a lily sips.

Sing loud, O ye birds, of loving,  
Till all the world gives ear;  
For the sun is in love in the heavens above,  
And June, the queen, is here.

## Books, Papers, etc.

—The *Sunday Telegram*, of Portland celebrated its first anniversary May 27th by publishing an illuminated edition and in giving a pleasant history of the Press of Portland. Its kindly mention of the *Token* is duly appreciated and reciprocated.

—*Quiet Hours*, Dexter, Maine, Ladies, Magazine, \$1. June number received.

—*Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia*. The second volume of this work, now on our table, even better than the first, fulfils the promises of the publisher's prospectus. It is a really handsome volume of 640 pages, half Morocco binding, large type, profusely illustrated, and yet sold for the price of 65 cents; cloth binding only 50 cents—postage 11 cents extra. Large discounts even from these prices are allowed to early subscribers. It is to be issued in about thirty volumes.

The *Manifold Cyclopedia* is, in many ways, unlike any other *Cyclopedia*. It undertakes to present a survey of the entire circle of knowledge, whether of words or of things, thus combining the characteristics of a *cylopedia* and a dictionary, including in its vocabulary every word which has any claim to a place in the English Language. Its form of publication is as unique as its plan—the "Ideal Edition" its publisher calls it, and the popular verdict seems to sustain his claim. It certainly is delightfully convenient. It will not be strange if this proves to be the great popular *cylopedia*. It certainly is worthy of examination by all searchers after knowledge. The publisher sends specimen pages free to any applicant. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York, or Lakeside Building, Chicago.

—The *Open Court* of Chicago continues its endeavors to conciliate Religion with Science.

—An exquisite portrait of Helen Keller, the wonderful little deaf and dumb blind girl of Alabama, is the frontispiece of July *Wide Awake*; and Sallie Joy White gives details about this marvelous child that will interest old and young. Another very delightful piece of biography is the Monroe chapter in "The Children of the White House." Susan Coolidge has a fine old-world story, "Etelka's Choice." John Burroughs, in "How To Observe Nature," tells some of his charming secrets. Geraldine Butts has a beautiful illustrated four-page ballad, "The Little Princes." Edward Everett Hale in "The Story of Boston Common" gives an account of "The Artillery Elections" when he was a boy. There is a capital coin collector's story, "The Red, Red Copper." Mrs. Humphrey tells "How To Keep Mosquitoes Away." Oscar Fay Adams writes the biography of the great French fairy-story-teller and politician, Laboulaye. Mrs. Leonowens describes "The T'song T'sing T'sue." In "Double Roses" Mrs. Sherwood draws a good picture of a fashionable New York rector and his parishioners, while Mrs. Crowninshield, in her serial, "Plucky Smalls: His Story," gives a rollicking experience among the boys on a training ship and tells "how they executed Charlie Noble." All for 20 cents. \$2.40 a year. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers. Boston, Mass.

—*De Molai*, the last of the Military Grand Masters of the order of Templar Knights, a novel by Edmund Flag, of Virginia, will soon be issued by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. Large 12 mo. paper 75c.; cloth, \$1.50.

—*Scribner's Magazine* for July contains Below the Brooklyn Bridge, frontispiece; Feats of Railway Engineering, by John Bogart; Death and Justice, by Graham R. Tomson; Maestro Ambrogio, by T. R. Sullivan; Life and Travel in Modern Greece, by Thomas D. Seymour; Solitude, by Arlo Bates; A London Life, part second, by Henry James; An Astronomer's Summer Trip, by Charles A. Young, with illustrations; Gettysburg—a battle ode, by George Parsons Lathrop; First Harvests—Chapters XXI-XXIII, F. J. Stimson; Mid-Summer, by Allan Simpson Botsford; Popular Authors, by Robert Louis Stevenson.

—The *Maine Register* for 1888 is out. It is 16 pages larger than before. The map has seventeen changes, making it the most complete map of Maine yet published. The Canadian Pacific and Old Orchard railroads are added, and the positions changed of some of the Lakes, which had such hard names that they got displaced in Geography. This year book is growing every year more a favorite, as it tells you all the most spirited interrogation mark could ask about the State. G. M. Donham, publisher, Portland, cloth, \$1.50.

—*Schultz's History of Freemasonry in Mary-*

*land*, Vols. IV, Nos. 1 and 2 received. No. 1 has a steel portrait of Grand Secretary Jacob H. Medairy. It treats of period VI, from 1868 forward. The old hall was sold in 1867 and a new one built at a cost of half a million, which temporarily swamped the Grand Lodge. An account is given of the Grand Steward's Lodge, which is peculiar to Maryland. No. 2 carries the history up to 1879. Both numbers contain prints of leading masons. The author announces that No. 4 will complete the history of the Grand Lodge, and three additional numbers will complete that of the Royal Arch, the Temple and the Scottish Rite.

We are requested to re-publish this by brothers who desire a copy:

## FOOT-PRINTS OF MUSIC.

BY IRA BERRY.

The progress of Music, to one who was clever,  
Might be a fit topic for rhyme.  
Its date we can't tell, but have no doubt, whatever,  
That *Tune* is as ancient as *Time*:  
For the angels rejoiced, at the primal foundation  
Of earth, as the clouds roll'd away,  
And showed the fair face of the infant creation,  
Lit up by the newly-born day.  
They shouted for joy to behold what was done,  
While, in transport at seeing fair weather, [sun,  
The planets commenced a brisk waltz round the  
And the bright morning stars sang together.

The folks, as we learn, were in Paradise leading  
A mighty harmonious life, (weeding,  
When the serpent, while Adam his carrots was  
Essayed a duet with his wife: [with good reason)  
This produced some harsh chords, and (of course  
The blame was laid off upon Eve,  
And having debated the case for a season,  
The Lady was ordered to leave;  
But to part from her, Adam was not such a fool,  
So he gave up his nice situation—  
And hence, we conclude, has arisen the rule  
To let discords prepare modulation.

As people increased, it might well be expected  
That trouble and strife would begin, (lected,  
And we find that where music was scorned or neg-  
They quarrelled and acted like sin;  
But the singers in harmony still held their way on,  
And one day, to help them along,  
Tubal Cain made a harp for his brother to play on,  
And symphony thus joined with song:  
The oldest of instruments, then, we may say,  
Was the Jew's harp—though Paddy supposes  
The Bag-pipe was first, and he swears to this day  
"By the Piper that played before Moses."

When wrong and oppression of sundry descriptions  
The Hebrews had suffered, at length  
They got discontented, and left the Egyptians,  
Who after them marched in great strength:  
They passed through the sea, and, intent on  
pursuing,  
Their foes followed after, we're told;  
But, before they well knew what the deuce they  
were doing,  
Got shockingly wet, and took cold.  
The Israelites then—who at first view had thought  
All was lost, and were frightened to see 'em—  
Beholding the mighty deliverance wrought,  
Joined in chorus, and sang a Te Deum.

When the Hebrews advanced to lay siege to the  
city  
Of Jericho, that was so strong [pity  
That the citizens mocked them, and said 'twas a  
They'd have to lie round there so long: [ing  
They'd no powder, nor cannon; but Joshua, know-  
The science of sound, gave command [ing,  
To make seven trumpets of rams' horns for blow-  
And got up a sort of brass band; [soon  
They marched round the city each day, and full  
The pride of the scoffers was humbled,  
For they played "Yankee Doodle" so much out  
of tune  
That the walls could not stand it, and tumbled.

The land being won, as their chronicles mention,  
Of plenty and quiet possessed,  
They then to advancing the arts turned attention,  
And Music along with the rest:  
King David the pious bestowed, it is stated,  
On Psalmody much of his care;  
While Solomon, wisest of all men created,  
Wrote love-songs, and sang to the Fair,  
And having traced music thus far on its way  
So plainly, 'tis hoped none will doubt it,  
We here leave the subject for some other day,  
And for minstrels who know more about it.



The following interesting foreign items are taken from the New York Grand Lodge Correspondence report, by Bro. Charles Sackreuter:

A German periodical gives as total number of Freemasons in Germany, forty-four thousand and sixteen in three hundred and sixty-four lodges, and says that, apparently, Freemasonry is mostly propagated in the sea-ports of Northern Germany. In the City of Lubeck are, among ten thousand inhabitants, eighty-two masons; in Hamburg, fifty-four; in Bremen, forty-five masons. Berlin has twenty-nine; Duchy of Anhalt, twenty-three; Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, nineteen; Prussian Province Saxony, sixteen; Thuringa, fifteen; Brunswick, fourteen; Wurtemberg and Bavaria, each three; Grand Duchy of Baden, four; Alsace-Lorraine, two among ten thousand inhabitants. The number of lodges is the largest in the Prussian Province Silesia, where thirty exist; in the Province of Brandenburg are thirty-five; in the Prussian Province Saxony, twenty-seven; in the Rhenish Prussian Provinces, twenty-five; in the kingdom of Saxony, eighteen; in the Prussian Province Hessen-Nassau, sixteen; in Mecklenburg, thirteen; in Hamburg, fourteen lodges. We cannot guarantee the correctness of this statement.

Emperor Wilhelm was not the only imperial brother in the chain of the German fraternity. Emperor Francis I. was also a zealous and true member of the masonic brotherhood. He received, as Duke of Lorraine, the first degree, May 14, 1731, when twenty-three years old, at the Hague, being then initiated by a delegation of the Grand Lodge of England, headed by the Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Desaguliers. The English Grand Master, Bro. Lovel, gave him the second and third degree in London in the same year. Married in 1736 to the Empress Maria Theresa, as Prince Consort, and made in 1740 Regent; he was elected, 1745, German Emperor. The lodge "to the Three Canons" at Vienna, of which Francis I was an active member, elected him several times as Master, and was very much indebted to him for his effective defence against the fiendish attacks of the clerical party, and the whole Catholic priesthood.

#### Our Thanks To

DeWitt C. Dawkins, Gr. Sec., for proc. Gr. Chap. Florida, 1888.

Fred. Webber, Sec. Gen., for Occasional Bulletin Southern Sup. Council, Nov. 2, 3 and 4; Pertinent Questions; Beauties Cerneanism, 5 and 6, with app. 6.

Edwin Baker, Gr. Sec., for Reprint Gr. Lodge R. I., June, 1791, to 1820.

Michael Nisbet, Gr. Sec., for proc. Gr. Lodge Penn., 1887.

Garra B. Noble, Gr. Rec., for proc. Gr. Council Michigan, 1888.

Geo. P. Cleaves, Gr. Rec., for proc. Gr. Commandery N. Hamp., 1887.

John H. Isaacson, Gr. Sec., for proc. Gr. Lodge Quebec, 1888.

Sereno O. Nickson, Gr. Sec., for proc. Gr. Lodge Mass., Jan. 20, and March 14, 1888.

M. F. King, for proc. Coun. Delib. Wisconsin, 1888.

Geo. C. Connor, Gr. Rec., for proc. Gr. Commandery Tenn., 1888.

Chas. Bechtel, Gr. Rec., for proc. Gr. Commandery New Jersey, 1888.

R. C. Dunnington, Gr. Rec., for proc. Gr. Commandery W. Va., 1888.

S. P. Hamilton, Gr. Rec., for proc. Gr. Commandery Georgia, 1888.

John H. Brown, Gr. Sec., for proc. Gr. Lodge Kansas, 1888.

Edw. M. L. Ehlers, Gr. Sec., for proc. Gr. Lodge New York, 1888.

Wm. P. Innes, Gr. Rec., for proc. Gr. Commandery Michigan, 1888.

Wm. H. Smythe, Gr. Sec., for proc. Gr. Lodge Indiana, 1888.

Theo. S. Parvin, Gr. Sec., for proc. Gr. Lodge Iowa, 1888.

J. L. Power, Gr. Sec., for proc. Gr. Lodge Mississippi, 1888.

#### Our Masonic Exchanges.

London Freemason, weekly.

Keystone, Philadelphia, Weekly, \$3.

Boletin Masonico, Mexico, per year, \$6.

Masonic Review, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$2.00.

La Acacia, Buenos Aires, Monthly.

Freemason, Sydney, N. S. W., 6s. 6d.

Liberal Freemason, Boston, Mass., \$2.

Canadian Craftsman, Port Hope, Ont., \$1.50

Masonic Advocate, Indianapolis, \$1.00.

Freemasons' Repository, Prov., R. I., \$2.00.

La Chaîne d'Union de Paris, Hubert, editor.

The Freemason, Toronto, Canada, 50c.

Loomis' Musical Journal, N. Haven, Ct., \$1.

Masonic Chronicle, Columbus, O., \$1.

La Revista Masonica, Lima, Peru.

Victorian Freemason, Melbourne, Victoria.

Masonic Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Masonic World, Boston, Mass.

Freemasons' Journal, semi-monthly, N. Y.

Light, monthly, Topeka, Kansas.

El Taller, Sevilla, Spain.

Cadiz Masonica, Cadiz, Spain.

Masonic Journal, Portland Me., 50c.

Masonic Tidings, Milwaukee, monthly, \$1.

La Gran Logia, City of Mexico.

Master Mason, Minneapolis, \$1.

The Freemason, Detroit, Mich., weekly, \$1.

The Royal Craftsman, Plainfield, N. J., \$1.

New Zealand Masonic Journal, Dunedin.

Trestle Board, San Francisco, Cal.

Trowel, Walnut Ridge, Ark., \$1.

The Orient, Budapest, Hungary.

Libre Mason, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

Masonic Visitor (Col'd), Petersburg, Va., \$1.

Masonic Chronicle, New York.

El Simbolismo Libre, Vera Cruz.

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.

#### DIED.

In San Francisco, May 8, Mrs. Sarah W., widow of Alexander H. Putney (former Grand Master of Maine), aged 73 years, 10 mos.

In Detroit, May 18, John Main, formerly freight agent Grand Trunk Railway, Portland, and a member of Portland Lodge.

In Norridgewock, May 21, killed by a fall from a railroad bridge, John H. Webster, aged 80. He did not see an approaching train, and was either struck by it or lost his balance. He was a Past High Priest of Somerset Chapter. He leaves a wife, one son and two daughters.

In Newton Centre, Mass., May 19, Edward H. Fennessy, aged 55 years. He was formerly a resident of Island Pond, Vt., and a member of Portland Commandery.

In Philadelphia, June 6, Andrew H. Winslow, formerly of Portland, aged 38. He was a member of Temple Lodge, Succarappa, Greenleaf Chapter, and St. Alban Commandery. He left a wife and child.

In Portland, June 10, Frank L. Byram, aged 45. He was a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, and a soldier in the late war. He left four children.

In Portland, June 29, of heart disease, James Noyes, aged 58 years. He was formerly of the firm of Bailey & Noyes. He was a member of Portland Lodge, Mt. Vernon Chapter, St. Alban Commandery, and of the Scottish Rite. He leaves a widow, but no children.

In Cornish, July 9, Joseph B. Watson, aged 72. He was a leading business man, a member of Greenleaf Lodge, and a Royal Arch mason.

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