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# MASONIC TOKEN.

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 3.

PORTLAND, ME., JULY 15, 1894.

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

## POEM.

The sky is blue, the stars are bright,  
The moon is sitting on her throne,  
And, lonely, through the livelong night,  
The thick woods make their hollow moan;  
The slumbering wind but rarely stirs,  
With idle and inconstant motion;  
And many a meteor swiftly whirs  
Through the broad atmosphere's blue ocean,  
And breaks,—but leaves a trail of fire  
To last a time in glory there.  
So dies the poet on his lyre,  
Wasting his burning thought in air,  
Or leaves, to live for years, the song of his devotion.

The stars are through the thin mist shining,  
All clustered round the pale young moon,  
Who westward now in haste inclining,  
Tells us that night will end too soon;  
And like the stars that light up heaven,  
So mildly bright, so calmly clear,  
Are those bright stars by mercy given  
To cheer us on our journey here:—  
Woman! the star of life's wild ocean,  
Our comforter, our soul of souls,  
In peace, or when the storm's commotion  
Over our hopes and fortune rolls:—  
Woman is evermore in our misfortune dear.  
—[Albert Pike, 1834.]

## MASONRY IN MAINE.

### Lodge Elections.

Polar Star, 114, Bath. Francis Gallagher, m; Wm H Hayden, sw; Frank D Monroe, jw; Albert G Eaton, sec.

Naval, 184, Kittery. David G Walker, m; E L Chaney, sw; F W Cross, jw; Levi L Goodrich, sec.

Bingham, 199, Bingham. Ervin W Moore, m; Arthur N Burke, sw; B F Smith, jw; J J Lander, sec.

### Chapter Election.

Washington, 16, Machias. Eldridge H Bryant, m; Wm W Bradbury, m; Stephen Hadley, sc; Henry R Taylor, sec.

King Hiram, 9 Lewiston. Wilbur H Judkins, m; Charles A Jumper, m; Frank E Wilcox, sc; George A Callahan, sec.

### Scottish Rite.

Bangor Chapter, of Rose Croix, Bangor. William C Mason, M; Arlington B Marston, S W; Augustus B Farnham, J W; Chas J Wardley, G O; Edwin F Dillingham, Treasurer; Fred W Adams, Secretary; Albert F Snow, Hospitaler; Thomas W Burr, M of C; Norris E Bragg, Capt of G.

### New Chapter.

Grand High Priest Seward S. Stearns issued a dispensation, June 20th, for a new chapter at Boothbay Harbor, to be called Pentecost Chapter: Willard T Marr, m; John R McDougall, m; Joseph R Kenniston, sc. The name comes from that given by Weymouth to Boothbay Harbor, as claimed by Kennebec historians.

### Corner Stones.

Grand Master Burbank laid the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple and of Lithgow Library, at Augusta, June 14th, in the presence of a great number of spectators. Deputy Grand Master Farnham, S. G. Warden Harris, J. G. Warden Cargill, Gr. Chap. Newbert, Gr. Marshal Millett, D. D. G. Masters Hunt, Wing, E. A. Porter, Crosby, P. D. D. G. M. Barton, P. J. G. Wardens Wetherbee and Talbot, Gr. Tyler Carney, P. G. M. Cargill and others were present. The day was fine and the attendance of Gr. Officers and masons was large, including Trinity, Maine, St. Omer and DeMolay Commanderies, Morning Star, Augusta, and Bethlehem Lodges, Cushnoc, Jerusalem, Winthrop and Dunlap Chapters. The ladies of Rose of Sharon Chapter of the Eastern Star were conspicuous on the platform.

Trinity Commandery entertained the visiting masons at a banquet in the evening, where many good speeches were made.

### Dedication.

The new hall of Yorkshire Lodge, No. 179, at North Berwick, was dedicated by Grand Master Burbank, June 22d.

### Lodge Notes.

Hancock Lodge, No. 4, at Castine, celebrated its centennial June 26th, by an address from the Master, addresses from John W. Dresser and D. W. Webster, Jr., and an oration by Rev. J. F. Locke. Musical selections were given between the addresses and a dinner followed with toasts and responses. In the evening there was a general reception.

### Commandery Notes.

Claremont Commandery, of Rockland, with full ranks, made its annual excursion June 21st, going to South Union, where they had a very enjoyable day.

Portland Commandery celebrated St. John's day by entertaining St. John's, of

Bangor, and Pilgrim, of Farmington. The former arrived 22d and had a reception at Masonic Hall in the evening. Pilgrim arrived Saturday morning, 23d, and was received by both commanderies and escorted to the hall. An excursion was then made down the bay, returning for a 5 o'clock banquet at the hall, which was served to 300. The visitors departed in a 7.40 special train.

Sunday, 24th, Portland and St. Alban attended services at the Chestnut Street Methodist Church, where Rev. Bro. Matt. S. Hughes preached a Templar sermon.

St. John's did the same at Bangor and listened to a sermon from Rev. Bro. E. F. Pember.

Dunlap Commandery, of Bath, visited Hugh de Payens, of Melrose, 25th, who took them to Nastasket Beach 26th. Grand Commander Wm. J. Landers accompanied them.

### Council Notes.

Portland Council in large numbers visited Maine Council, at Saco, May 23d, and helped confer the degrees upon fourteen candidates. A fine banquet was served and the visitors returned in a late train.

### Books, Papers, etc.

—*Texas Freemason* is a new candidate for masonic favor, a 16 page quarto published monthly in San Antonio, Texas, \$1 a year, I. A. Heil and M. M. Brush, publishers. May it live long and prosper. Texas is an important field and it is much needed there. We welcome it.

—*Tidings from the Craft* has been removed from Blacksburg, South Carolina, to Yorkville, S. C.

—*The Iowa Freemason and Knight Templar* is now the title of the former Iowa Knight Templar published at Marion, Iowa. It has successfully entered upon its second volume.

—*Masonic Congress, 1893*. We are indebted to Gen. John C. Smith, of Chicago, for a copy of the proceedings, which are very handsomely printed.

—*The Open Court*, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, weekly, \$2, is a champion of free thought, and has the ablest writers among its contributors.

—*The Monist*, a quarterly, \$2, is published by the Open Court Publishing Co., and takes the more ponderous articles on kindred subjects.

—*Scribner's Magazine for July*, contains, The North Shore of Massachusetts, by Rob-



ert Grant; by the Sea, by Anne Mayo MacLean; The Gettysburg Week, by Philip Schaff, D. D.; Among the Tarahumaris, the American Cave Dwellers, by Carl Lumholtz; John March, Southerner, by George W. Cable; The French in Holland, by Philip Gilbert Hamerton; A Man Without a Memory, William Henry Shelton; Beasts of Burden, by N. S. Shaler; The Workingman, by Octave Thanet; The Sleep, by M. L. van Vorst; The New York tenement-house evil and its cure, by Ernest Flag; Mirage, by Graham R. Tomson; Aut Caesar, Aut Nihil, by Agnes Replier; An Ally of Mr. Cross, by John J. a'Becket.

—*Portrait Gallery of Prominent Freemasons*, John C. Yorston & Co., Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The third volume contains portraits of James B. Merritt, Otis E. Weld, J. Simpson Africa, Allen Andrews, Leroy M. Taylor, John Dean, David C. Winegarner, Nathaniel W. Cumner, Wm. Shepard, Albert M. Penley, Sidney Moore, James A. Fox, Joseph H. Dunn, Wm. O. Roome, Ralph R. Rickly, Ira Berry, Charles H. Webster, Lewis P. Schaus, Henry R. Taylor, and Thomas J. Shryock, three of them Maine men, together with biographies of them and an equal number of other distinguished masons whose pictures are not given.

—*The Maine Register*. The new edition for 1894-5 of that model political manual and business directory, the *Maine Register*, is now ready for delivery to subscribers. This edition is 24 pages larger than the preceding one. The gain is in the statistical matter of the several towns and cities, thus showing progress in the state even in these times of general depression. The new map shows the Bangor and Aroostook and the Georges Valley Railroads, as well as the Portland and Rumford Falls and the Kingfield and Dead River extensions, and the proposed route of the Wiscasset and Quebec line. There are few men in the state who do not at some time during the year have occasion to look up matters connected with some of our 415 towns, 20 cities and nearly 100 plantations. The searcher will find the desired information concerning officials, business firms, professional men, and in fact all interests carefully given in the Register, and no one can afford to get along without it. Its merit was recognized at the World's Columbian Exposition, and it received the only award given to any State book. The price, postpaid, is \$1.75. G. M. Donham, publisher, 185 Middle Street, Portland.

ANCIENT USAGE.—The great truths of Freemasonry never change, neither can they. The laws, usages and customs which underlie the institution and form its foundations are, and must be, as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. We cannot afford, at this late day, to tolerate the idea of change in the principles of Freemasonry. Voluntary associations may change without detriment to their existence,

but the very moment this feature is engrafted on Freemasonry it loses all its distinguishing marks, and its vitality is gone, never again to be restored. The time when the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, which are few and simple, were adopted for its government is not known, nor is it necessary to its perpetuation that we should be able to discover this fact, and hence one has well said "that they were those essential principles on which the old, simple Freemasonry was builded, and without which it would not have been Freemasonry." Some have thought to engraft new forms upon the institution by way of adding a more attractive feature thereto, but Freemasonry, in its simplicity and completeness, needs none of these adornments, by way of drawing to its support those who are ever seeking after something new. If what Freemasonry is in itself—what it has done—and the grand truths which it inculcates, does not lead men to desire a knowledge of it by being initiated into its mysteries, then nothing of man's invention could now draw anyone into the fold that would be of lasting benefit to it, or who would add one iota to its beauty, harmony or durability. We prefer the old paths in which the fathers trod—we received it as *Ancient Craft* Masonry, with its forms, ceremonies and rites so peculiar in themselves, that there is nothing like them, and these, all hoary with age, which have come down to us along the centuries untouched by the profane hand of change, and supported by the thousands of good masons who are of one mind and heart with us in regard to the sacredness of these old vestments, we say to those who, with unholy hands, would introduce innovations on the body of Masonry, "take these things hence." The old landmarks, be they few or many, were sufficient in the beginning for all practical purposes, and the same is true of the present days and time. What we need is not additions, by way of enlarging the landmarks, or adorning the usages and customs, but an improvement in living on the part of those who claim to be the sons of light. The room for such progress is large, and the demand, both from within and without, imperative. The way to commend an institution to others, and gain their good opinion, is by a rigid adherence to its principles and by living in obedience to what they treat. *Principles* are the things we are contending for, nor can we for a moment yield up one of them, nor yet permit any man or body of men to add to or take from them in the least whatever.

To settle down to first principles, and adhere to these, with unswerving devotion to the great tenets of the institution, and "with love unfeigned to the brethren," is what is now needed; walking in wisdom toward them that are without, and in no wise to deviate from the minutest principles of this, our time-honored institution.

[Andrew H. Barkley, *Miss. Corr.*, 1894.]

MASONIC TRIALS.—"The Report of the Law Committee occupies twenty-seven pages, covering a larger number of important questions than usual, but, as usual, those relating to trials out of proportion to the others, as the committee says. Its members are somewhat discouraged at this feature, which they attribute to the undoubted fact that frequently members of lodges, who take part in trials, often make up their mind in advance and vote accordingly, practically without regard to the evidence. But considering that our members are human, we hold that the defect is in the system, and that, in the large number of cases, no wilful or reckless violation of duty can be attributed to individuals. A man is scarcely able to refrain from forming an opinion upon matters of this kind which

have any degree of publicity: and it is human experience that a man, who has formed an opinion, cannot be an impartial juror. But our laws require every member to be present at a trial and act, and in no code that we have ever seen, is provision made for excusing a member from participating in a trial on the ground that he has formed an opinion, or for any other cause cannot act impartially. The only remedy, that most codes provide, is supervision by the Grand Lodge by review of the proceedings, or upon appeal; but in many jurisdictions this last remedy is unwisely based upon the assumption that members of a lodge can never be biased *in favor of the accused*—an assumption contrary to the natural inclinations of masons and shown by experience to be utterly erroneous. In many jurisdictions, especially within recent years, a remedy for this evil has been sought by transferring trials from the lodge to commissioners, in some cases appointed as a court by the Gr. Lodge, and in other cases appointed for the particular case. We have watched the operation of these commissions with much interest. So far, we have concluded that the system of a permanent commission, in the nature of a court, has worked well; whether it can be successfully adopted in a large territorial jurisdiction we doubt, unless a district system shall be adopted. In Maine, however, the old system has so far worked well; the number of trials has not been so great as to throw too great a burden upon the Grand Lodge. It must be admitted, however, that Bro. Speed's complaint is too often well founded—that members of the lodge start out as partisans and use their vote to carry out their own wishes, utterly forgetting or disregarding the fact that they are sitting as judges, and, therefore, bound by their masonic obligations to declare the truth without regard to consequences to individuals."

[*Drummond's Corr. Gr. Lodge*, 1894.]

MEMBERSHIP BY COMPULSION.—Upon the question whether a lodge in Mississippi may admit a resident of another state as a member, the committee divided, the majority answering in the affirmative, and Bro. Speed in the negative: upon discussion, Bro. Speed's views were adopted. We regret this; we dislike to find a growing tendency to restrict the rights and privileges of the individual mason; we dislike more to find that "Masonry for revenue only" is growing upon the craft. Bro. Speed in effect admits that the old usage and the old law were the other way. He cites Massachusetts in favor of his position, but the clause, to which he refers, relates to candidates for *initiation* and not for *membership*, and Massachusetts still adheres to the old law and practice. He bases his objection upon the ground that the old law makes a mason amenable to two Grand Lodge Jurisdictions at the same time, that of his *lodge membership* and that of his *residence*. We submit that Bro. Speed has not written with his usual accuracy. A mason is amenable to law of the Grand Lodge in which he *is*, whether he resides there, or has membership there, or neither. The law is fully settled now that if a mason commits an offence in the territory of any Grand Lodge, he is amenable therefor to that Grand Lodge. This question arose a few years ago between the Grand Lodges of Tennessee and Kentucky, and was fully discussed, and the proposition stated was sustained by the *consensus* of opinion to the extent that the Grand Lodge holding the opposite doctrine yielded the point. It is true that it is generally said that masonic comity requires the lodge with which the complaint is filed to notify the lodge of which the accused is a member, and await its action; but this is a matter of *courtesy* and not of *right*, and practically is rarely noticed.



It is true that it is conceded, that the lodge in which he has membership may try a member for an offence committed in another jurisdiction, provided it first commences proceedings; but this is so directly in conflict with the doctrine of Grand Lodge Sovereignty in its own territory that the doctrine should be, and will, be limited to breaches of the by-laws of the lodge, and will not include violations of the law of the other jurisdiction. It seems to us, therefore, that Bro. Speed's arguments utterly fails. It is often a matter of much consequence to a mason to be a member of the lodge of his choice; membership, from "a sense of duty" to help the lodge perform its duties, is very different from a membership based upon a desire to associate with "congenial spirits," especially if we take into account our maxim, "harmony is the strength and support of all societies," &c. We are getting sick of this seemingly everlasting policy of procuring the performance of masonic duties by compulsion: it is contrary to the very first teachings to the initiate, who is received only upon the condition that he *desires* to do good to his fellow men. One mason who performs his masonic duties because he *loves* to, is worth many score who do it because they feel *obliged* to. We, therefore, deprecate all action that seems to recognize that mere sense of duty is the governing principle of the institution.

[Drummond's Gr. Lodge Corr., 1894.]

THE GENERAL GRAND COUNCIL.—He devotes considerable space to the General Gr. Council. He is not in love with General Grand Bodies, but has only words of praise for the General Grand Chapter. It would seem that he might have a few of those words for the General Grand Council, for its constitution is based upon, and patterned after, that of the General Grand Chapter, as nearly as may be, and in principle is precisely the same. But he still evidently adheres to the erroneous idea that masonic government is controlled by the same principles, facts and circumstances, by which civil government is controlled. His reply to our position, that Masonry is an Institution, is two fold. First, if our proposition is correct, it follows that the masonic world should be under one head, and that is impracticable; exactly so, but because it is impracticable in its fullest extent, is that any reason why we should not have it to the extent that is practicable? Shall we refuse to have *any bread at all*, because we cannot have a *whole loaf*? Secondly, he assumes that the Gen. Grand Council is the counterpart of the Grand Encampment, and talks about "ropes to bind us," and "whips to drive us." If there is any force in this argument, upon his assumption it utterly fails, because the General Grand Council is the precise counterpart of the General Grand Chapter, and if the latter differs from the Grand Encampment, so does the former, and precisely to the same extent. The logical result of our companion's reasoning is that there should be no governing bodies in Masonry. The possibilities of oppression are much greater in a Grand Lodge than in the General Grand Council, even if every Grand Council in the world were one of its constituents. He forgets, that where no pecuniary or other material interests intervene, a governing body may be relied upon to do the right, as nearly as is given to imperfect humanity to see the right. We still believe that, in theory, Masonry is an Institution, and should be made one in practice, as nearly as practicable. In saying this, we do not mean that there should be uniformity in details, but in principles and essentials; a Grand Council would naturally go more into details than the General Grand Council. We find one Grand Body declaring that the work of another Gr. Body

is irregular and clandestine, although both bodies agree upon the facts; such a condition of affairs is a reproach to Masonry, and the possibility of such a conflict of authority is in direct conflict with the original plan of Masonry.

He says that the New York Convention "set up a Grand Council," "without a shadow of authority," as its sole function was to "secure uniformity in the ritual." It seems to us that he did not write with his usual accuracy, probably because he did not have the documents before him. The original call was not limited to the ritual. The Convention of 1872 did not so understand the call, and did not so limit its action. It prepared a nomenclature of the Rite; considered and discussed the number and order of the degrees, and resolved that the Cryptic degrees should be under the exclusive jurisdiction of Grand Councils. The Proceedings of the Convention were published; a circular issued to all the Grand Councils informing them of the action of the Convention, and inviting them to send representatives to a Convention to be held the next year in New York. The proposed nomenclature was adopted by almost every Grand Council, and the resolution referred to above, approved. In that call, the necessity of united action was stated; the Grand Councils, in response, very generally appointed Representatives. The Convention met in 1873, nineteen Grand Councils, including Mississippi, being represented. Its first act was to decide that it was not an adjournment of the 1872 Convention, but really a new Convention, and was organized accordingly. The order of degrees was first settled, reversing the order, so far as the Royal and Select are concerned, which prevailed in Massachusetts and Maine.

The Ritual was adopted, and that part of the work completed. A committee was appointed to memorialize the Grand Encampment to make the degrees pre-requisites to the Orders of Knighthood.

Then, on motion of Comp. Lounsbury, of Illinois,

*Voted, (nem. con.)* That, in the judgment of this Convention, it is expedient and proper to form a General Grand Council of the United States."

And on motion of Comp. Chase, of New York,

*Voted, (nem. con.)* That when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet at New Orleans, on the Monday before the first Tuesday of December, 1874, for the purpose of forming a General Grand Council of the United States, and that the representatives be requested to bring this subject before their several Grand Councils for their action.

The proceedings of this Convention were immediately published and circulated broadcast, so that they reached every Grand Council in the United States before its annual assembly next preceding the time fixed for the meeting of the Convention. In consequence of the request in the latter part of the second resolution above quoted, no new call was issued.

The Convention met, eighteen Grand Councils being represented. The object of the Convention—the formation of a General Grand Council—was fully discussed, all the representatives expressing their views at length: a large majority were in favor of the immediate formation of such a Body, but the desire to secure harmony and unanimity led to the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

*"Resolved,* That a committee of five be appointed to prepare a Provisional Constitution for the organization of a General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States of America, which shall be submitted to the several State

Grand Bodies for either their adoption or rejection."

The Convention adjourned, to meet in Buffalo "on the Monday before the Tuesday of August, 1877," and the several State Grand Bodies were requested to send delegates to the same, unless the Convention should sooner be called together by the President.

A constitution was adopted, and the report recommending its adoption was signed by four members of the committee in August, 1875; the fifth member of the committee, while deeming the Constitution unexceptionable, dissented from the report and held it in his hands till Aug. 13, 1877; so that it did not reach the hands of the officers of the Convention during the recess, nor in season to be presented to the Convention of 1877.

The Convention met in 1877, twenty-one Grand Councils in the United States being represented, together with Comp. Howry, of Mississippi, who presented a resolution favoring "the Mississippi Plan," which was voted down by a vote of precisely two to one. The Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

On March 10, 1880, the President, at the request of the Grand Council of Minnesota, issued a call to the Grand Councils for a convention to meet at Detroit on the twenty-third day of August, 1880, in which he stated, in detail, the situation: the call was broad enough for any advisory action; there were then in the United States twenty-four Grand Councils; in the other States, some variety of the "Mississippi Plan" had been adopted; of the twenty-four, Pennsylvania had declined to change the order of the degrees as recommended by the previous Convention (but it should be said, in passing, that it has since done so); of the remaining twenty-three, *nineteen* were represented. Without a dissenting vote, a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of organizing a General Grand Council: their report was in favor of so doing, and it was accepted, Comp. Bell, of New Hampshire, declining to sign it. A Provisional Constitution was prepared and adopted, and ordered to be submitted to the Grand Councils for their approval or rejection; the Convention *did not* "set up a General Grand Council," as Comp. Speed supposes, but advised the Grand Councils to do so, and *they followed its advice*. Their action is worth noticing; while the representatives of Connecticut, Michigan and New Jersey voted in Convention in favor of a General Grand Council, their Grand Councils declined to ratify the Constitution and thereby become members of it; Maryland and Missouri, which were not represented, and New Hampshire, one of whose delegates, as a member of the committee, declined to sign the report, *did* ratify the Constitution: so that of the *twenty-three* Grand Councils (besides Pennsylvania) then existing, twenty-one either voted for the General Grand Council in the Convention or ratified the action of the Convention. In addition, Arkansas and South Carolina immediately abandoned the "Mississippi Plan" and ratified the Constitution.—[Drummond Corr. 1893.]

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
Hancock, Castine,	11
Ira Berry, Bluehill,	22
Cumberland, New Gloucester,	11
Rising Virtue, Bangor,	22
Kenduskeag Lodge, Kenduskeag,	11

What lodge shall be next added?



Publications sent Post-paid on  
Receipt of Price.

LODGE HISTORIES.

Lincoln Lo., Wiscasset, Supplement, to 1870,...	20
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, Daraariscotta,.....	30
Tremont Lodge, No. 77, Tremont,.....	20
Waterville Lodge, No. 33, Waterville,.....	90
Sebasticook Lodge, No. 146, Clinton,.....	30
Howard Lodge, No. 69, Winterport,.....	30
Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Skowhegan,.....	50
Crescent Chapter, No. 26, Pembroke,.....	30
Drummond Chapter, No. 27, W. Waterville,.....	35
Meridian Lodge, No. 125, Pittsfield,.....	40
Mt. Vernon Chapter, No. 1, Portland, Berry,.....	40
Portland Lodge, No. 1, Drummond, cloth,.....	1.50
Hancock Lodge, Supplement to 1880,.....	25
Olive Branch Lodge,.....	20
Lewy's Island Lodge, Supplement to 1880,.....	20
Portland Commandery, Berry,.....	75
Crescent Lodge, 1870-'80,.....	20
Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, Berry,.....	80
Alna Lodge, Supplement to 1880,.....	20
Rising Star Lodge, Penobscot,.....	15
Warren Lodge, East Machias,.....	50
Mt. Kineo Lodge, Abbott,.....	40
Naskeag Lodge, Brooklin,.....	40
Pine Tree Lodge, 172, Mattawamkeag,.....	50
Crescent Lodge, 78, Pembroke, part 3,.....	15
Lewy's Island Lodge, part 3 to 1890,.....	15

Master Mason's Hymns, mounted on heavy pasteboard, (by express) each,.....	10c.
Masonic Hymns for Lodges, 9 hymns with music, paper, by mail per doz.,.....	\$1.25
Chapter Music Cards, per doz.,.....	1.25
Visitors' Books, Lodge and Chapter, bound half blue and red morocco, 160 pages, printed heading, express,.....	\$2.25
Commandery Question Tablets,.....(100)	\$1.00
Notice to delinquents, Lodge & Chapter, per 100, 65 Mackey's Encyclopedia,.....	\$6.00
A. & A. Scottish Rite, Book, McClenachan,.....	\$3.00
Masonic Token, Vol. 2, bound,.....	\$2.25

Send for List of Blanks, &c.

Secretaries should instantly report the election of Officers, if they have not done so, that communications, &c., may be sent to the proper addresses.

Every Master who has served a full year is entitled to a Past Master's diploma, and his District Deputy will furnish one on application.

## MAINE MASONIC TEXT BOOK.

The fourth edition of Drummond's Text Book is now corrected to agree with the monitorial reported by the committee in May, and will be ready for delivery as soon as the binder can be persuaded to bind them.

Grand Master BURBANK said in his address:

"A fourth edition of the 'Maine Masonic Text Book' (Drummond) has recently been issued. I cannot too strongly urge upon the lodges and officers the importance, yes, the necessity, of having this work for familiar use.

"Not only would frequent reading of the 'Ancient Charges and Regulations' afford profit and promote masonic intelligence, but those brethren who are directly responsible for the government and growth of

lodges could by reference to this work familiarize themselves and less informed membrs with the Constitution and law of our Order, thereby imparting light and knowledge to those entitled to the benefits of Masonry. Such study should run on lines parallel with correct ritualism."

Blue cloth, library style, by mail, \$1.40  
Pocket edition, leather tuck, by mail, 1.50

Enclose cash with order to

STEPHEN BERRY, Publisher,

37 Plum Street,

Portland, Maine.

It is impossible to open accounts for these, and cash must be enclosed if to be sent by mail. They can be sent C. O. D. by express, but that increases the cost.

The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin celebrated its 50th anniversary, June 12th.

Gen. Matthew M. Trumbull, of Chicago died in May, aged 68. He was a leading contributor to the *Open Court*.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois laid the corner stone of the new building for the People's Institute in Chicago, July 4th.

Grand Master Hugh McCurdy is now at his summer home on Mackinac Island, Michigan, and that will be his post office address until September 8th.

We have received an excellent paper from H. B. Grant, Grand Secretary of Kentucky, upon the Ancient Landmarks, "with proofs." He gives 54 of them. We refer them to Bro. Drummond.

The Triennial Convocation of the General Grand Chapter, at Topeka, Kansas, has been postponed to August 22d, on account of the railroad difficulties. The triennial of the General Grand Council is also postponed, and probably to the same date.

The *Keystone* asks the *Token* if the Grand Lodge of Maine is incorporated, and says it is very dangerous. Our predecessors so considered, and it is not incorporated. The Charity Fund is incorporated and its records are at the disposal of the civil authorities without damage to the Fraternity.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota, June 12th, elected Geo. L. McGregor, of Jamestown, Grand Master; the Grand Chapter elected Sylvester J. Hill, of Fargo, Gr. H. P.; the Grand Commandery elected Joseph Hare, of Bismarck, Grand Commander; and Frank J. Thompson, of Fargo, is Grand Secretary and Correspondent of all three bodies.

The *Masonic Advocate* says of a Masonic Mutual Benefit Society, one of the oldest and strongest in the country, that it is suspected of trying to force out old members. One member writes that for three years he has been paying \$7.83 a month, equal to \$93.96 a year, and is now threatened with expulsion unless he pays within thirty days an extra assessment of \$185.85.

Rev. Henry R. Howard, Past Grand Master Grand Council Tennessee, with his wife, is spending the hot season in Portland, his old home. He was a son of Judge Howard, (the Mayor of Portland when the Prince of Wales was here) and brother-in-law of the late Hon. Nathan Cleaves, brother of our Governor. Bro. Howard is the Episcopal rector at Tullahoma, Tenn.

Dr. Salmon, of Penlin Court, Cowbridge, South Wales, was 104 years in May. He is said to have joined the masons over eighty years ago, and if so, is probably the oldest mason in the world. He is the oldest member of the Royal College of surgeons. He has been a Justice of the Peace for the Cowbridge Petty Sessional division for forty-six years, and he is also Deputy Lieutenant for Glamorgan.

The Grand Lodge of Mississippi sends out some proposed rules as to jurisdiction of candidates, which all Grand Lodges are asked to adopt. The first limits the jurisdiction over rejected candidates who have removed into another state, to one year. The second permits entered apprentices or fellow crafts to petition for advancement in a new jurisdiction after one year in case of similar removal. The propositions are good, and it would be very desirable to have the rule uniform everywhere.

A letter from Washington to Bro. Drummond announces the death July 9th of Philip C. Tucker, Sov. Gr. Com. of the Southern Supreme Council, whether in Texas or Washington is not stated. Bro. Tucker was a Vermont man, and so long as his mother lived, he had a copy of the *Masonic Token* sent to her. She was the widow of a mason as distinguished as her son.

The same letter states that Thomas E. Hatch, 33°, of Keene, N. H., the representative of the Northern Sup. Council near the Southern, was lying at the point of death in Washington, where he had long been employed in one of the departments.

### Obituaries.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Past Grand High Priest of Tennessee, died at Clifton, Tenn., April 19, aged 64.

ROBERT B. BRANNIN, Grand Lecturer of Mississippi, died at Aberdeen, Miss., May 9th, aged 56.

FREDERICK FOX, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maine, died at his home in Portland, June 5, 1894, aged 66 years, 7 months and 2 days, he having been born in Portland, Nov. 3, 1827. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1848, and practiced law in Portland to the close of his life, although for many years it had been mainly probate business, as he was administrator of many large estates.

He was initiated in Atlantic Lodge, Sept. 16, 1857, and was first elected Grand Treas-



urer in 1883. He had gone as high as Knight Templar in other branches of Masonry.

Bro. Fox was greatly beloved by his many friends, and widely by the citizens at large on account of his kindly and thoughtful beneficence and ready sympathy.

He left a wife and two sons.

Grand Master Burbank issued the following order:

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,  
SACO, June 22, 1894.

To the several lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in Maine:

Bro. FREDERICK FOX, R. W. Grand Treasurer, died in Portland, June 5, 1894, after a brief illness.

For eleven years he has served this Grand Lodge in that capacity, and has left behind a record of undoubted ability, conspicuous fidelity, and unsullied honor.

Modest, conservative, methodical, upright, faithful to his many trusts, he inspired and retained the entire confidence of the community and of the Craft, commanding public and fraternal homage by the force of his character and unalloyed virtues.

"Such was our friend. Formed on the good old plan,

A true and brave and downright honest man."

By virtue of the constitutional provision in the premises, I have appointed and installed M. W. Bro. MARQUIS F. KING, of Portland, Grand Treasurer for the remainder of this masonic year. The Craft will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

HORACE H. BURBANK,  
Grand Master.

ATTEST:

STEPHEN BERRY, Grand Secretary.

PUBLISHING PROCEEDINGS.—The fact is, that in the most of the jurisdictions, the Proceedings are not up to the times nor the demands of the fraternity. We desire most earnestly to attract the attention of Grand Secretaries and Grand Recorders to that fact, as they are the ones to give us the remedy. When Proceedings were scarcely more than a bald report of what had been done during the year, they were comparatively of only temporary value. But now these Proceedings have become important for study, and especially so for reference. But as now published, they are *practically useless for that purpose*; each pamphlet, like the one before us, is *paged by itself*, and, as a rule, *without any Index*; when we want to find anything in a file of these Proceedings, we are compelled to begin as far back as we think necessary, and then examine the pamphlets, page by page, till we find what we want, or ascertain that what we supposed was there, is not there. The remedy for this is a good Index; but an Index to each pamphlet does not answer the purpose. So it has come about that in many jurisdictions the Proceedings are arranged for volumes, paged consecutively, and when a volume is completed, a Title Page and Index are printed. Any one who will examine the bound volumes of California, Iowa, Maine and other jurisdictions which have adopted this plan, and compare them with those of New York and others, will wonder why the plan of the former has not been universally adopted. But there was one complication; it is desirable, in order to secure an early issue of the Proceedings, that the Reports on Correspondence should be printed in advance: in Maine we adopted the plan of inserting them in the body of the Proceedings, and allowing *forty-eight* pages for Gr. Master's

address and the necessary preliminary proceedings; this plan is practicable but a little complicated; after many years' observation, we have come to the conclusion that the best plan is to divide the volume into two parts and page each part consecutively, but without reference to the other; in other words, to print these Reports in Appendixes, paged consecutively, and the Proceedings proper by themselves, and paged consecutively till a volume is completed: this involves two Indexes in the volume; one for the Proceedings proper and the other for the consolidated Appendix: the ordinary Appendix should be paged as a part of the Proceedings. Our Grand Lodge once tried an approximation to this plan, but made the mistake of mixing the Statistical Appendix with the Report on Correspondence, thus breaking the continuity: but as we commence new volumes in every one of our Grand Bodies, we shall adopt the plan outlined above: indeed, it has already been commenced in the Grand Commandery.

In the hope of securing attention to the foregoing suggestions, which we know will be emphatically endorsed by all interested in Masonic Libraries, we intend to have extra copies of this part of our report printed and circulated pretty freely among Recording Grand Officers.

[Drummond Council Corr., 1893]

IRA BERRY.—I knew Ira Berry long before I was a mason, and my father, who was also a mason, had known and honored him a great many years before that. When in Portland a couple of years ago, I called upon him to pay my respects, and although he was then more than eighty-eight years of age, the records of the Grand Lodge which he showed to me, were written in the same neat copper-plate hand, without a blot or erasure, which characterized them nearly a quarter of a century before, when I first saw them. The record was emblematical of the man. His life was stainless and blotless—there was nothing to be erased or covered up. He had ups and downs many. He never was rich in this world's goods, and he never was so poor but that he had a kind word and a sympathetic heart, which opened itself and his purse to his less fortunate fellows. He was always, and under all circumstances, a true man and a friend who was to be relied upon in any emergency. Genial and lovable, he never grew old and irascible, as is the evil fortune of so many who attain to a ripe old age. He died when nature's powers failed him, as he had lived a useful and honored citizen and a mason who had earned the commendation "well done thou true and faithful servant." Since 1856 he, with scrupulous fidelity, had performed the functions of Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and for a great many years he had been Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter and Grand Recorder of the Grand Council and Grand Commandery. Faithful unto death, we doubt not he has received the crown of life in his Father's kingdom, where there is no more death forever and forever.

Pike, the scholar and the poet, may well then be likened to the column of Wisdom. Chapman, the indefatigable worker, to the column of Strength, and Berry, the genial and painstaking craftsman whose life was rounded out so full and well, to the column of Beauty. Surely princes and mighty men fell in our masonic Israel on the day when death laid his icy fingers upon these hearts and stilled their beatings forever.

[Frederic Speed's Eulogy, Miss., 1892.]

A REAL COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.—Let the by-laws be so changed that only dues enough to pay the running expenses of the lodge, such as rent, Secretary, Tyler, sta-

tionery and dues to Grand Lodge, be exacted. Let a committee be appointed each month, whose duty shall be, not only to attend to every call of charity that may be made, but to find out cases of want, ascertain the amount required, and call upon those able to contribute of their abundance the amount necessary; and change those committees every month, so that all may have the opportunity of learning the lesson of masonic charity. When this is once inaugurated, and has had time to be understood, the true spirit of Freemasonry will prevail, whereas now it is being forgotten, and few or none who have that within them of which to make masons will be outside of the lodge.

In the early days of the lodge of which the writer is a member, this system of monthly committees was the rule, and every Entered Apprentice was a member of the lodge and took part in its proceedings. Indeed its first Secretary was only an Entered Apprentice. When the change to the present order of things from those good old usages was made is not now exactly known, but that the change was a departure from the original plan of Masonry, and has been detrimental to the prosperity of the institution is firmly believed.

[Fellow's Louisiana Corr., 1894.]

INTERNATIONAL LAW.—We find reason in the account of this matter for personal gratification: over thirty years ago, when lodges in New Brunswick, under the Grand Lodge of England, were making masons of residents of Maine, some of whom were rejected candidates, the matter was brought to the attention of that Grand Lodge, as an invasion of our territory, and we cited the provisions of International Law in support of our position: this was treated in the Grand Lodge of England so nearly with ridicule, that it amounted to actual discourtesy. But in the answer to the defence of the accused in this case, the able, learned and eloquent brother referred to International Law, and made his argument upon the same lines as we made ours in 1860!

[Drummond Corr., 1893.]

MASONIC LIBRARIES.—While we cordially advise every lodge to have a library, we warn them not to expect that they can get masonic proceedings free, post-paid from Grand Secretaries. That thing is greatly overdone. When it is recollected that there are about twelve thousand lodges on this continent it will be seen that no Gr. Lodge is rich enough to contribute sixty cents to a dollar a year to all that ask it. In addition, there are all the brethren who start a masonic library for themselves, and will thank you to put them on your mailing list, hoping to receive a hundred dollars a year from that source. But, still more, there are the firms who wish them for advertising purposes, and it is astonishing how many there are. Answering these applications entails quite a burden of postage, although some send stamps for a reply. There are a few collectors who are willing to pay but they are very few. Therefore, when you start your library do not lay out a contribution scheme, but plan to pay for what you get, and incidentally you will get a great many contributions. Above all, if proceedings are sent you free, be sure to return the postage, so that the donor shall understand that you value them at least to that amount.



*Song of the Dawn.*

Awake! awake! the stars are pale, the east is  
 russet gray;  
 They fade, behold the phantoms fade, that keep  
 the gates of Day;  
 Throw wide the burning valves, and let the golden  
 streets be free,  
 The morning watch is past—the watch of evening  
 shall not be.  
 Put off, put off your mail, ye kings, and beat your  
 brands to dust;  
 A surer grasp your hands must know, your hearts  
 a better trust;  
 Nay, bend aback the lance's point, and break the  
 helmet bar—  
 A noise is on the morning winds; but not the  
 noise of war!  
 For aye, the time of wrath is past, and near the  
 time of rest,  
 And honor binds the brow of man, and faithful-  
 ness his breast.  
 Behold, the time of wrath is past, and righteous-  
 ness shall be,  
 And the Wolf is dead in Arcady and the Dragon  
 in the sea!

—[John Ruskin.]

Bro. Geo. A. Warren, of Islesboro, D. D. G. Master of the Eighth district, writes us from St. Thomas, under date of June 23d, that he has made a voyage to that island, whence he would start June 27th for Fernandina, Florida, and thence to Boston and home. He was unable to visit the lodge in St. Thomas for lack of a traveling card. Brethren bound for the West Indies should remember this. Bro. Warren remarks that he has profitably spent his leisure in studying up the Monitor.

**CHIVALRY.**—At the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of New York, September 12, 1893, the veteran Gr. Rec., Robert Macoy, presented a paper on chivalry, from which we quote the following eloquent extract:

Before the age of chivalry, men knew no law but might: "Might made right." The strong hand seized and kept what its owner desired. Justice and humanity were unknown. The life of the captive taken in battle was ever at the mercy of the captor. If he spared that life it was hailed as an act of especial mercy; if he killed his victim with wanton cruelty it involved neither censure nor disgrace. The feelings of the captive were never for a moment considered—cruel force ruled all. From out of this chaos of brutal savagery it seemed almost impossible to elevate the race, to create a respect for justice, order, mercy, or law; yet to its eternal honor be it remembered this our noble Order of Chivalry has accomplished. It has taught mankind the grand and noble lesson that Knightly Courtesy was not alone the heritage of kings and queens and nobles; that it was equally the right of the humblest and the poorest; and it has inaugurated what the greatest of modern philosophers has styled the reign of the common people.

**MASONRY'S MASTERLY WORK.**—Masonry the world over is doing a masterly work. Proceedings reviewed show a wonderful growth in the good moral advancement of the craft. Masonic charities are enlarged, systemized, and enforced with an energy never before shown. The uncompromising exaction of masonic duty from our brethren in all of their relations in life, no longer wears an arbitrary cast, but finds response in the dictates of a loving conscience, that ever present monitor. High social standing of masons begets purity of purpose, better elements of character, and greater dignity, and gives them a passport to all

that is noble and exalting in intercourse with fellow men. Where there is masonic integrity there will be found the highest rank of human endeavor. Thus it is, my brethren, we are building, and we will continue to build, year after year, with consummate skill, and with as perfect achievement as increasing knowledge and experience may afford, until every rough ashlar shall be fitted, without blemish, for that earthly moral Masonic Temple founded on contentment, virtue and happiness; a temple typical of that celestial abode, far beyond the confines of this continent of preparation, towards which the craft are all traveling with unerring step. Masons should rejoice over their success in making the world better. Masonic labor, pure and simple, is at all times and under all circumstances, one of affectionate love, that cardinal virtue of the human heart. How ennobling appear all of our masonic aspirations, for the gratification of which we have pledged the best efforts of our lives. Being mindful of this obligation, we may congratulate the co-members of the Guild upon their usefulness, and the great benefit they have been to the craft in giving to them long years of study, research and mental trial and experience. Results therefrom are a source of pride and satisfaction to every mason.

[S. F. CHADWICK, Com. on Cor. Oregon.]

**ARIANISM.**—The doctrine of Arius, a presbyter of Alexandria, promulgated in 321 A. D., which was inconsistent with the divinity of Christ. Bishop Alexander insisted that the Son is co-eternal, co-essential, and co-equal with the Father. Arius opposed this, and asserted that there was a time when the Son was not, as the Father begat the son, and the latter therefore could not be eternal. The controversy lasted many years, when Alexander called a council of his clergy, which was attended by nearly 100 bishops, and Arius was deposed and excommunicated. — [Encyclopedia of Freemasonry, McClenachan.]

**DUE SUMMONS.**—One of the proposed amendments to the constitution is, in our judgment, of doubtful policy. It is made the duty of the High Priest to cause a summons to be issued to every member, requiring his attendance at the convocation for the annual election of officers. The wholesale use of the summons tends to diminish its importance and to bring it into contempt. How an omission to serve it on members may affect the legality of the meeting is a serious question, and we deem it to be very impolitic to increase the liability of making our convocations irregularly held. If used, and members fail to attend, the investigation of the cases of non-compliance will involve much labor, vexation and dissension. The dignity of the craft requires that every failure to attend shall be investigated, and unless a sufficient explanation and excuse are made, the offender must be disciplined, or legitimate masonic authority will fall into utter contempt; and if he is disciplined, the chapter will have to work expeditiously to get through, so as to be in readiness to begin again at the next annual convocation!

[Drummond's Chapter Corr., 1893.]

**CIVIL TRIALS.**—It seems strange that any mason should be in doubt as to his duty towards his brother who is in arrest by the civil authorities, but the fact that each year the question recurs, seems to show that there has been a want of elementary instruction as to the duty of a mason, in the lodges. Masters should spare no pains to impress upon the minds of initiates, the great fact that there is nothing taught or required in

the lodge which conflicts with our civil, moral or religious duties, and that within this qualification, there is no shortened cable tow in Masonry.

A great crime is alleged to have been committed in the community, and it is but natural that those most affected should feel outraged thereby. The courts of the country indict and try the accused, the state omitting no effort to prove guilt, and the accused and his friends rallying round him, seek to show his innocence. As masons, we take no part; as citizens, we should discharge our duty by upholding the laws of the land, but these laws nowhere require us to condemn unheard one accused of crime; their entire theory is that one is presumed innocent until proven guilty, and it is no part of good citizenship to join in popular clamor against the prisoner at the bar; rather, it dictates that we should let the law take its course, by neither throwing obstacles in the way of those whose duty it is to vindicate it, nor by taking sides against the defendant, make his situation more intolerable. Is a brother accused of crime: the duty of a mason begins and ends with seeing that he has a fair and impartial trial, with an opportunity, and the means, of making his defence and such other assistance as he himself would have a right to demand, if in like distress. But beyond this no mason has a right to go. Of all the men in a community, a Freemason is bound by the highest considerations of duty, to uphold the law; the obligations he owes as a citizen, to the state and community are re-enforced and emphasized by those which he owes to the fraternity.

When the courts are through with their investigation, the lodge must take up the matter and investigate it as if there had never been a court created. By its own process and in its own way, regardless of public or private censure, giving that weight to the evidence to which it is fairly entitled, it dispassionately judges of the guilt or innocence of its brother as good masons only dare to do; it acts with justice, it deliberates with impartiality, and decides with equity. [Fred Speed, Mississippi, 1894.]

**Our Thanks.**

**ALABAMA.**—Grand Commandery, May 9 and 10, 1894, from Edmund R. Hastings, Montgomery, Gr. Rec. Charles Wheelock, Birmingham, Gr. Com. 10 commanderies, 368 members, 34 knighted, 7 died.

**CONNECTICUT.**—Grand Commandery, March 20, 1894, from Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford, G. Rec. G. Herrick Wilson, Meriden, Grand Com. 11 commanderies, 2,099 members, 185 knighted, 29 deaths.

**GEORGIA.**—Grand Commandery, May 9, 1894, from Roland B. Hall, Macon, correspondent. Park Woodward, Atlanta, Grand Com. Samuel P. Hamilton, Savannah, Gr. Rec. 10 commanderies, 647 members, 70 knighted, 17 died.

**INDIANA.**—Grand Lodge, May 22, 23, 1864, from Wm. H. Smythe, Indianapolis, Gr. Sec. Frank E. Gavin, Greensburg, Gr. M. 470 lodges, 26,897 members, 1,479 initiates.

Grand Chapter Eastern Star, 1894, from Mrs. Nettie Ransford, Gr. Sec. 106 chapters, 6,711 members, 1,044 initiates. The correspondence states that there are 14 chapters in Maine with 900 members, while there are 1,300 chapters with 64,000 members in the United States.

**IOWA.** Grand Lodge, advance copies reports Gr. Master, Gr. Sec. and Com. Correspondence, 1894, from Theo. S. Parvin, Gr. Sec. Net gain membership, 937.

**MARYLAND.**—Dedication Memorial of Masonic Temple at Baltimore, Sept. 12-18,



1893, from Geo. L. McCahan, Gr. Sec. A beautiful cloth bound volume, finely illustrated with various views of the building and halls, and portraits of the leading masons, including an excellent one of McCahan.

MISSISSIPPI.—Grand Chapter, Feb. 14, 1894, from John L. Power, Jackson, Gr. Sec. Wm. Starling, Greenville, G. H. P. 46 chapters, 1,337 members, 71 exaltations, 33 deaths.

MISSOURI.—Grand Council, April 25, 1894, from Wm. H. Mayo, St. Louis, Grand Recorder. Wm. Richardson, St. Louis, Gr. Master. 7 councils, 609 members, 149 candidates.

Grand Commandery, April 24, 1894, from Wm. H. Mayo, St. Louis, Gr. Rec. Thos. R. Morrow, Kansas City, Grand Com. 58 commanderies, 4,003 members, 217 knighted.

NEBRASKA.—Grand Commandery, April 3, 1894, from Wm. R. Bowen, Omaha, Gr. Rec. James A. Tulleys, Red Cloud, Grand Com. 23 commanderies, 1,656 members, 134 knighted.

NEW JERSEY.—Grand Commandery, May 8, 1894, from Chas. Bechtel, Trenton, Gr. Rec. James McCain, Trenton, Grand Com. 16 commanderies, 1,655 members, 81 knighted, 20 died.

NEW YORK.—Grand Lodge, June 5, 1894, from Edw. M. L. Ehlers, New York, Grand Sec. John Hodge, Lockport, Gr. Master. 730 lodges, 86,214 members, 5,657 initiates.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Council of Deliberation, Dec. 5, 1893, from Francis M. Highley, Philadelphia, Grand Secretary. Anthony E. Stocker, Philadelphia, Commander. 5 consistories, 2,127 members.

QUEBEC.—Grand Chapter, Jan. 30, 1894, from Will H. Whyte, Montreal, Gr. Scribe E. E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec, Gr. Z. 10 chapters, 443 members, 47 exaltations.

Supreme Council, U. S. A., Oct. 25, 1893, from John G. Barker, New York, Gr. Sec. Gen. John J. Gorman, New York, Sov. Gr. Com.

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.

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**DIED.**

WILL L. KEILER, in Minneapolis, May 8. He was a former member of Portland Commandery.

JAMES LARRABEE, in Alfred, May 16, aged 89. He had been a mason since 1827.

JAMES LUCAS, in East Deering, June 11, aged 59. A member of Deering Lodge, also of St. Alban Commandery, Portland.

ABRAM N. NOYES, in Belfast, June 13, aged 82. He was a member of Portland Commandery.

FREDERICK FOX, in Portland, June 5, aged 66 y. 7 m. 2 d. (see obituaries.)

NATHANIEL G. CUMMINGS, in Portland, July 3, aged 74 y. 1 m. A member of Portland Lodge and a son of Rev. Cyrus Cummings.

JOHN FOX, in Deering, July 8, aged 59. He was a brother of Grand Treasurer Frederick Fox, and was initiated in Atlantic Lodge January 19, 1859. He was unmarried, and for many years had resided in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. PHILBROOK, in Everett, Mass., July 11, aged about 65. He was a cooper, formerly of Portland, was initiated in Portland Lodge in 1855, was a member of that lodge, of Mt. Vernon Chapter and of Portland Commandery.

**PATENTS**

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Yours truly, Wm. HARPER.

FOX-CROFT, ME., April 6, 1889.

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Yours truly, GEO. A. MEDER.

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