

MASONIC TOKEN.

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 3.

PORTLAND, ME., JULY 15, 1895.

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

O MOTHERLAND OF MAINE.

To-night across my senses steals the perfume of the Pine.
O sweeter far to homesick hearts than draughts of fragrant wine!
Again uplift the sea-girt isles where sylvan beauties reign.
And dreams of thee come back to me, O motherland of Maine.

Thy glories gleam before my eyes as in the olden days,
I see again the labyrinths of Casco's lovely bays;
The sea-gull's cry rings in my brain as o'er the foun he flies.
Then Memory sets her signal lights along the darkened skies.

There's laughter in the bending trees, there's music in the gale.
Each ship upon the sea to-night is some remembered sail;
And piercing through the mists that fold me in their mystic spell.
I cry "What ho! O, Mariners!" the answer is, "Farewell!"

Like phantom ships before the wind they to their havens flee,
While I, the Wanderer, must drift upon a shoreless sea!
But while the lights of being burn within the conscious brain,
My eye will seek thy far off coast, O motherland of Maine.

—[Robert Rexdale.]

MASONRY IN MAINE.

Lodge Elections.

Naval Lodge, 184, Kittery. Ernest L. Chaney, m; Fred'k W. Cross, sw; Daniel O. Seaward, jw; Levi L. Goodrich, sec.

Chapter Elections.

Unity, 32, So. Berwick. Calvin L. Morrison, HP; Albert Goodwin, K; Fred O. Stoddard, sc; Charles M. Sleeper, sec.

Dunlap Chapter Rose Croix.

Master—Leander W. Fobes.
Senior Warden—Charles I. Riggs.
Junior Warden—Francis E. Chase.
Grand Orator—Bryce M. Edwards.
Treasurer—J. Ambrose Merrill.
Secretary—Millard F. Hicks.
Hospitaler—J. Ambrose Merrill.

Maine Council of Deliberation held a meeting May 24th, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

First Lieutenant Commander—Hugh R. Chaplin, of Bangor.

Second Lieutenant Commander—Horace H. Burbank, of Saco.

Grand Orator—Treby Johnson, Augusta.
Prior—William J. Burnham, Lewiston.
Chancellor—Frederick S. Walls, Vinalhaven.

Treasurer—William O. Fox, of Portland.
Secretary—John S. Russell, Portland.
Engineer and Architect—E. Howard Vose, Calais.

Hospitaler—William C. Mason, Bangor.
Master of Ceremonies—David W. Babb, Westbrook.

Standard Bearer—Henry A. Torsey, Auburn.

Captain of the Guard—Frank S. French, Turner.

Sentinel—Warren O. Carney, Portland.

Red Cross of Constantine.

Maine Conclave, No. 1 of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, elected:

Sovereign—Millard F. Hicks.
Viceroy—Albro E. Chase.
Senior General—Henry P. Merrill.
Junior General—Christopher Way.
Treasurer—Rufus H. Hinkley.
Secretary—Samuel F. Bearce.
Prelate—Charles I. Riggs.

The following officers of Eusebius Conclave, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine and appendant orders, were installed by William J. Burnham, Grand Senior General, at Masonic Hall, Lewiston, May 18th, viz; Fessenden I. Day, Sovereign; A. M. Penley, Viceroy; Archie L. Talbot, Senior General; Seth D. Wakefield, Junior General; Fred G. Payne, High Prelate; W. W. Sanborn, Prefect; Joseph H. Stetson, Treasurer; George A. Callahan, Recorder; Chas. H. Jumper, Sentinel.

Bangor Chapter of Rose Croix.

William C. Mason, Master.
Arlington B. Marston, Senior Warden.
Augustus B. Farnham, Junior Warden.
Charles 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. General.

On April 12th the 17° and 18° were conferred in full form upon twenty-four candidates.

District Deputy Grand Master.

In consequence of ill-health Bro. Charles S. Rendell was obliged to decline the office of District Deputy Grand Master for the Eighth District, and on July 1st the Grand Master appointed to fill the vacancy Bro. Rodel A. Packard, of Northport.

Corner Stone.

Grand Master Aug. B. Farnham, assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge, laid the corner stone of the new Oxford County building at South Paris July 2d, in the pres-

ence of 2,000 people. Most of the lodges of the district were represented, there being 500 masons in the procession including Paris, Oxford, Blazing Star, Pythagorean, Mt. Moriah, King Hiram, Bethel, Jefferson, Mt. Tire'm, Evening Star, Delta, Whitney, Shepherd's River and Granite Lodges. The Grand Lodge officers were:

Aug. B. Farnham, Bangor, Grand Master.
Joseph A. Locke, Portland, D. G. Master.
Goodwin R. Wiley, Bethel, as S. G. Warden.

Waldo Pettengill, Rumford, as J. G. Warden.

Rev. Martyn Summerbell, Lewiston, G. Chaplain.

Thomas W. Burr, Bangor, Grand Marshal.
Geo. D. Bisbee, Rumford Fall, G. Architect.

M. F. King, Portland, Grand Treasurer.

M. F. Hicks, Portland, as G. Secretary.

Enoch Foster, Bethel, as G. S. Deacon.

F. H. Packard, as G. J. Deacon.

M. E. Hall, as G. S. S.

Henry C. Ricker, as G. J. S.

John A. Farrington, as G. St. Bearer.

Albert W. Walter, as G. Sword Bearer.

J. Ferd. King, as G. Pursuivant.

Warren O. Carney, G. Tyler.

Hon. James L. Wright delivered a fine address.

P. G. H. P. Seward S. Stearns was toast master at an excellent banquet which followed, and the following toasts were given:

"The Grand Lodge," responded to by Augustus B. Farnham, G. M. and Joseph A. Locke, D. G. M.

"Oxford County Representation on the Supreme Bench," responded to by Enoch Foster.

"The Oxford County Bar," response by John P. Swasey.

"Old Oxford County, May its Future Glory Equal its Past," response by A. S. Kimball.

"The Oxford County Press," response by George M. Atwood.

"Oxford County Officials," response by C. F. Whitman.

"City of Rumford Falls," response by George D. Bisbee.

New Hall.

The "Masonic Building Association of Biddeford, Me.," is the name of the organization just formed which will erect the proposed masonic building on the lot next the Pavilion church on Main street. The association was organized July 5, with a capital stock of \$50,000, with shares at \$50 par. Officers were elected as follows: President, N. W. Kendall; Secretary, Melville Woodman; Treasurer, Joseph Gooch; directors, Robert McArthur, N. W. Kendall, Joseph Gooch, R. H. Ingersoll, Dr. J. D. Cochrane, Jere G. Shaw, Gilman N. Deering,

Royal E. Gould, H. T. Spencer. The company will proceed to business at once and push the plans for the construction of the new building. The stock books will be opened in a few days.

ST. JOHN'S DAY was observed by many lodges, chapters and commanderies attending religious services on Sunday, the 23d. Temple Lodge, of Westbrook, 150 strong, attended the Methodist Church, C. C. Phelan, pastor.

Somerset Lodge, of Skowhegan, listened to a sermon by Bro. B. L. Whitman, President of Colby University. About one hundred and seventy-five masons attended the meeting and participated in the services which were held in the Methodist Church.

White Rose Chapter, Sanford, attended services.

Portland Commandery attended St. Paul's Church, Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Pastor.

Books, Papers, etc.

—*The Open Court* during July will contain a forcible and interesting rejoinder to Mr. Carnegie's and Senator Lodge's articles in a late number of *The Forum* on "The Annexation of Canada," by Prof. J. Clark Murray, of McGill University, Montreal. In his answer to the question, "Can Canada Be Coerced Into the Union?" Professor Murray sets aside the probability of annexation by military force as one foreign to the spirit of our civilization. He deprecates Mr. Carnegie's assertion that Canada is a menace to the peace and security of the United States, and believes, on the contrary, that its annexation would only add to the dangers of internal disintegration, while her independence would remove her from the wholesome restraint exercised by Great Britain in her many international complications. He scouts the idea that British institutions are calculated to produce a detestation of the republican idea, claiming that they are practically more republican than our own. He is doubtful whether the commercial war would have the coercive effect intended, and regards it as substantially equivalent to a demonstration of physical force. Finally, he thinks, such measures, even if successful, would not be calculated to strengthen the friendly feeling which now exists between the two countries, and would leave Canada, even if conquered, more of a menace than it possibly could be at present to the interests and welfare of the American Republic. *Open Court*, Chicago, weekly \$1.

—*Poems* by Henry C. Hayden, is an elegantly published small quarto of 86 pages, printed on very heavy paper, cloth bound, gilt edged, at \$2.50, and sold by the author. Bro. Hayden is a past Commander of Gethsemane Commandery, of Newtonville, Mass., and was once in the enjoyment of a large income, but by business losses has been obliged to depend upon the sale of his verses which he offers to the fraternity. They are

mostly short pieces on miscellaneous subjects, one of them upon the dedication of a masonic monument at Waterbury, Conn. We quote a verse:

"Hail, ancient Order, with thy deeds of love!
Thy kindly charities have blessed the poor,
Turned many a pilgrim's eye to look above,
And through the darkness see an open door."

They all indicate a kindly spirit, such as the fine steel portrait of the author indicates, and we feel assured that those who can afford it will be pleased to own Bro. Hayden's volume.

—*The New Zealand Craftsman* has been removed from Auckland to Wellington, and much improved. It publishes 24 quarto pages monthly, of interesting matter, all masonic, at \$2.50 a year.

—*The Masonic Opinion* is a new eight page quarto, published weekly in Washington, D. C., E. L. Johnson, 12 Atlantic Building, editor and proprietor. \$1 a year.

—*The Model Master*, a "talk" before the associated Masters and Past Masters of the 8th Masonic District, by J. P. Johnson, Master of True Craftsman Lodge, New York City, is a bright and instructive pamphlet of 20 pages, received from the author.

—*The Virginia Freemason* is a new six page quarto, published monthly at Tazewell, Virginia, at 50c. a year. Henry & Wright, publishers. We greet it. No. 1 was issued in June.

—*American Tour*. We are indebted to the author, Bro John Chapman, of Torquay, England, for a copy of a pamphlet of 43 octavo pages, giving a pleasant account of his tour through Canada and the United States, in 1894, for which he will please accept our thanks. His comments are genial and appreciative, from which, we judge, he left as pleasant impressions as those he took away with him.

—*The Maine Register* for 1895 is out, increased by 23 pages of town statistics, although it was a thick volume before. Four new towns are added: Winter Harbor, Sorrento, South Portland and New Sweden. They are also added to the map, as are likewise the new railroads. It is a book one cannot do without, until he sits down to let the world go by. All the masonic bodies of Maine are given under the towns where they belong, with their stated meetings, as also all the business firms of each town in the state. Published and sent postpaid for \$1.75, by G. M. Donham, 185 Middle street, Portland.

CARDINAL VIRTUES.—The closing remarks of Grand Master Horace H. Burbank in his address to the Grand Lodge of Maine, in May, are worthy of repetition:

"And now, my beloved brethren, I am soon to return to you the emblem of power so generously entrusted to my keeping these two years past. I hardly need to assure you how fully I appreciate this honor. I

sincerely return my profound thanks, and I resume my place in the ranks in the hope that many years of attendance here may be vouchsafed to me. Thirty years ago (May 2, 1865) I made my first visit to this Grand Lodge, and I have missed but one session since (that because of sickness). These annual sessions have been festal days to me, and the many friendships formed during these years can never fade from memory, but will brighten the pathway of the future and, I trust, may reach beyond the veil even into the eternal.

"But, dear brethren, I am constrained in this message to make some pointed suggestions, and submit for individual, faithful reflection four thoughts, only asking that you take them into your own inner chamber of reflection, into the forum of individual conscience, and there answer, each to yourself, how far they concern your relations to the craft and the community.

"1. We do well to remember that one of the cardinal principles of our Order is Temperance. I regret that masons are not exceptions to the excessive use of intoxicants. I would that my words in this line were unnecessary. I congratulate the lodges and communities where this advice is, fortunately, without application.

"If, on the contrary, there be any occasion to weigh this thought, I urge upon you, my brethren, your duty and responsibility in this behalf. The abuse of intoxicating liquors by some of our members has ever been a standing reproach to the craft. Drunkenness is a masonic offence, and we must so regard it, and not be found apologizing for it as a simple weakness. While we would throw around the victim of this curse the arms of charity, sympathy and warning, hoping to rescue, yet, all kindly aid failing, we must not forget our duty to the Fraternity and our position before the public.

"2. Our 'ancient charges' teach us to 'cultivate brotherly love, the foundation and keystone, the cement and glory of this ancient fraternity, avoiding all wrangling and quarreling, all slander and backbiting; not permitting others to slander any honest brother, but defending his character, so far as is consistent with honor and safety, and no farther, that all may see the benign influence of Masonry.'

"What gross injustice is often done by slander. And this word comprises a multitude of sins, from idle gossip of harmless intent, up to malicious detraction of one's character. Alas! how much mischief is hidden beneath those baneful words, 'they say.' And who are 'they'? 'The cowed monks, the hooded friars, who glide with shrouded faces in the procession of life, muttering, in an unknown tongue, words of mysterious import? Who are 'they'? The midnight assassins of reputation, who lurk in the by-lanes of society, with dagger tongues, sharpened by invention and malice,

to draw the blood of innocence, and, hyena-like, banquet on the dead? Who are 'they'? They are a multitude no man can number, searching for victims in every city, town and village, wherever the heart of humanity throbs or the ashes of mortality find rest. Skulkers: cowards. Give me the bold brigand who thunders along the highways with flashing weapon, that cuts the sunbeams as well as the shades; give me the pirate, who unfurls the black flag, emblem of his terrible trade, and shows the plank which your doomed feet must tread; but save me from the 'they-sayers' of society, whose knives are hidden in a velvet sheath, whose bridge of death is woven of flowers, and who spread with invisible poison even the spotless whiteness of the winding sheet.' Of all such enemies beware.

"3. Again; no mason has any right to take the name of God in vain. How often are we enjoined, in repeated solemnity, to never speak His name but in language of fitting reverence and filial regard. The disgusting habit of seasoning the speech with profanity deserves, and should receive, the contempt and condemnation of masons in all times and places. Officers of lodges, especially, should set a noble example in speech; and if any brother persists in this degrading, offensive habit, after fraternal, kindly warning, his lodge should take due notice of his offending, and call him to answer therefor. It is a useless vice, utterly indefensible in the dominion of good taste, good language, good morals. George Washington, an honored mason, as well as honored citizen, in an order to his troops, touching this habit, said, 'It is a vice so mean and low, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it.' Think of it, my brethren: we assemble around our altars, pay our adoration to Deity, pledge ourselves to each other in solemn obligation, asking God to witness our vows, then some members of our craft go out from such ceremony among their neighbors and friends, in their own homes even, and indulge in shocking, unblushing profanity. How much, think ye, are the family and fellow-men of such masons *impressed* with the beauties, the beneficence, the morality of Freemasonry?

"If there be one who hears, or who may read these words, who has this thoughtless habit, let me, in all sincerity, candor and earnestness, urge you that when tempted to break forth into such indecency of speech, such blasphemy, you go straight to your own hall, and there before the altar, alone, pour forth, if you will, your oaths and discharge your mind and mouth of this debasing impurity and vice. Yes, I mean just this; and for four good reasons:

"1. A brother has no right, after what he has said, seen and heard around this masonic shrine, to go out to the world and advertise our Order and its principles in language so contrary to all its teachings.

"2. He has no right to carry from this masonic home to his domestic hearth-stone, to wife and children, any language but that of purity, decency, self-respect, reverence and truth.

"3. He has no right to treat a brother mason, either in speech or behavior, with aught but respect and the consideration due to one who entertains reverence towards spiritual subjects: and

"4. A mason has no more right to blaspheme than to deny God. The one is just as unmasonic as the other. Neither has the shadow of a warrant in our tenets, and neither should be tolerated by us.

"Without pure and chaste language, our masonic life is a fraud and our boasted masonic character a deception. I know that very often profane words bubble forth thoughtlessly, involuntarily; but when every body knows that a pure fountain cannot send forth impure streams, we do well to guard our speech, our vows, our honor. In all purity and truth, in all loyalty to our Institution and its laudable precepts, will we not think, refrain, banish a habit which has no earthly excuse for existence, one which gives no force nor emphasis to assertion or argument, indicates poverty of ideas or expressions, defiles the heart, sears the conscience, and is revolting to good taste.

"Masonry should be a powerful lever to lift us above degrading habits, and stimulate us to nobler speech, conduct, attainment.

"4. And lastly: Nor does Masonry conflict with the duties of citizenship. The judge, juror, witness in court, the citizen ruler, official or voter, can find no warrant in our law or ritual for the slightest disregard of the rights of neighbors or townsmen, nor disloyalty to Society, State or Nation, *because* he is a mason; quite the contrary of this, *and because he is a mason*, one is under especial obligations to adhere to those fundamental principles of justice, equal rights and integrity, which are the glory and safety of Society, of the State, of the Nation, as well as of honor and protection to the individual. The common law, and masonic law as well, are in full accord upon this all-important, far-reaching proposition, namely, that the rights and privileges of every man are bounded on all sides by the rights and privileges of his neighbors, and by a line clear and straight, and to that line we must hew. I need not enlarge upon this suggestion.

"There is something grand in living
To the line:
Just beyond which opens to us
The divine;
In our dealings with each other,
Conscience nevermore to smother,
Loving God and one another,
You and I."

"Indeed, in all our lines of masonic life and work, let us prove to our neighbors and fellow-citizens that our Order has something

of worth and profit to men and women, and to the community and state.

"There is no room in our mystic circle for the intemperate, the untruthful, the licentious, the profane. We should not have our good name tainted by such members. The world has naught to do with our secrets, but it has much to do with the conduct of our members.

"And you and I must remember the element of personal responsibility which we cannot shirk nor shake off; and to this extent are we our 'brother's keeper.' Somebody has written: 'The space between what a man is and his ideal is his opportunity.'

"Masonic tenets place before us a grand ideal for our conduct. How best we will improve our opportunity depends almost entirely upon individual effort. True Masonry is growth, progress. We cannot live on the bread of the past alone. While loyally conservative of our landmarks, we must not be content with traditions. Our Order must advance to greater light; and if we as masons would seek the deeper meaning of life, and be judged by our standard before mankind, we must not be dreamers, idlers, loiterers, soldiers on parade, but must move forward, work, strive, fight. Only thus are good results attained and character acquired; only thus do ideals have value, and symbols have use or meaning. Our Institution is apparently free from external danger; have we like security within?

"In such spirit, dear brethren, improving the lessons of the past, catching the inspiration of present duty and future possibility, equipped with the invulnerable armor of correct personal example, let us labor on in this unceasing warfare of making society better and homes more sacred, making better husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, neighbors and citizens, of dissolving malice and hate, and of supplanting slander, impurity and vice, with fraternity, sincerity, virtue and truth. When we fully appreciate duty and possibility, and govern our word and deed accordingly, then in truth may we anticipate the fruition of our masonic dream, the true solution of these mystic symbols, disarm criticism, merit a measure of approval of the outer world, and commend our work as faithful craftsmen to the Supreme Architect of the Universe."

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
King Solomon's, Waldoboro,	22
What lodge shall be next added?	

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 1894, and every lodge *must* have one to work correctly. The changes occur from page 24 to page 53, inclusive, so that thirty-six pages have been substituted.

It is also important that each lodge should have the new edition on account of the new constitution issued in 1893.

Of course young officers studying the work will want the *correct* monitorial.

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 members 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.

☞ 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.

Fame.

To become famous now costs less than ever before in the history of time. \$325 will give you a steel portrait and a biography which will send you forever spinning down the ringing grooves of change; \$25 will give a phototype which, although black, may be comely—and may *not*; and \$15 will give you honorable mention among the distinguished men of your county, or even of your state. If you have ever written a poem, however unpretentious, a few dollars will place you among the poets of America, with a phototype picture and a brief biography. We are told that in old times—

"When the great king Bolivar reigned over Hayti, no one could approach the person of the good king without performing some great and wonderful act. History informs

us of one man who stood so long upon his head that the change all ran out of his vest pocket; his boots settled down upon his brain, his system collapsed and he died of the slobbercoroblicums. And of another, who turned two double somersaults upon the point of a fine cambric needle, passed through the eye, and escaped unharmed."

But their names are not preserved. Even the artist who carved the great statue of Horus who overcame the evil one and redeemed the kingdom of men, the most wonderful statue in the world, which has stood on the edge of the desert where the genii abide, and kept watch and ward over humanity for six thousand, perhaps for ten thousand years, who knows, even that great artist is not known: but in our enlightened age there are publishers who will give undying fame for a mere pittance. In old times the poet or the minstrel who gave immortality was honored and rewarded. Pentaur, Homer, Virgil, Ariosto, have come down, glorious, hand in hand with the heroes whose deeds they told, but how do we treat the publishers who would immortalize us? Even the solicitors, who only get twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds for persuading us, are often sent away with tears and even anger in their voices, by those who prefer obscurity. Are Americans growing too modest? Nestor was not bashful about recounting his deeds, the great Sesostris did not hide his prowess, Cæsar and Napoleon did not hesitate to mention their victories, why should we hesitate? Never before were there so many books projected for the embalming of noble deeds: never was immortality so cheap! "Magnifique et par chère" says the sententious Frenchman.

We have been favored with a visit from Bro. Alvin Plummer, of the Trestle Board, of San Francisco, who has come to New England to advance the interests of that wide-awake magazine. Bro. Melvin Plummer, of South Freeport, will attend to its business in Maine, while Alvin will establish himself for the summer in Boston. As the Trestle Board gives 48 imperial octavo pages monthly for \$1 a year, they cannot fail to obtain a large list in New England. Bro. Plummer is a Maine boy, and his father, C. Moody Plummer, was long a resident of Bath, and a masonic Secretary there. The Trestle Board advocates strongly some advanced opinions, such as the recognition of Negro Lodges, and making lodges responsible for all relief afforded to their own members, but we can afford to hear all new propositions and weigh them carefully.

Grand Master McCurdy has issued a mourning circular announcing the death in Galveston, Texas, May 2d of James Sorley, Past Gr. Capt. Gen. of the Grand Encampment, and P. G. C. of Texas.

Richard Vaux was made a mason at sight in 1842, by Grand Master Joseph R. Chandler, so says P. G. M. Michael Arnold.

Obituaries.

JOHN J. GORMAN, for many years Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of New York, died in New York City, May 22d, aged 67. He was Sheriff, Fire Commissioner and Police Justice. He was Grand Commander of the United States Supreme Council.

IRA J. CHASE, Ex-Governor of Indiana, and a 32° mason, died at Lubec, Maine, May 11th. His body was taken to Indianapolis for burial.

WILLIAM BRYAN ISAACS, Grand Secretary of the masonic bodies of Virginia, and of the Grand Encampment, died suddenly at his home in Richmond, June 9th, in his 78th year, after a long illness. He was a native of Connecticut, born in Norwalk, May 12, 1818, but located early in Richmond, where he married the daughter of Grand Secretary Dove and became his assistant and successor. He was a distinguished looking man, tall, well built, dignified and elegant in manners. His face was frank and benevolent, indicating the courtesy which marked his intercourse with all. A long intercourse had taught us to prize his friendship. He left a wife, three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, who bears his name, succeeds him as Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery and Grand Encampment.

DAVID CARGILL, Grand Master of Maine 1872-3-4, died at Livermore Falls, June 13th, aged 77 years. He had been ill for some time, and the Grand Lodge passed a resolution of sympathy at the annual May meeting. He was a prominent citizen and was a member of the legislature in 1866. He was born in Jefferson, September 18, 1818. He left a wife and two children. His funeral on Sunday, June 16th, was largely attended by the craft, and was the largest funeral known in the town.

STEPHEN J. YOUNG died in Brunswick, July 16, of apoplexy, aged 55. He was born in Pittston in 1839, graduated at Bowdoin in 1859, and had been Treasurer of the College for nineteen years after being a professor of modern languages. He had served in both branches of the legislature.

He was active in Masonry, having been Grand High Priest in 1870 and 1871, and also correspondent in 1873 and 1874, and always a strong friend to Masonry and masons. He had a most genial disposition, and was not only a warm and devoted friend, but a delightful companion.

Bro. Alden Chase, Secretary of Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, Bryant's Pond, is the oldest mason in that lodge, having been made in Blazing Star Lodge in 1849. He was 76 years old June 5, 1895.

A new Grand Council was formed in Washington, June 5th, under the authority of the General Grand Council, with Henry L. Kennan, Spokane, Gr. M.; Edward R. Hare, Tacoma, Gr. Rec. and Correspondent.

PERPETUAL JURISDICTION.—The leading subject discussed by him is the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction; or rather the recently promulgated doctrine, that no Grand Jurisdiction is under any masonic obligation to pay any attention to what may have happened to a candidate in another jurisdiction, but may proceed with him according to its own laws. This is based upon the proposition, that every Grand Lodge is supreme in its own territory, but that its laws and acts done under them have no "extra-territorial" force.

If every Grand Lodge is vested with absolutely supreme power in masonic matters in its territorial jurisdiction, and makes its own Masonry, this proposition is correct, otherwise it is not.

If Masonry is an *Institution*, having laws applicable to itself, binding upon all its members, and Grand Lodges are only charged with the administration of the laws and affairs of this Institution in a particular jurisdiction, the proposition is palpably erroneous, and subversive of the very foundation of Masonry.

Our brother holds that those, who dissent from his views in the special case to which he alludes, admit the general proposition, but claim that comity between Grand Lodges should lead them to waive their rights under it. Not at all; we deny the correctness of the proposition, and hold that a Grand Lodge which acts in accordance with it violates the paramount laws of Freemasonry binding upon it.

Under these paramount laws, Masonry, by its proper agencies, gives to an individual a masonic *status*, which he carries with him the world over; that *status* affects his relation to the whole *fraternity* and not merely to the agency, Grand or subordinate, through which he acquired that *status*; the most familiar illustration is, that if an individual is lawfully made a mason, under the valid laws of any one Grand Lodge, he carries that *status* wherever he goes, and under the paramount laws of Masonry, he is entitled to recognition in every other Grand Jurisdiction in the world. If this new doctrine is carried to its logical result, one Grand Lodge is under no obligation to recognize, as a mason, any one made in another jurisdiction. But another illustration is more apposite: the proposition as stated in the report of the California committee, which he so warmly endorses, allows a California lodge to receive the petition of a mason, expelled or suspended in another jurisdiction, and make him a mason regardless of the *status* which the candidate acquired in the other jurisdiction. This is not only the logical result of the doctrine for which our brother contends, but comes, as we have already stated, precisely within the rule for California lodges formulated by the California committee and approved by that Grand Lodge.

When a lodge has conferred a degree upon

a candidate, it has given him the *status* of an Entered Apprentice, with the right of advancement in that lodge; we do not know that Bro. Clarke holds, that if that E. A. goes into another jurisdiction and resides there, the lodge, within whose jurisdiction he resides, may advance him, but such is the logic of his position, although few practically carry the doctrine so far as yet.

Under the old usages of the craft, a lodge, when it accepts a candidate, gives him a *status* which has, heretofore, been generally recognized, but which this new doctrine disregards, although with a strange inconsistency, it partially recognizes it: it recognizes the *status*, and that it continues as long as it would continue under the laws of the new jurisdiction; an admission utterly at variance with the claim of the right to change that status by its own act. Some admit the right of the former lodge, because the candidate has become its own work, and no other lodge ought to interfere with it; this concedes the whole position; for if it is the work of that lodge, and, therefore, cannot rightfully be taken away, it follows that that right continues until it is released by the lodge by its voluntary act or its own law, and cannot be taken away by any other authority.

The doctrine formerly was quite universal that when a candidate petitioned to a lodge, it was not a petition for mere admission to that lodge, but for admission into the *fraternity*, through the agency of the lodge, to which were committed the power and duty of determining whether the candidate was worthy of admission to the *fraternity*, and its decision was a *judgment* of the *fraternity* fixing the *status* of the candidate, not with respect to that lodge alone but to the whole craft. If accepted, he was found worthy; if rejected, he was found unworthy, and that judgment was that of the whole craft, and the *status* thus fixed followed him everywhere. The usage of Masonry also was that the same lodge, which pronounced the judgment, must act upon the candidate's petition for a reversal. This came to be called (improperly, however, when we speak with precise accuracy) "perpetual jurisdiction." It was held to be as much of a *status* as indefinite suspension: finally, for reasons not necessary to be stated here, instead of continuing this *status* indefinitely it was deemed wise to continue it only for a fixed time, making it correspond to definite suspension, in place of indefinite suspension as before, different Grand Lodges, however, fixing different times. We do not believe that one Grand Lodge would venture to interfere with a suspension pronounced in another jurisdiction, even if the party had changed his residence to its own jurisdiction; why not? manifestly because the *status* of the party continues until changed by the act or under the law of the lodge creating that *status*.

Bro. Clarke compares it to a divorce in a

state in which the guilty party is, by its law, prohibited from marrying again, which does not affect a marriage in another jurisdiction. The cases are by no means parallel. The divorce was absolute: there is no vestige of the marriage contract remaining: the parties are as much unmarried as if they never been married: the disability is one created by local law: in Masonry, the *status*, though created by the act of the lodge, results from the general masonic law.

It is unfortunate that the securing of new members should be deemed of so much importance as to endanger masonic harmony. A candidate is rejected in Maine, or any other of several jurisdictions: he goes to Kentucky, and is made a mason; he comes back to Maine on a visit, and learns that under the law he cannot be recognized as a mason by any lodge or mason in Maine, as is the fact: he goes home and says to his lodge, "You have taught me that I was a mason, every where I go; I should have been to Maine, and the masons there repudiated me; I tried to visit in Massachusetts, and they politely informed me that I was only a clandestine mason; I tried again in Pennsylvania and met the same response; what can I do, to enable me to have the privileges, which you represented to me I should possess?"

We leave the answer to Bro. Clarke.

[Drummond's Maine Correspondence, 1894.]

Answers to Correspondents.

L. B. W. There is no regulation which requires a Secretary to use a ribbon with a seal. The ribbon is simply an imitation of the old custom of suspending a wax seal. Now that paper seals are used it is neater to omit the ribbon, which in time gets twisted and soiled.

R. H. G. The left-hand pillar is at your right, and the right-hand pillar at your left as you stand facing them, just as with a line of soldiers. Josephus carefully explains that they were so understood.

G. R. A Grand Representative has no claim to the proceedings of all the State grand bodies, because he represents one of them. Indeed, some grand bodies do not send proceedings to their own representatives. It should be remembered that liberality of the individual to the Grand Lodge means the accumulation of charity funds for the distressed, while liberality of the Grand Lodge to the individual means depletion of the charity fund.

The Henderson Ames Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., the leading Regalia Manufacturers, will have their headquarters during the Triennial at Boston, at the large and commodious store of Geo. H. Champlin & Co., piano dealers, Tremont St., next door to Masonic Temple, where they will have on display a full line of costumes and paraphernalia. It will pay all Sir Knights visiting Boston, to call and see their display.

BEAUTY.

The brook, that down the valley
So musically drips,
Flowed never half so brightly
As the light laugh from her lips.
Her face was like the lily,
Her heart was like the rose,
Her eyes were like a heaven,
Where the sunlight always glows.
She trod the earth so lightly
Her feet touched not a thorn;
Her words were all the brightness
Of a young life's happy morn,
Along her laughter rippled
The melody of joy;
She drank from every chalice
And tasted no alloy.

—[Father Ryan.]

NORTH DAKOTA.—The Grand Lodge elected June 20th: Wm. H. Best, Fargo, G. M.; Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, Gr. Sec. The Grand Chapter elected June 20th, Theo. F. Branch, Jamestown, G. H. P.; Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, Gr. Sec. The Grand Commandery elected June 21st, Clarence A. Hale, Grand Forks, Grand Com. Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, Gr. Rec.

MYSTIC SHRINE.—The 21st annual session of the Imperial Council will be held at Nantasket Beach, Mass., Sept. 2d and 3d, 1895. Applications for hotel accommodations should be made to B. W. Rowell, Grand Recorder, 28 School St., Boston. 71 temples are reported as constituents.

COLORED MASONRY.—Past Grand Master Wm. T. Boyd, of Cleveland, favors us with a copy of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio for August, 1894. The returns show 44 lodges, 78 initiates and 1,176 members, an average of 27 members to a lodge. Representatives are exchanged with five foreign white Grand Lodges.

Notice is received from the General Grand Council that five councils in Colorado under its jurisdiction, have undertaken to set up a Grand Council without authority, and the Masters of these councils have been suspended from office and the Deputy Masters directed to take control of them.

On April 24th, Grand Master Hugh McCurdy lost his law and masonic library by the burning of his office at Corunna, together with his official correspondence. His decisions were fortunately saved. We have no doubt the craft will help to largely replace his masonic library.

A letter from Bro. Seward Dill, at Soquel, California, sends his regards to his old masonic friends. He formerly resided in Phillips, Maine, and was Grand Steward under Gr. Master Drummond in 1861. He is nearly eight-eight years old, but hopes to see Maine next summer.

We have not yet heard how many commanderies from Maine will attend the Triennial in Boston, August 26th to 30th, but think there will be a large number. Portland Commandery has engaged rooms at the Victoria, St. Alban, at the Brunswick, Trinity, of Augusta, at the Quincy House, and will all go with full ranks.

The Grand Commandery of Colorado June 4th elected Wm. W. Rowan, of Ouray, Gr. Commander, Ed. C. Parmelee, of Denver, Gr. Rec., Harper M. Orahoad, Denver, Correspondent.

Colonel Ivers Phillips, of Boulder, Col., says that he is the oldest mason in the United States. Mr. Phillips will be 90 years old next month. He was made a mason ten days after he was 21 years old, making him a member of the order for almost sixty-nine years.

As we have often remarked, a man must be nearly a hundred and have been a mason at twenty-one, to get to the head. If Bro. Phillips will wait patiently for eight or ten years he may get to be the oldest.

At Colby Commencement, July 2d, Bro. Josiah H. Drummond presided at the 50th anniversary of the organization of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society, at whose first meeting, when organized in 1845, he also presided. He is not getting antiquated, however, although the young D. K. E.s call him Father Drummond. This is what their poet, Leslie C. Cornish, said of him:

Here's to godfather, still young and strong,
Who presides to-night o'er this happy throng;
These fifty years have glided away,
And "never touched him" the boys would say.

His heart is as big and warm and light,
As long ago, on that christening night;
May the diamond birthday find him here,
Typical Deke, with a Deke's good cheer.

Joseph V. Bidgood has been appointed Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, in place of Bro. Isaacs, deceased.

Boston Parade.

R. Em. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and Chief Marshal of the grand parade of Knights Templar to take place in this city Tuesday, Aug. 27 next, in honor of and as escort to M. Em. Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master, and the officers and members of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, has selected the following route over which the procession is to pass:

Commonwealth Avenue from Dartmouth Street to Arlington Street; Arlington Street to Boylston Street; Boylston Street to Huntington Avenue; Copley Square; Huntington Avenue to Dartmouth Street; Dartmouth Street to Columbus Avenue; Columbus Avenue to Massachusetts Avenue; Massachusetts Avenue to Washington Street; Washington Street, through Adams Square, to Hanover Street, where the parade will be dismissed and the members of the Grand Encampment escorted to Masonic Temple. Arriving there the Grand Encampment will open its Triennial Conclave, and continue in session during the week.

The route is estimated as being a little over three miles in length, and it is anticipated that upward of 25,000 Sir Knights, accompanied by their bands of music, will parade in the escort, representing among their numbers every Templar jurisdiction in the United States.

R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, has been appointed by Grand Commander Lawrence as his Chief of Staff.

—[Boston Journal.]

DENVER RITUAL.—Gen. John C. Smith of Illinois, has the following happy defence in his correspondence for 1894:

A friend of ours, and by the way a democratic member of the last congress, once upon a time so far strayed out of party lines as to favor the "Third Term" for General Grant. Meeting him one day when out in our canvass, we asked his reasons for advocating Grant. His reply was:

"A few years ago when we were at war, a great many generals were always telling what they could do and promising how they would end the war, only let them have their own way. Well, some of them had it, but we saw no good results from their movements. All at once we heard of a fellow who at Fort Donelson said in answer to a request for an armistice and the terms upon which the defender of Fort Donelson could surrender, replied: 'No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted.' He also added, 'I propose to move immediately upon your works.' Now, our friend said, 'Any other general could have said the same, but he didn't!' 'Again,' said our friend, 'when this fellow was apparently getting the worst of it at Shiloh, and was asked how in the event of his having been driven to the river, he could have crossed it, his only answer was to point to a little steamer lying close to the bank, whereupon his interrogator said, 'Why, General, that boat could not have carried all your army across,' to which the only response was, 'It could have carried all there would have been left of us.' 'Now,' added my friend, 'any other general could have said the same, but he didn't!'

"Following this same fellow for a year or two we find him through the wilderness, and when reporting upon the terrific fighting which had taken place he quietly but firmly says, 'And I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.'"

My friend added, "Any other general could have said the same, but he didn't!" "Another year," said my friend, "and we find this same fellow at Appomattox, where, when General Lee called attention to the poverty of his men, he replied, 'I will instruct my officers who receive the paroles to allow the cavalry and artillery men to retain their horses and take them home to work their little farms.' Our friend concluded with, 'Any other general could have said the same, but he didn't! And it was left for General Grant alone to say and do these things, hence I am for General Grant!'"

Now we admit that we had a reasonable opportunity to have done these things our critic *thinks* we ought to have done, and left undone those things he *knows* we ought not to have done, "but we didn't." All that was done by the full committee, to whom alone the honor belongs, and that which was done was thought to have been well done, as it was *unanimously* approved by the large body of distinguished Templars to whom the work was submitted. We further desire to say that the distinguished correspondent of Ohio was one of those generals who had supreme command, and, could, as chairman of the former ritual committee, have reported just such a ritual as he *knew* the grand encampment ought to have—"but he didn't!"

"The men who lived ere Shakespeare came
To witch the world with song and wit,
To build the splendors of his fame,
And on a peerless throne to sit,
All had a chance,—just think of it!—
To write Othello, 'but they didn't'!"

Our Thanks.

ARIZONA.—Grand Lodge, Nov. 13, 1894, Rickmer N. Fredericks, Prescott, G. M. 11 lodges, 513 members, 27 initiates. Grand Chapter, Nov. 14, 1894, Francis A.

Shaw, Phoenix, G. H. P. 4 chapters, 187 members, 9 candidates.

Grand Commandery, Nov. 14, 1894, Alex. G. Oliver, Grand Commander. 3 commanderies, 103 members, 8 knighted.

All from George J. Roskrue, Tucson, Gr. Sec. of each.

CANADA.—Grand Chapter, Jan. 29, 1895, from Will H. Whyte, Montreal, Gr. Scribe E. E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec, G. Z. 11 chapters, 472 members, 42 candidates.

ILLINOIS.—Gourgass Chapter Rose Croix, Feast of the Passover, with ceremonies of extinguishing and relighting the tapers, From Gil. W. Barnard, Chicago, Gr. Sec.

INDIANA.—Grand Chapter Eastern Star, April 24-5, 1895, from Mrs. Nettie Ransford, Indianapolis, Gr. Sec. Mrs. Olive E. McGrew, West Indianapolis, Gr. Matron. 147 chapters, 76,751 members, 1,378 initiates.

IOWA.—Grand Lodge, June 4-6, 1895, from Theo. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids, Grand Sec. Geo. W. Ball, Iowa City, Gr. Master. 465 lodges, 26,103 members, 1,632 initiates.

KANSAS.—Grand Commandery, May 14, 1895, from Andrew M. Callahan, Topeka, Gr. Rec. Robert E. Torrington, Wichita, Gr. Com. 42 Commanderies, 3,176 members, 240 knighted.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Grand Lodge, Dec. 27, 1894, from Sereno D. Nickerson, Gr. Sec. Edwin B. Holmes, Boston, Gr. M. 234 lodges, 34,703 members, 1,884 initiates. Gr. Lodge Jan. to March, from same.

MISSISSIPPI.—Grand Lodge and Chapter memorial tributes to Robert B. Brann, Gr. Lecturer, from J. L. Power, Gr. Sec.

Gr. Lodge proc., Feb. 14, 15, 1895, from John L. Power, Jackson, Gr. Sec. James T. Harrison, Columbus, Gr. M. 269 lodges, 8,795 members, 547 initiates.

Grand Council, Feb. 12, 13, 1895, from John L. Power, Jackson, Gr. Rec. Frederic Speed, Vicksburg, Gr. Master. 16 councils.

Grand Commandery, Feb. 12-14, 1895, from J. L. Power, Jackson, Gr. Rec. F. P. Jenkins, Aberdeen, Gr. Com. 12 commanderies, 430 members, 60 knighted.

NEW MEXICO.—Grand Lodge, Oct. 1, 2, 1894, from A. A. Keen, Albuquerque, Gr. Sec. J. J. Kelly, Silver City, G. M. 18 lodges, 842 members, 48 initiates.

NEW YORK.—Grand Lodge, June 4, 1895, from Edward M. L. Ehlers, N. York, Grand Sec. John Stewart, N. York, Gr. Master. 734 lodges, 88,573 members, 5,485 initiates.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Penn. Council Deliberation Dec. 4, 1894, from Francis M. Highley, Phila., Gr. Sec. Anthony E. Stocker, Phila., Deputy. Eight lodges, 2,711 members, 192 candidates.

In memoriam Hon. Vaux, an eulogium by Hon. Michael Arnold, from Bro. Francis M. Highley.

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.

AUGUSTUS H. GILMAN, in New York, May 21, aged 73 y. He was a paymaster in the navy. He was initiated in Ancient Landmark Lodge, and knighted in Portland Commandery in 1851, but remained unaffiliated.

WILLIAM S. COREY, in Portland, May 23, aged 39 y., 6 m. He was born in Deering Nov. 25, 1855, was in the iron business with his father, had been president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was a valued citizen. He was initiated in Ancient Landmark Lodge in 1878, and went up through Mt. Vernon Chapter, Portland Commandery and the Scottish Rite to the 32d degree. He had been Commander of Portland Commandery, and was an important worker in the Consistory. He left a wife and one son.

CHARLES H. HOLLAND, in Portland, May 24, aged 65 y. 7 m. He was superintendent of school buildings, and was formerly superintendent of brass work in the Portland Co. He was a member of Atlantic Lodge, Greenleaf Chapter and St. Alban Commandery. He left a wife, two sons and one daughter.

DAVID CARGILL, in Livermore Falls, June 13, aged 77, (see obituaries.)

CHARLES G. CARLETON, in Waterville, July 2, suddenly of heart disease, aged 60. He was a Past Commander of St. Omer Commandery.

EDWARD L. O. ADAMS, in Portland, July 13, aged 68. He joined Ancient Landmark Lodge in 1875 by dimit from Oriental Lodge of Bridgton. He was a native of Limington, and had long been in the insurance firm of Rollins & Adams. He left a wife and three children.

EVERETT A. STEVENS, in Norridgewock, July 13, aged 52. He was born in Madison, Me., but had been long in the service of the Fitchburg Railroad, and later Railroad Commissioner of Massachusetts. He died of Bright's disease.

STEPHEN J. YOUNG, in Brunswick, July 16, aged 55, (see obituaries.)

JANE B. L. PATTEN, in San Francisco, July 10. She was the widow of Bro. Edward M. Patten, formerly of Portland.

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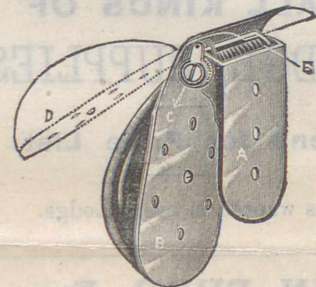
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