

MASONIC TOKEN.

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 4.

PORTLAND, ME., OCT. 15, 1898.

No. 6.

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

Tipsy Autumn.

I had a chat with Autumn but to-day
Out in the vineyard, 'tween two purple rows:
Her hands were full of grapes and she could not
Shake hands with me; her rosy tinted arms
Seemed stained with wine. I think she'd had a
sip
She was in such a merry mood!

Her hair
Was fastened up with some brown twigs.
It looked

As yellow as a golden blade of corn
With which the field had fought and richly won.
Her dreamy eyes were just a hazy blue;
Two soft dull reapers that had harvested
The hazel azure of the skies.

As red
As apples were her cheeks, and her ripe lips
Were as two bows of ruby drawn around
Mirth's ledge of pearl.

It was her busy day
And she kept working while she talked; next
week
She said she would be shocking corn.

—[*Lee Fairchild in New York Sun.*]

MASONRY IN MAINE.

Lodge Elections.

Rural, 53, Sidney. Sewall A Clark, m;
Eugene H Herrin, sw; William P Marble,
jw; James F Warren, sec.

Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. James L
Bowker, m; James M Day, sw; Charles H
Berry, jw; Alden Chase, sec.

Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Geo O Carr,
m; Corydon E Veasie, sw; Eben S Miller,
jw; Chas A Ward, South Norridgewock,
sec.

Casco, 36, Yarmouth. David H Bennett,
m; Frank W Bucknam, sw; Edwin M
White, jw; Monroe Stoddard, sec.

Liberty, 111, Liberty. Oren W Ripley,
South Montville, m; Winfield W Lunt, Mont-
ville, sw; Percy Leman, Libertyville, jw;
Ambrose P Cargill, sec.

Oxford, 18, Norway. Lee M Smith, m;
William J Jones, sw; Hermon L Bartlett,
jw; Howard D Smith, sec.

Chapter Elections.

St. George's, 45, Liberty. Charles S
Adams, South Montville, HP; Charles E
Gilman, South Montville, K; Arthur H Nor-
ton, sc; Ambrose P Cargill, sec.

Lodge Notes.

Freeport Lodge had its annual clambake
at Wolf's Neck, Aug. 27th. One hundred

and twenty-five were present, and an ad-
mirable feast was enjoyed.

Hermon Lodge has been awarded \$1,106
of the \$1,200 insurance it had on masonic
hall, and now the chief impediment to build-
ing anew is removed.

Atlantic Lodge, of Portland, had its an-
nual outing at Spurwink, August 20th, 150
attending.

GARDINER.—The committee appointed to
make the arrangements for the new Ma-
sonic Temple, made its report last evening.
The plans were accepted and call for a mod-
ern building in every respect. The struc-
ture will be of brick, three stories high.
The frontage will be 28 feet, while the depth
will be 80 feet. On the upper floor will be
the lodge room, 28x60 feet. This room will
be some 17 feet high. In the street end of
the building, on this floor, will be the armory
and a fine reception room. On the second
floor there will be a large dining room and
kitchen, and in the front two splendid offices.
The first floor of the building will be occu-
pied as a store and will probably be one of
the best in the city. The ante-rooms over
the Reed block will be fitted up for the con-
venience of the different masonic bodies.
The new Masonic Temple will be up to date
in its construction and arrangements, and
will add greatly to the appearance of the
lower part of Water street. Work will be
begun on the new building as soon as the
proper arrangements can be made.

[*Kennebec Journal.*]

DeMolay Commandery of Skowhegan,
St. Omer of Waterville, Trinity of Augusta,
and Maine of Gardiner, united in an ex-
cursion to the mouth of the Kennebec, Aug.
26th, where they had a shore dinner and a
sail in the bay. A shore dinner means
clams as it did in the old Indian days.

"The States of North America were once a sav-
age land;
They often gathered round the shore and ca-
pered on the strand,
Their food was scant and very poor, they had
no baconed hams,
They fed on ground nuts round the door, or
dined upon the clams."

Books, Papers, etc.

—*Massachusetts Statistics of Labor, 1897*,
received from Horace G. Wadlin, Boston,
Chief of Bureau. Also *Statistics of Manu-
factures for 1897*.

—*U. S. Commissioner of Labor*, annual re-
port for 1897, received from Carroll D.
Wright, Washington, Commissioner. This
volume is devoted entirely to economic as-
pects of the liquor problem. The figures
are formidable, but all the deduction we can
make is that if Congress will tax liquors so
high that poor men cannot drink them, they

will get a great revenue, preserve the poor
men from destruction, and get rid of the
rich, all of which will help bring in the mil-
lennium.

—*Bulletin No. 17, of the Department of
Labor*, for July, is received from Carroll D.
Wright, Commissioner. It treats of the
Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem,
Brotherhood Relief and Insurance of Rail-
road Employees, The Nations of Antwerp,
Reports of State Bureaus, Recent Decisions,
etc.

—*Report Maine Agricultural Station*,
Orono, 1897. A handsome book and evi-
dently very valuable to farmers. Received
from Charles D. Woods, Director.

—*Maine Register for 1898*. As usual the
volume gains in thickness, twenty pages of
town statistics having been added. The
new map gives the extension of railways.
No other state is so well represented in sta-
tistics and our citizens take a pride in a book
which exhibits so well its material pro-
gress. Teachers find it valuable for school
work, and merchants must have it for refer-
ence. It supplements the masonic proceed-
ings by giving an alphabetical list of the 423
towns, 20 cities, and nearly 100 plantations,
by which it is shown which have masonic
bodies in them; and the officers and statis-
tics of the masonic bodies can then be looked
up in the proceedings. Published by Gran-
ville M. Donham, 185 Middle street, Port-
land. Price \$2.

—*The Cosmopolitan* magazine is edited
by John Brisben Walker, and published at
Irvington, N. Y., monthly. Although it is
as elegantly illustrated as the four dollar
magazines, and employs the ablest writers,
it is only \$1 a year, or 10c. a number. The
paper and presswork costs more than they
charge for it, but by obtaining an enormous
circulation they evidently count on making
up their loss by the profit on the advertis-
ing. However that may be, the reader will
get a charming magazine for the price of a
newspaper.

August 22, 1898, was the forty-fourth an-
niversary of the masonic career of Rev. Dr.
John D. Vincil, P. G. M., and Grand Secre-
tary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Mis-
souri. A zealous, active, efficient worker,
whose integrity and talents have given him
a national reputation throughout the Union,
that reflects credit upon the state. His
brethren hope that he may be spared for
many additional years of continued faithful
service to the craft.—[*N. Y. Dispatch.*]

CHARTERS. — When a Grand Body is formed, one of three different methods has been pursued in relation to the charters of the Bodies which formed it.

1. The Body retains its charter, properly endorsed, and continues to work under it.

2. A "charter of confirmation," reciting the old charter, is issued confirming the continued existence of the Body, which is allowed to retain its old charter.

3. The old charter is recalled and cancelled and a new charter issued; sometimes the body is allowed to retain its old charter as a historical document, and not as a *muni-ment of title*.

We hold that the *third* is utterly erroneous in principal and unsupported by the best authority.

The office and effect of a charter are to *create* a Body; when the Body has been constituted under the charter, it has an existence in and of itself; it is an artificial *being*, not dependent upon any other body for existence, although liable to be put out of existence by the governing Body. The third method is based upon an entirely different idea of a charter—that it does not *create* a Body with independent existence, but a Body which cannot live unless it has support from the Body which gave the charter.

Comp. Long is a lawyer, and knows what a charter is; if any one should ask him if, when a territory becomes a state, it is necessary to issue new charters to all the public and private corporations in the territory in order to continue their existence, he would give a most emphatic "No," provided he could keep from laughing long enough!

In like manner, when a lodge falls under the jurisdiction of a new governing body, its existence is in no wise affected. The idea that when lodges have formed a Gr. Lodge, they cease to exist under their former charters seems to us very absurd; for if they are lodges enough to form a Grand Lodge they are lodges enough to maintain the Body which they have formed. But we do not think that many will hold that they cease to exist; if not, what is the use of a new charter? But "they surrender the old charter and take a new one." But they are never "constituted" under the new charter: in defiance of all usage and law, a charter is issued to a lot of brethren and they go to work under it as if they were a regularly constituted Body, and it is their only muni-ment of title to act as a masonic Body. It is an old law, as old as charters, that a charter does not become effective till the Body is constituted under it.

If the Body is allowed to retain its old charter, the issue of a charter of confirmation is all well enough, because the latter recognizes the continued existence of a Body under its old charter; but it is useless, for it adds nothing to the authority the Body already possessed. It is not really a charter, but an official recognition of a charter,

by virtue of which the Body exists. Such a recognition is not *necessary*, and so far as it is useful, the purpose is better accomplished by endorsing the old charter.

It is a logical and necessary result of the law of territorial jurisdiction that when a Governing Body is legally formed in a particular jurisdiction the subordinate bodies then existing therein, come at once under government of that Body; the fact that they are *in that jurisdiction* settles the matter conclusively; they stand on precisely the same basis as the individual masons in that jurisdiction; it would be more correct to say that a mason residing in that jurisdiction, who is a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction, is not subject to the laws of the new body, than to say that a lodge situate in the new jurisdiction but hailing under another Grand Lodge, is not subject to those laws, because, in case of the individual, a limitation on the law of exclusive jurisdiction is tolerated, allowing a lodge to discipline a member who resides in another jurisdiction, while at the same time such member is amenable to the laws of the jurisdiction in which he resides.

We have said, substantially, that the best authority supports our doctrine. The first precedent that we cite is really conclusive, viz: the formation of the *first Grand Lodge that ever existed, and the parent of all the other Grand Lodges*. The proceedings in the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1717 have been taken as the basis of the formation of Grand Lodges since. It is true that Dermott, apparently in order to be different, laid down the rule that there must be *five* lodges, and made other changes, one of which we are inclined to think was the issuing of new charters. But when the Grand Lodge of England was formed, and it was provided that no lodge could thereafter be created save by a warrant or charter, *the four lodges then existing were expressly excepted*: they continued to exist and work without charters from the new Grand Lodge; they were treated as actual entities, not needing any authority from the new Grand Lodge to give them the right to exist. The reasons now given for the necessity of a new charter applied equally to those lodges.

As we have said, this precedent conclusively settles the proper method of proceeding, but we can go further.

The first independent Grand Lodge in America was the Massachusetts Gr. Lodge, formed March 7, 1777; but while new lodges were chartered, the old lodges were recognized as existing as fully under the new Grand Lodge as under the authority by which they were chartered.

On December 6, 1782, the right of the new Grand Lodge itself to exist was challenged, and the famous declaration concerning the rights of lodges and of Grand Lodges was adopted. The Grand Master was desired to call in all the charters "and return the same with an endorsement thereon, *expressive of*

their voluntary recognition of the power and authority of the Grand Lodge." The theory that old warrants must be surrendered and new ones taken out, or anything else done to *continue the existence of the lodges*, finds no countenance in this provision; the whole object was quite the reverse; it was merely to secure a formal recognition of the Grand Lodge *by the lodges*, as its legality had then (five years after its creation) been questioned by some of the lodges.

In 1792, both the old Grand Lodges were *dissolved* and a new Grand Lodge formed; the old charters were not interfered with in any manner, but a circular letter was issued "containing the principles of the union," "to all the lodges commissioned by either of the Grand Masters or Grand Lodges formerly existing in Boston"; and all those lodges now existing in Massachusetts are still working under their original charters.

St. Andrew's Lodge at first decided that it could not change its allegiance without the consent of its mother Grand Lodge; but the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts claimed jurisdiction over it and adopted a constitutional provision by which a lodge under a foreign jurisdiction could come under its authority, preserving its charter and precedence; and when St. Andrew's Lodge did so, the Grand Master directed its charter to be "countersigned and recorded." The endorsement on the charter simply confirms the *precedence* of the chapter, and no more.

We had intended to show that others of the early Grand Lodges followed these precedents; but our space will not allow; we will, therefore, turn to the chapters and see what the usage was under that system.

When the General Grand Chapter was formed it was formed as a Grand Chapter; but Deputy Grand Chapters were provided for; it followed as nearly as practicable the precedent of the first Grand Lodge. No provision was made for issuing charters to the existing chapters, and a vote was adopted, authorizing chapters then existing, but not represented, to be admitted to all the privileges, &c., of the chapters represented upon ratifying the constitution, which was merely provisional in character. An adjournment was taken for a few months, to enable the formation of the Deputy Grand Chapters. At the adjourned session a constitution was adopted, making the state Bodies Grand Chapters and giving to them the power to issue charters, and providing that no chapter should be deemed regular without a charter from the Grand Chapter of the state; *but this was not to affect chapters existing January 27, 1798, until January 1, 1800*; and at the next meeting, this limitation of time was repealed and all chapters existing January 27, 1800, were expressly excepted. *That exception has been continued in the constitution of the General Grand Chapter ever since and is in it now.*

In the provisions in that constitution for the formation of Grand Chapters, nothing is

said about returning the charters, and an examination of them shows that no such thing is contemplated, as the method of proceeding is assumed to be well known.

When the Deputy Grand Chapters were formed the precedent of the General Grand Chapter was generally followed, but in some cases during the time between January 1, 1800, and the next meeting of the General Grand Chapter, some measures were taken looking to the issue of new charters in consequence of the limitation in the General Grand Constitution, but few of them were actually carried out, and at the next session the limitation was repealed.

* * * * *

We will now refer to the course taken by Grand Chapters afterwards formed under the authority of the General Grand Chapter, so far as we have access to their early records.

The Grand Chapter of *New Hampshire* was formed in 1818; the old chapters continued to work under their old charters: but "no chapter that may hereafter be formed, could be recognized unless it had a charter from that Grand Chapter.

The Grand Chapter of *Maine* was formed in 1821 by chapters chartered by the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts; and they are still working under their old charters.

The Grand Chapter of *Kentucky* was formed in 1817: so far as the published records and by-laws show, the chapters which formed it continued to work under the General Grand Chapter charters and were numbered accordingly.

A Grand Chapter was formed in *Maryland* in 1797, but soon ceased to exist: another was formed in 1807, but in its turn became dormant: it was reorganized in 1814, and issued charters of recognition to the chapters.

The Grand Chapter of *Ohio* was organized October 24, 1816; at first, while a charter was granted to a chapter *u. d.*, and the other chapters were directed to make a return of their members to the Grand Secretary as soon as possible, nothing was said about new charters; but at an adjourned session charters were ordered to be prepared "with proper reference to the time and circumstances under which their several authorities originated."

Grand Chapters were formed in Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina and Vermont, but "went down" in anti-masonic times. Before those times, Grand Chapters were also formed in Alabama and South Carolina and Tennessee, but we have had no access to the early Proceedings.

Upon the revival of Freemasonry, dormant Grand Chapters were reorganized and new ones were formed. The law of the General Grand Chapter then was that every chapter (except those formed before 1798)

must have a charter from itself or a Grand Chapter.

The Grand Chapter of *Mississippi* was organized May 18, 1846; no provision was made for the issue of new charters to the chapters then existing, but three copies of the Proceedings were ordered to be "transmitted to the several chapters subordinate to this Grand Chapter": a charter was granted to a chapter working under a dispensation from the General Grand Chapter; two chapters "working under charter from the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter" made returns, which were ordered to be "handed to the Secretary and placed in the archives."

The Grand Chapter of *Missouri* was organized October 16, 1846: no action was taken in relation to charters: at the next session (1847) two chapters, which at the time of the organization of the Grand Chapter were working *u. d.*, "having but recently received their charters from the General Grand Chapter," were "recognized as members of this Grand Chapter, and their officers admitted to seats from date": at the same session, a chapter sent in its returns with a letter expressing regret that circumstances had prevented their participating in the formation of the Grand Chapter, acknowledging its jurisdiction and desiring a new charter in lieu of their old one: the Grand Secretary was directed "to correspond with said chapter on the subject." At the next session, no report was made, but the representative of the chapter was present and his name included in the report of the Committee on Credentials without remark. Unquestionably, the Grand Secretary informed them that they did not need a new charter.

The Grand Chapter of *Illinois* was organized April 10, 1850; no new charters were issued; one chapter having failed to take part in the organization, the Grand Chapter expressed its regrets and voted that upon the chapter's signifying its assent to the proceedings, it should come in on equal terms, and retain its number.

The Grand Chapter of *Wisconsin* was organized the same year and directed new charters to be issued to the chapters, but of what kind we are unable to state.

The Grand Chapter of *Iowa* was organized June 8, 1854: no action was taken in relation to new charters, except that a vote was adopted "That any chapter in the state, *not here represented*, be requested to surrender its charter to this Grand Chapter and take a new one." A charter was also granted to a chapter *u. d.* from the General Grand Chapter. One chapter took no part and the Grand High Priest endeavored by correspondence to induce it to transfer its allegiance to the new Grand Chapter; failing in this, he visited it and succeeded; but no hint is given that a charter was issued, though he reports his official acts in detail.

The Grand Chapter of *Minnesota* was or-

ganized December 17, 1859; not a word is found in relation to issuing charters to old chapters.

The same is true of the Grand Chapter of *Oregon*, organized September 18, 1860, and of the Grand Chapter of *Nebraska*, organized March 19, 1867.

From what Comp. Long says we infer that the Grand Chapter of *Indiana*, upon its organization, issued new charters to the chapters, but it evidently did not require the surrender of the old charters, as the discovery of one in the possession of a chapter gave rise to the report which we are considering.

We have thus referred to the records of the organization of all the Grand Chapters organized before 1870, to which we have access, and it will be seen that our position is overwhelmingly sustained.

Indeed, there is no precedent for the course which some of the younger Grand Chapters have followed—requiring the surrender of the old charters to the Bodies that issued them, and issuing charters to the High Priest, King and Scribe by names "and their associates." Such an instrument is a *new charter*, and, according to masonic law and usage, of *no force*, until the Body is constituted under it; and yet constitution has not followed the issuing of the charter, in a single instance.

Comp. Long says:

"Your committee is aware that Comp. Hempleman relies somewhat upon such a condition of affairs in the Masonic Grand Jurisdictions of Maine and Massachusetts, and upon the position on the subject, taken by a no less distinguished masonic jurist than Josiah H. Drummond, that a lodge chartered by either of the Grand Lodges of England prior to the formation of a Grand Lodge in one of those Grand Jurisdictions is so far and so completely created that it cannot be again chartered by such Grand Lodge, although—holding its English charter—it can become a constituent of such Grand Lodge. This is contrary to the custom now and always universally prevailing in the formation of Masonic Grand Bodies in American territory—only excepting, perhaps, the cases of Maine and Massachusetts; and an insistence upon any such doctrine seems to your committee very like the wholly improbable contention of one who would claim that none of the thirteen original states should be considered to exist by the force of the Federal Constitution, but that their existence even now depends on their original organization as colonies of the British Crown."

While the methods of the civil law are not applicable to Masonry, the illustration in the last sentence is a terribly unfortunate one for the position of our esteemed companion. Thirteen *sovereignties* (no matter what their origin), actually existing in their own right and independent of all other governing powers whatever, formed a union and created a governing body, to which they ceded certain powers and a portion of their sovereignty, reserving all the rest to themselves; their existence continued without any grant of the right to exist from the Federal Government.

[Drummond's Chapter Cor., 1898.]

MASONIC . TOKEN,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

STEPHEN BERRY, - - PUBLISHER.

TEN YEARS IN A VOLUME.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1867.

Volume 4 commenced July 15, 1897.

MAINE MASONIC TEXT BOOK.

By JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, P. G. M.

In cloth, Library Edition, by mail, \$1.40
In leather tuck, for pocket, 1.50

Every craftsman studying the work needs the new edition for the changes in the monitorial.

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Brethren in other jurisdictions will find this invaluable, because it contains the best exposition of masonic law by the ablest masonic jurist in the world.

GRAND LODGE OF WASHINGTON ON THE NEGRO QUESTION.—We have received from Grand Secretary Reed the report of the Committee on the recognition of negro masonry, so that there is no doubt of the correctness of the statement. The report was drawn up by Grand Master William H. Upton.

It recognizes the genuineness of masonry received by the negroes through the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Boston,—

Thinks it inexpedient to charter negro lodges—

Repudiates the "American Doctrine" that only one Grand Lodge can be erected in the same jurisdiction—

And permits negro lodges and a negro Grand Lodge to be formed within the State of Washington.

This draws the lines very straightly, and the question will be likely to be definitely settled.

The report argues that in England, New York, South Carolina and Massachusetts, duplicate Grand Lodges have existed, but so duplicate governments existed in the United States from 1861 to 1865, and the question has been fought out and settled in favor of one in each case. So it has been in Ontario.

The Grand Lodge of Maine cannot very well accede to the proposition, for it has supported New York against the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, Canada against the Grand Lodge of Ontario, Quebec against the Grand Lodge of England, and has inflexibly maintained the law of single jurisdiction.

The report concedes that negroes cannot be granted the right to visit or join white lodges without unanimous consent, but overlooks the point that recognition

makes them members of the craft universal if acquiesced in by other Grand Lodges. Negro lodges and a negro Grand Lodge could be erected in Washington as in many other states, despite any opposition which the Grand Lodge might make, but this recognition puts it quite on another footing, and we anticipate earnest protests from many Grand Lodges.

Peru.

Grand Master J. A. Ego-Aguirre issued a decree dated June 12, 1898, abrogating the decree of June 13, 1897, which removed the Bible from masonic altars, and thus restores that volume to its former place.

Sept 9th, Grand Master Crom. Bowen, of Iowa, issued a decree re-establishing intercourse with Peru.

Sept. 22d, Grand Master Wm. A. Sutherland, of New York, issued a decree again recognizing Peru and soliciting an exchange of Grand Representatives.

Amos Emory Howell.

The oldest member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Portland Commandery and other masonic bodies, died of paralysis at his home on Wilnot street, Sept. 15th, aged 81 years 6 months. He was initiated in Ancient Landmark Lodge, September 16, 1846, fifty-two years ago, and received the Order of the Temple May 1, 1850. He held but few offices in the fraternity, but was always busy in masonic good work, so that we can never remember when he was not a special committee in charge of some needy family, a work which was very agreeable to his kind heart; and his influence was always felt in everything concerning the craft. He was born in Newburyport, March 18, 1817, and came to Portland when a boy. His life was spent in the provision business until he acquired a competence, and surrendered the business to his son. He left a wife and one son, Winslow E. Howell, who is also a member of the fraternity.

Pittsburgh Triennial.

Maine was represented by three commanderies, Portland, No. 2, forty strong, Lewiston, No. 6, forty strong, and Trinity, No. 7, of Augusta, forty-five strong. All three went by way of Niagara Falls, escorting the Grand Officers, leaving Portland, Saturday, Oct. 8, and arriving in Pittsburgh Monday morning, 10th, at 7 A. M. Many ladies accompanied them, and their quarters at Pittsburgh were at the Monongahela House where the headquarters of the Grand Encampment were.

A dispatch of October 11th says:

What Jerusalem was to Crusaders almost a thousand years ago, this city to-day was to the Knights Templar. All night and early this morning every railroad leading into the city, every street car line entering from the surrounding suburbs brought thousands and thousands of people.

The hour for the parade was set for 10 A. M., and from early dawn everybody and everything was astir at the various head-

quarters of the different commanderies preparing for the march. In the yards of the railroad depots and the hotels all was life and bustle and soon the first troop of plumed Knights, dressed in the full regalia of their various rank, appeared on the street. At 8 o'clock all down town streets were filled with different marching detachments. Seats had been erected all along the line of march to accommodate 200,000 people. All these seats were occupied. It is estimated that the parade proper was made up of upwards of 25,000 uniformed Knights, and there were at least a million spectators lined along the route, which was seven miles long.

The parade formed at the corner of Cedar and North avenues, Allegheny City, and at half-past nine o'clock Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, the grand marshal of the parade, with his staff of mounted lieutenants and aids, left his headquarters at the Monongahela and accompanied by the strains of Sousa's march, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," made his way down Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, across the bridge into Allegheny City.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Gen. Gobin gave the command and the great parade started.

The Maine commanderies were in the fifth division. Col. James Frye of Lewiston was chief of the 13th and 14th divisions. The Maine commanderies in line were: Grand Commandery, Lewiston, of Lewiston; Trinity, of Augusta; Portland, of Portland.

Immediately after the parade, the Grand Commandery met in Carnegie hall for the first actual business convention of the conclave.

After the address of welcome by Chairman Arthur B. Wigley, Mayor Ford of Pittsburgh and State Grand Commander Kuhn, the Grand Encampment was declared open and Grand Master Warren La Rue Thomas delivered the annual address, after which the reports of Grand Treasurer Lines and Grand Recorder Mayo were presented.

The report of the Grand Treasurer, H. Wales Lines, showed receipts of \$26,791 and disbursements of \$9,727. The net cash resources are \$42,154.

The social features of the conclave took place to-night at the Duquesne Garden. The reception, exclusively for members of the different Knights Templar commanderies, and no laymen, or any one, except ladies, without a temple uniform, was admitted. The guest of honor was Grand Master of the Grand Encampment Warren La Rue Thomas. After the reception there was a grand ball and the gathering did not break up until a late hour. Duquesne Garden is an immense building and it is estimated that more than 8,000 knights, with their ladies, attended the reception.

Oct. 12.—In spite of the exertions of yesterday's march in the rain, the subsequent reception and general entertainment among the Knights, which kept the streets crowded until after midnight, this morning found them getting ready for another day of business and pleasure. At 9:30 A. M., an exhibition drill took place on the race track in Schenly park. The general public was invited to view this drill, and the 60,000 seats surrounding the race track were well filled.

At the business session of the Grand Encampment, this afternoon, Grand Master Thomas appointed a committee of five Western men, to consider the place of holding the next encampment in 1901, which would indicate that the next conclave would be held in some Western city. The meeting also discussed at length, but without definite conclusion, the advisability of changing several features of the constitution. The proposition to make Washington, D. C., the permanent conclave city apparently will not carry.

Among the social functions, this evening, was the reception of the Grand Command-

ery, No. 58, of Pittsburgh. At the banquet at Duquesne Gardens, tendered to Grand Master Thomas and members of the Grand Encampment by the members of the executive committee, covers were laid for 1,000 guests.

Oct. 13th.—At the meeting of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar to-day officers were elected and Louisville, Ky., was selected as the place where the next conclave is to be held.

There was no contest for any position except for Grand Junior Warden. For the latter honor several candidates developed during the conclave, the most prominently mentioned being Lee S. Smith, of Pittsburgh, and Joseph A. Locke, of Portland, Me. The following was the result of the election of officers:

Grand Master—Reuben H. Lloyd, of San Francisco.

Deputy Grand Master—H. B. Stoddard, of Texas.

Grand Generalissimo—C. M. Moulton, of Chicago.

Grand Captain General—Henry W. Rugg, of Providence, R. I.

Grand Senior Warden—W. B. Mellish, of Ohio.

Grand Junior Warden—Joseph A. Locke, of Portland, Me.

Grand Treasurer—H. Wales Lines, of Meriden, Conn.

Grand Recorder—William Henry Mayo, of St. Louis.

The committee appointed to canvass the sentiment of the general conclave as to the next place of meeting reported by recommending Louisville, and the encampment at once proceeded to vote, which resulted 75 for Louisville and 52 for Milwaukee. It was decided to hold the next conclave on the 4th Tuesday in August, 1901.

All day long the railroad depots were crowded with departing Knights, and to-night fully two-thirds of Pittsburgh's guests are homeward bound.

Oct. 14th.—Executive business occupied the fourth and closing day's session of the Grand Encampment Knights Templar, at Carnegie Hall to-day. The special order of business was the consideration of postponed revision of the constitution. The most important amendment was the one to locate the Grand Encampment headquarters in Washington, D. C., thus providing for the storage of all archives of the encampment in that city.

This was voted down, and a compromise amendment adopted, providing that in the event of a city not desiring to entertain the Grand Encampment on the occasion of any future triennial conclave the Grand Encampment will meet in Washington.

An amendment to the constitution was also adopted providing for a reduction in the per capita tax from 5c. to 3c.

The new Grand Officers were then installed with impressive ceremonies, after which Grand Master Lloyd made the following appointments:

Grand Prelate, J. C. W. Cox, of Iowa; Grand Standard Bearer, L. S. Smith, of Pittsburgh; Grand Sword Bearer, Arthur McArthur, of Troy, N. Y.; Grand Captain of the Guard, Charles C. Vogt, of Louisville; Grand Warder, Harper M. Oranhood, of Denver; Committee on Jurisprudence, James H. Hopkins, of Washington, D. C.; E. T. Carson, of Ohio; J. W. Fellows, of New Hampshire; B. G. Witte, of Kentucky; Nicholas R. Ruckle, of Indiana; Committee on Foreign Relations, Warren La Rue Thomas, Maryland, and others; Finance Committee, W. H. Soule, Massachusetts, and others.

Resolutions of thanks to the city of Pittsburgh executive committee were then adopted and the 27th Triennial Conclave of the Gr. Encampment Knights Templar adjourned *sine die*.

CLANDESTINE.—The Grand Lodge of Ohio sends out the following list of clandestine lodges in that state, requesting that all persons hailing from them be excluded:

Ahiman,	Newark.
Alliance,	Alliance.
Alpha,	Cleveland.
Bismark,	Cincinnati.
Brighton,	Cincinnati.
Columbia,	Columbus.
Dumab,	Springfield.
Eureka,	Cincinnati.
Franklin,	Columbus.
Gem City,	Dayton.
Globe,	Toledo.
Hiram,	Canton.
Independence,	Youngstown.
Lessing,	Toledo.
Lincoln,	Toledo.
Lincoln,	Cleveland.
Lincoln Goodale,	Columbus.
Linton,	Cincinnati.
Massillon,	Massillon.
Mt Tabor,	Chillicothe.
Myrtle,	Mt. Vernon.
New England,	Worthington.
Olentangy,	Columbus.
Painesville,	Painesville.
Progress,	Cleveland.
Salem,	New Salem.
Scioto Valley,	Portsmouth.
Surprise,	Olmsted Falls.
Summit,	Akron.
Victor,	Cleveland.
Vinton,	Galloway.
Washington,	Cincinnati.
West Mansfield,	West Mansfield.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, Aug. 23d, elected Thomas Walker, of St. John, Gr. Master, and J. Twinning Hartt, of St. John, G. Sec.

Robert Marshall, of St. John, was elected President of the Council of High Priesthood, and John A. Watson, of St. John, Recorder.

The Grand Chapter elected John V. Ellis, of St. John, Gr. H. P., and John A. Watson, G. Sec.

The Grand Council met Aug. 15th, and John A. Watson, of St. John, was elected Grand Master, Robert Marshall, of St. John, Grand Recorder.

It is probable that a Concordate will be, in the near future, established between the Grand Lodges of the Atlantic Maritime Provinces of Canada.

We are indebted to Bro. John Corson Smith for an invitation to the thirteenth annual assembly of the Illinois Veterans at his hospitable mansion, 65 Sibley street, Chicago, October 26th, where a charming reception is held from "early candle-light until low twelve."

Obituaries.

WILLIAM F. DRINKARD, Grand Master of Virginia 1886-88, died at Richmond, July 11th, in his seventy-third year. He was a Confederate soldier, an able editor, a scholarly mason, and a true-hearted man. For many years he was correspondent of the Grand Lodge, and his reputation was established at home and abroad.

JOHN W. WIDDERFIELD, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Colorado in 1883, died at Trinidad, Colorado, July 4th,

aged 72 years, 4 months. He was a native of Virginia.

CHARLES H. STRICKLAND, Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee, in 1887-8-9, died at Jackson July 28th, aged 53 years, 7 mos.

LORENZO DOW CRONINGER, Gr. Recorder of the Gr. Commandery and Gr. Council of Kentucky, died at his home in Covington, Aug. 18th, after an illness of several years. He was born in Portage County, Ohio, May 10, 1827, and was, therefore, seventy-one years, three months and eight days old. He was a printer by trade, and had a family of twelve children, of whom ten survive him. He had been a mason fifty years. He was of a very genial disposition, a great favorite with the craft of Kentucky, and much beloved by his fellow Grand Recorders for his thoughtful and kindly attention to all requests.

WILLIAM T. PRICE, Grand King of the Grand Chapter of Maryland, died in Baltimore, Aug. 16th in his sixty-fifth year.

OSCAR L. CUTTER, Grand High Priest of Minnesota, died at Anoka, early in September, of heart disease aged 52. He served the previous year as acting Grand High Priest on account of the lodge suspension of his predecessor. He went from Westbrook, Maine, thirty-two years ago, and was cashier of the leading bank in Anoka. He had been Mayor of Anoka, and had held political offices of trust. He left a wife and three children.

WILLIAM JENKINS, Deputy Grand Commander, and acting Grand Commander of Illinois, died at Chicago, Aug. 29, aged 56. He was a native of Rome, N. Y.

HENRY CLAY TOMPKINS, Grand Master of Alabama in 1879 and 1880, died at his law office in Montgomery Sept. 12th of heart failure. He was born in Essex County, Virginia, Sept. 14, 1842. He served as a private, and as a lieutenant in the confederate service during the civil war. For many years he had been chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

LAWRENCE MONTGOMERY KNEFFLY, Gr. Commander of Texas in 1890, died at Santa Anna, Sept. 18th, in his fifty-second year. He was born in New Albany, Indiana, Sept. 26, 1846. He went to Dallas in 1876, and has resided there ever since. He was of the Triennial Ritual Committee, and was an active and efficient Templar, as we have personally found in receiving courteous assistance from him in the past.

WILLIAM A. McLEAN, Past Grand High Priest and Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Florida, died at his home in Jacksonville, Aug. 22d, aged 66. He was a native of Georgia, and in early life was a Methodist preacher. He was the first Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Florida, and then Grand Recorder until his death.

The Absent Boy.

They miss him in the orchard where the fruit is
sunning over,
And in the meadow where the air is sweet with
new-mown hay,
And all about the old farm which knew him for a
lover,
From the early seedtime onward till the crops
were piled away.

They miss him in the village where nothing went
without him,
Where to-day the young folks' parties are dull
and incomplete,
They cannot just explain it, there was such a
charm about him,
The drop of cheer he always brought made com-
mon daylight sweet.

And now he's gone to Cuba, he's fighting for the
nation,
He's charging with the others, a lad in army
blue,
His name is little known yet, but at the upland
station,
They all are sure you'll hear it before the war
is through.

And when you talk of battles, and scan the printed
column,
His regiment's the one they seek, his neighbors
think and care;
The more they do not speak of it, their look grows
grave and solemn,
For somewhere in the thick of strife, they know
their boy is there,
—[Margaret E. Sangster in Collier's Weekly.]

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
Ira Berry Chapter, Pittsfield,	22
Amity Lodge, Camden,	11
Mariner's Lodge, Searsport,	11
Winter Harbor Lo., Winter Harbor,	11

What lodge shall be next added?

The Grand Lodge of England has now
officially recognized the Grand Lodge of New
Zealand.

Gen. John C. Smith says that only five of
the signers of the Declaration of Independ-
ence were masons: Hancock, Franklin, Liv-
ingston, Thornton and Hooper.

A circular from the General Grand Coun-
cil, August 8th, announced that the Grand
Council of Colorado had re-organized under
the General Grand Council, July 30th. We
congratulate them.

A Knight Templar charm with a Keystone
mark was found at Fort Fairfield station
about October 10th, probably lost by some
Templar on his way to Pittsburgh. The
owner can send description to F. L. Mooney,
agent B. & A. Railroad, Norcross, Maine.

The masons in Southern California are
advocating a Masonic Home in that quarter
of the state, on the ground that it is cruel to
send a young child five hundred miles away
from its relatives and friends.

Oriental Consistory of Chicago gave a
Summer Night Festival and Concert, Aug-
31st, to members and ladies.

We are glad to see that our recommen-
dation to have returns bound and kept like
the records is having effect. Nezinscot
Lodge, No. 101, Turner, has had its returns
from 1860 to 1898 bound in two volumes, so
that it has now complete and accessible rolls
of membership for each year of its existence.
Three years had to be copied in typewriting,
for 1860 and 1861 returns were on the large
flat sheets and 1876 was missing. Even if
some years cannot be supplied it is better to
bind what can be found.

Henry B. Grant, of Louisville, has been
appointed Grand Recorder of the Grand
Commandery of Kentucky, in place of the
lamented Croninger.

James W. Staton, of Brooksville, succeeds
Comp. Croninger as Grand Recorder of the
Grand Council.

Frederick H. Bolton, of Detroit, Mich.,
has offered \$5,000 in prizes for competition
at the next annual meeting of the Sovereign
Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Detroit next
year.

A body of a man 5 feet 9 inches tall, age
about 46, black beard and mustache, only
two of upper row of teeth left, gray suit with
Mystic Shrine button, was found at Midland
Beach, Staten Island, Sept. 9th. Information
requested.

Thomas G. Hutchinson, of Jacksonville,
has been appointed Grand Secretary of the
Grand Chapter of Florida, in place of Wm.
A. McLean, deceased.

Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, sends out a warn-
ing to American masons that it is useless to
seek employment in Hawaii, as the supply
of clerks, book-keepers, shopmen, stenogra-
phers, etc., is far in advance of the demand,
while the climate is unsuited to white labor-
ers. There is occasionally an opening for
skilled mechanics, but no certainty of steady
employment. The professions are all over-
crowded.

Capt. Bob Evans.

LIEUT.-COL. CARLE A. WOODRUFF, Com-
mandant of Fort Warren in Boston Harbor,
sends us the following tribute to Capt. Rob-
ley D. Evans of the Iowa:

FORT WARREN, Aug. 3, 1898.

My dear Brother Berry:

In your issue of the *Masonic Token* for
July 15th, you make reference to Capt.
Phillip of the Texas and Capt. Bob Evans.

I do not know whether either are masons,
but this I do know, that Capt. Evans is as
good a man as ever walked a quarter deck,
if he did say the "Spaniards didn't hit a

thing but the water, and that was damned
easy."

Read the enclosed and you will say if
Bob Evans has not been legally created a
Knight Templar, he has all the instincts of
a true and courteous Knight.

This letter of Capt. Evans is worth repro-
duction.

Sincerely yours,

CARLE A. WOODRUFF, U. S. Army.

Following is a copy of a letter sent by
Capt. Evans in reply to an article published
by the *Index* at Williamsport, Penn., prais-
ing Capt. Phillips of the Texas for his "after-
action prayer," and making contrast be-
tween Capt. Phillip's action, and what is re-
ferred to by the paper as the "frequently
published profanity of Capt. Evans":

U. S. S. IOWA, FIRST RATE,
GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, July 22, 1898,
To the Editor of the *Index*, Williamsport,
Pa.:

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the re-
ceipt to-day of a copy of your paper, which
you have been good enough to send to me.

I am somewhat at a loss to know whether
you sent it for the purpose of calling my at-
tention to the cuss words attributed to me
in the newspapers, or to Capt. Phillip's of-
ficial show of Christian spirit in announcing
to his men on the quarter deck of the Texas,
after the battle of Santiago, that he believed
in Almighty God. As, however, you have
seen fit to drag my name into your newspa-
per, I hope that you will publish this reply,
that those who have read your issue of July
15th may also read what I have to say
about it.

I have never considered it necessary, and
I am sure that a great majority of officers
in the navy do not consider it necessary to
announce to their crews that "they believe
in Almighty God." I think that goes with-
out saying. We, each of us, have the right
to show by our actions how much we are
imbued with this belief. Capt. Phillips had
a perfect right to show this to his men as he
did; it was simply a matter of taste.

Now for myself: Shortly after the Span-
ish cruiser Vizcaya had struck her colors,
and my crew had secured the guns the
Chaplain of the ship, an excellent man, came
to me and said: "Captain, shall I say a
few words of thanks to Almighty God for
our victory?"

I said: "By all means do so; I will have
the men sent aft for that purpose," and was
on the point of doing so when it was report-
ed to me that a Spanish battleship was
standing towards us from the eastward.
My first duty to God and my country was
to sink this Spanish battleship, and I imme-
diately made preparations to do so.

When it was discovered that this ship
was an Austrian I found my ship surround-
ed by boats carrying dying and wounded
prisoners and others of the crew of the Viz-
caya to the number of 250. To leave these
men to suffer for want of food and clothing
while I called my men aft to offer prayers,
was not my idea of either Christianity or
religion. I preferred to clothe the naked,
feed the hungry and succor the sick, and I
am strongly of the opinion that Almighty
God has not put a black mark against me
on account of it.

I do not know whether I shall stand with
Capt. Phillips among the first chosen in the
hereafter, but I have this to say in conclu-
sion, that every drop of blood in my body
on the afternoon of the 3d day of July was
singing thanks and praise to Almighty God
for the victory we had won.

Yours respectfully,

ROBLEY D. EVANS,
Captain U. S. Navy, Commanding
U. S. S. Iowa.

Uintah Lodge of Park City, Utah, held a stated meeting on the summit of Mount Baldy, 8,000 feet above the sea level, on the evening of July 13th, their lodge room having been burned. An altar and stations were built of loose rocks. The officers of the Grand Lodge and 200 masons from lodges all over the state attended, many speeches were made, refreshments were served, and at eleven o'clock they filed down by torch-light.

ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND.—The annual meeting was held at Cincinnati, Sept. 19th. Portland was represented by Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, Edward P. Burnham, Joseph A. Locke (and wife), Herbert Harris and Millard F. Hicks. The banquet was held in the evening at the Grand Hotel, and the ladies participated.

NORTHERN SUPREME COUNCIL.—The annual meeting was held at Cincinnati, Sept. 20th. Maine was represented by Bros. Josiah H. Drummond, Marquis F. King, (wife and daughter), Edward P. Burnham, Joseph A. Locke, (and wife) Herbert Harris and Millard F. Hicks.

The following were elected from Maine to receive the 33°; Leander W. Fobes, Charles I. Riggs and Charles M. Rice, Portland, A. W. Butler, Rockland, and Joseph H. Manley, Augusta.

The Triennial.

We gratefully return thanks for invitations to receptions from the Grand Commandery of West Virginia, Grand Commandery of Tennessee, Grand Commandery of Missouri.

Our Grand Representative, Bro. F. L. Crosby, informs us that the body which exchanged Grand Representatives with the negro Grand Lodge of Ohio was the former Supreme Council. The present Gr. Lodge has no entangling alliances.

THE OLDEST METALLIC OBJECTS.—Dr. J. H. Gladstone, discussing at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, the question of the metals used by the great nations of antiquity, said that gold was probably the first metal known to man, because it is generally found native. The oldest metallic objects to which we can assign a probable date were found in a royal tomb at Nagada in Egypt, supposed to have been that of King Menes. In one of the chambers were some bits of gold and a bead, a button and a fine wire of nearly pure copper. If the tomb has been properly identified, these objects are at least 6,300 years old. Nearly all the ancient gold that has been examined contains enough silver to give it a little color. It was gathered by the ancients in the bed of the Pactolus and other streams of Asia Minor.

—[Youth's Companion.]

Our Thanks.

CANADA.—Grand Lodge, July 20, 1898, from J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Gr. Sec. E. T. Malone, Toronto, Gr. M. 361 lodges, 23,996 members, 1,513 initiates.

CONNECTICUT.—Masonic Charity Foundation, 8th annual report, from John H. Barlow, Sec., Hartford. Luke A. Lockwood, Riverside, Pres't.

INDIANA.—Gr. Chapter Eastern Star, Ap'l 27, 28, 1898, from Mrs. Nettie Ransford, Indianapolis, Gr. Sec. Mrs. Lizzie J. Smythe, Indianapolis, Gr. Matron. 10,977 members, 1,274 initiates.

IOWA.—Gr. Lodge June 7, 8, 9, 1898, from Theo. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids, Gr. Sec'y. Crom. Bowen, Des Moines, G. Master. 482 lodges, 27,907 members, 1,399 initiates.

KENTUCKY.—Gr. Commandery, May 18, 1898, from Henry B. Grant, Louisville, Gr. Rec. Charles C. Vogt, Louisville, Grand Com'r. 25 commanderies, 2,151 members, 182 knighted.

MANITOBA.—Grand Lodge, June 8, 1898, from Wm. G. Scott, Winnipeg, G. Sec. Geo. B. Murphy, Moosomin, Assa., Gr. M. 61 lodges, 2,669 members, 192 initiates.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Council of Deliberation, 1898, from Benj. W. Rowell, Boston, G. Sec. Charles C. Dame, Newburyport, Com-in-Chief.

MISSISSIPPI.—Digest Decisions Grand Lodge, 1898, from Fred Speed, P. G. M.

MONTANA.—Grand Commandery, Sept. 12, 1898, from Edward D. Neill, Helena, Gr. Recorder. Edward C. Day, Helena, Grand Commander. 8 commanderies, 374 members, 23 knighted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Gr. Lodge, May 18, 1898, from Geo. P. Cleaves, Concord, G. Sec. John McLane, Milford, G. M. 77 lodges, 9,224 members, 390 candidates.

NEW YORK.—Grand Lodge, June 7, 1898, from Edward M. L. Ehlers, N. York, G. Sec. Wm. A. Sutherland, Rochester, Gr. Master. 743 lodges, 95,480 members, 5,634 initiates.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Gourgas Lodge of Perfection Ann. report, 1898, from John E. Haines, Gr. Sec., Pittsburgh.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Gr. Lodge, June 24, 1898, from Neil McKelvie, Summerside, Gr. Sec. Leonard Morris, Summerside, Gr. M. 13 lodges, 525 members, 11 initiates.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Gr. Lodge, June 14, 15, 1897, from Geo. A. Pettigrew, Flandreau, G. Sec. Louis L. Levoy, Webster, G. M. 129 lodges, 4,460 members, 258 initiates.

Grand Chapter, June 16, 1898, from Geo. A. Pettigrew, Flandreau, G. Sec. Geo. A. West, Brookings, G. H. P. 27 chapter, 1,456 members, 78 exalted.

Grand Commandery, June 17, 1898, from Geo. A. Pettigrew, Flandreau, G. Rec. Wm. T. Doolittle, Sioux Falls, G. Com. 11 commanderies, 751 members, 41 knighted.

VIRGINIA.—Southwestern Royal Arch School, held at Montgomery, White Sulphur Springs, Va., July 13 to 20, 1898, 8th annual session, from R. M. Ferguson, Bristol, sec. This seems an interesting and valuable association for the study of Royal Arch work.

WASHINGTON.—Gr. Commandery, June 8, 1898, from Yancey C. Blalock, Walla Walla, G. Rec. Carmi Dibble, New Whatcom, G. Com. 10 commanderies, 633 members, 23 knighted.

PREMIUMS.—Any brother who will procure subscribers for us, remitting not less than \$1 at a time, may retain one-fourth of the money for his services. Those who wish to assist us, without caring for the premium, can gratify some indigent brother by sending him a paper free. It is better to take subscriptions for two years.

DIED.

WESLEY P. DUTTON, in Medford, Mass., July 21, aged 72. He was a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge and Portland Commandery.

FRED T. FLINT, in Cornish, July 25. He was a member of Greenleaf Lodge and Aurora Chapter.

WALTER W. POOR, in Chickamauga Park, Lytle, Ga., Aug. 5, of typhoid fever. He was a corporal in Co. F. of the first Maine regiment. He was a graduate of Bowdoin, class of '91, had been principal of North Anson Academy, and was a member of Northern Star Lodge, North Anson. He left a widow. He resigned a salary of \$1000 to go the front.

JOSEPH C. MOXCEY, in Portland, Aug. 9, aged 69 years, 6 mos. 12 days. A member of Portland Lodge. He was a barber. He left three children.

ALONZO P. PAYSON, in San Francisco, July 14, aged 65. He was a member of Mt. Hope Lodge at Hope, Maine, which surrendered its charter in 1879. He was buried by Mission Lodge.

WILLIAM H. FOSTER, in Portland, August 10, aged about 64. A member of Ancient Landmark Lodge. Forty years in the employment of the P. S. & P. and B. & M. R. Roads.

DAVID G. PLUMMER, in Bradford, Illinois, Aug. 10. A charter member of Bradford Lodge, but made in Ancient Landmark Lodge of Portland, May 8, 1845.

JOHN G. COOK, in Chicago, Aug. 12. Formerly a leading druggist in Lewiston, and a member of Lewiston Commandery and other bodies there.

GEORGE F. GOODWIN, in Biddeford, Aug. 28, aged 50 yrs. 5 mos. 8 d. He was a prominent mason, and had been Commander of Bradford Commandery. He left a wife, one daughter and two sons. The funeral was under the direction of Bradford Commandery.

WILLIAM G. LORD, in Limington, August 28, aged 70 yrs. 8 mos. He had been Master of Adoniram Lodge at Limington, and High Priest of Aurora Chapter at Cornish. He graduated at Waterville College, and for forty years was principal of Limington Academy.

OSCAR L. CUTTER, in Anoka, Minnesota, of heart disease, aged 52, formerly of Westbrook. (See Obituaries.)

AMOS E. HOWELL, in Portland, Sept. 15, aged 81 yrs. 6 mos. (See editorial.)

DEXTER W. KENSELL, in Readfield, Sept. 20, aged 65. A merchant of Portland and a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge and Mt. Vernon Chapter.

EDWARD TOMLINSON, in Portland, suddenly, Oct. 10, aged 53 yrs. 5 mos. 3 days. He was a native of Nova Scotia but came to Portland in his boyhood. He was manager of the Milliken-Tomlinson Co. of wholesale grocers. He left a wife and two children. He was a member of Atlantic Lodge, Mt. Vernon Chapter and Portland Commandery.

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"You are bilious. Calomel might free your liver, but I don't like to use it. When I was a boy, my mother used to give me 'L. F.' Atwood's Bitters, and it worked better than anything else I know of. Get a bottle and let's try that. I think they have it down at the store for 35c. a bottle. Take only the 'L. F.' Others will not help you."

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